TODAY'S WEATHER FORECAST — PARIS: Variable. Temp. 7-2 (45-36). Tomorrow variable, rain. Yesterday's temp. 4—1 (39-30). LONDON: Variable. Temp. 7-1 (45-34). Tomorrow fair. Yesterday's temp 5-3 (41-36). CHANNEL: Rough. ROME: Sunny. Temp. 8-1 (46-34). NEW YORK: Fair. Temp. 4—1 (39-30). Yesterday's temp. 10-0 (50-32).

ADDITIONAL WEATHER—PAGE 2

INTERNATIONAL

Herald Tribune

Published with The New York Times and The Washington Post

Austria	6 S.	Lebanon	£1.80
Belgium	14 B.Fr.	Luxembourg	14 L.Fr.
Denmark	2.25 D.Kr.	Morocco	1.50 DH.
Eire (Inc. tax)	11 P.	Netherlands	1 Fior.
Finland	1.40 F.M.	Nigeria	3/6
France	1.50 Fr.	Norway	2.25 N.Kr.
Germany	1 D.M.	Portugal	8 Esc.
Great Britain	10 P.	Spain	18 Ptas.
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Iran	25 Rials	Turkey	T.£5
Italy	280 Lire	U.S. Military (Eur.)	30.25
Israel	I.£1.40	Yugoslavia	6 D.

No. 28,275 * * PARIS, WEDNESDAY, DECEMBER 12, 1973 Established 1887

Germans, Czechs Conclude Treaty To Establish Ties

PRAGUE, Dec. 11 (UPI).—West Germany and Czechoslovakia today signed a treaty laying the foundation for normal relations and announced the establishment of full diplomatic ties.

The announcement followed the treaty-signing by West German Chancellor Willy Brandt and Czechoslovak Premier Lubomir Strougal.

The establishment of diplomatic ties ends an estrangement that dates from the German invasion of Czechoslovakia in 1938 and marks another step in Mr. Brandt's campaign to normalize West Germany's relations with East European countries, a policy that has won the chancellor the Nobel Peace Prize.

The preamble to the six-point treaty said West Germany and Czechoslovakia "will put an end, once and for all, to the woeful past" in their relations.

There was solemn silence as Mr. Brandt and Mr. Strougal put their signature to the treaty in a cavernous neoclassical hall in Czernin Palace, on a hilltop overlooking Prague.

Mr. Strougal, seated to the left of Mr. Brandt, signed the friendship treaty for the Czechoslovak government. Adding their signatures were West German Foreign Minister Walter Scheel, fresh from the NATO foreign ministers' meeting in Brussels, and Czechoslovak Foreign Minister Bohuslav Chnoupek.

Four Notes Signed

In addition to the treaty the two statesmen signed four accompanying notes, including a call for the restoration of full diplomatic relations—that was immediately fulfilled—a protocol on humanitarian issues and a note on Berlin.

The signing ceremony took place two and a half hours after Mr. Brandt became the first West German chancellor to set foot on Czechoslovak soil.

The Czechoslovak Foreign Ministry announced that ambassadors would be appointed in "the near future."

Mr. Brandt arrived at 3:03 p.m., and in a short statement at the airport said that "the terrible events of the past cannot be nullified," but the treaty will "open the way toward new, peaceful neighborliness."

"The treaty is an excellent chance for improving bilateral relations," he added.

Mr. Strougal, who welcomed Mr. Brandt at the airport, said the treaty was an "important sign of peaceful coexistence."

The 26-hour visit marks the first time a ranking West German statesman has come to Prague. Mr. Brandt signed non-aggression pacts with the Soviet Union and Poland in 1970, and a similar agreement with Communist-ruled East Germany a year later.

Hungary and Bulgaria, the only East European countries which still do not have full relations with West Germany, have said that they were ready to sign diplomatic treaties with Bonn after Czechoslovakia and West Germany reached an accord.

A high-ranking West German diplomat is going on to Sofia and Budapest later this week to conclude negotiations for establishing diplomatic relations with Bulgaria and Hungary.

Main Issue

The main issue on the Bonn-Prague negotiations was resolved in August. It nullified the 1938 Munich agreement, which had ceded Czechoslovakia's western territories to Hitler's Germany. Final agreement, and Mr. Brandt's visit, was delayed by more than two months over Bonn's last-minute demands that its consulate here have a right to represent West Berlin institutions.

A tentative solution to the Berlin problem was proposed by Mr. Scheel during his visit to Moscow last month. Although accepted in principle, the details of the agreement, which would allow West Berlin courts and institutions to bypass the consulate by dealing directly with their counterparts here, still have to be worked out.



Associated Press.

Chancellor Willy Brandt and Premier Lubomir Strougal signing the treaty yesterday.

Measure Goes to Senate

House Ties Trade Bill To Soviet Emigration

By Dan Morgan

WASHINGTON, Dec. 11 (WP).—The House today approved the administration's trade reform bill by a wide margin, but only after barring both credits and tariff concessions to the Soviet Union until it allows its citizens to emigrate freely.

Passage of the measure, on a roll-call vote of 272 to 140, marked a major step forward for the administration in its efforts to liberalize world trade. The victory was marred, however, by a severe setback to the White House's hopes for a rapid increase in economic relations with the Soviet Union—one of the key ingredients of détente.

In another action, the House overwhelmingly approved President Nixon's $2.2-billion request to help Israel replace its arms losses in the October war. The House approved the authorization, 364 to 52, and sent it to the Senate over objections by congressmen that the Defense Department had justified a need for only $1 billion and that the aid could further hold up Arab oil for the United States.

An amendment by Rep. Paul Findley, R., Ill., to recognize the Arabs' desire for Israel to withdraw from Arab territory taken during the 1967 war was defeated by 334 to 32.

The setback to the White House on the trade issue came on two votes in which House liberals, concerned about Soviet domestic repression and restrictions on Jewish emigration, sided with hawks who oppose détente.

By a vote of 319 to 80, the House approved an amendment by Rep. Charles A. Vanik, D., Ohio, which would prohibit credits to the Soviet Union if the President determined that Moscow denied its citizens the right to emigrate or charged more than a nominal fee for exit permits.

The House then voted, 298 to 106, to let stand a section of the bill which applied the same restrictions to the granting of nondiscriminatory tariff arrangements to the Russians.

'Not Rights, But Gifts'

In defending his amendment, Rep. Vanik declared:

"These credits are not rights, but gifts that can be offered by the American people. The gift is an internal affair of this country. This amendment is in the American tradition. There is no security for the United States in the oil and gas fields of Siberia."

Other representatives, however, expressed concern that the provisions on Soviet trade might provoke an unfavorable reaction from the Kremlin, with possible ill effects for Jews still seeking to leave.

"I think we are playing Russian roulette," said Rep. Barber B. Condable, R., N.Y. "I regret the rigidity of the position on which Congress has adopted."

Rep. Sam Gibbons, D., Fla., said he was concerned about "a possible adverse reaction against Jews."

U.S. Jewish organizations hailed the action. A spokesman for the National Conference on

(Continued on Page 2, Col. 6).



United Press International.

BREAKFAST MEETING.—U.S. Secretary of State Henry Kissinger and French Foreign Minister Michel Jobert photographed before their meeting in Brussels yesterday.

And 'Re-Examine Relationships'

Kissinger Cautions NATO It Must Resolve Differences

By John M. Goshko

BRUSSELS, Dec. 11 (WP).—The 15 NATO foreign ministers concluded their winter meeting today after having been given a polite but unmistakable warning by U.S. Secretary of State Henry A. Kissinger that the health of the alliance depends on resolving the differences between America and its West European allies.

At a brief press conference, Mr. Kissinger summarized the point stressed by himself and other U.S. officials during the meetings of the past few days. He said that the United States regards it as imperative "that the relationships within the Atlantic community be re-examined and be adapted to the dramatically changed circumstances of the 1970s."

His words were a reminder of the strains that have developed within the alliance in recent weeks as the result of the Middle East conflict and the growing feeling in the United States that the Europeans are not carrying their fair share of NATO defense burdens and costs.

Because of the shadow cast by these factors, the meeting was unique in the recent history of the 25-year-old NATO alliance. For the first time in many years, the foreign ministers—and the defense ministers whose meeting took place last week—found themselves preoccupied more with NATO's internal rifts than with the problems of joint defense against the Soviet-led East European bloc.

U.S. Irritation

During the month preceding the meeting, Mr. Kissinger and other top Nixon administration officials had made little effort to disguise their irritation over the attitude of the Europeans. There had been widespread expectation that Mr. Kissinger would adopt a scolding attitude at his first NATO meeting since becoming secretary of state.

Instead, Mr. Kissinger, both in his speech to the NATO Council yesterday and in today's press conference, opted for a softer line. The recurring theme running through all his remarks was Washington's recognition that there are two sides to the various arguments going on within NATO and that the way to resolve them is through mutual understanding and compromise rather than recrimination.

For example, he took pains today to play down the implications of yesterday's clash between himself and French Foreign Minister Michel Jobert over allegations that the United States might be dealing with the Russians over the heads of its allies. Without referring by name to Mr. Jobert, with whom he had a breakfast meeting this morning, he said: "It is a mistake to consider this meeting as an arena of titanic confrontation."

He added: "At the time of the formation of the NATO alliance, the Soviet threat seemed pervasive and the world was relatively

(Continued on Page 2, Col. 7).

Questions Gift of Papers

Weicker Challenges Nixon On Claim of 'Full' Tax Audit

By Lawrence Meyer

WASHINGTON, Dec. 11 (WP).—Sen. Lowell P. Weicker jr., R., Conn., today challenged President Nixon's statement that the Internal Revenue Service had conducted a "full field audit of my income tax returns for 1971 and 1972."

Sen. Weicker released an 11-page legal analysis he has sent the IRS asserting that Mr. Nixon's controversial gift of vice-presidential papers valued at $576,000 to the National Archives was not properly made for him to claim deductions on his income tax returns.

Although Sen. Weicker asserted, "There was no gift," he repeatedly declined to say that Mr. Nixon was not entitled to the deductions. "I've listed what the facts are," he said during a press conference. "The determination as to what's to be done should be made by the IRS."

In challenging Mr. Nixon's statement on Sept. 5 that the IRS had conducted a full field audit of his 1971 and 1972 tax returns, Sen. Weicker said that either the General Services Administration, the recipient of the gift for the National Archives, or Ralph Newman, the appraiser of the gift's value, had been contacted by the IRS.

"I think it's very clear... that a full field audit took place," he said. In a Dec. 10 letter to Donald C. Alexander, commissioner of the IRS, Sen. Weicker said, "In a gift situation involving a donor, donee, and appraiser, for the IRS not to have contacted two out of three principal parties clearly raises questions about the thoroughness of such a review or audit."

Serious Questions

The controversial tax-deductible gift was a major reason for Mr. and Mrs. Nixon's payment of only $792 in federal taxes in the last three years despite his annual salary of $200,000.

The Washington Post reported in June that there were serious questions about whether the 1969 list of papers had been made before the deadline of July 25, 1969, after that date the law under which the gift was made was drastically altered, virtually eliminating the deduction claimed on the papers by Mr. Nixon.

Sen. Weicker's analysis, supported by documents and correspondence, shows that 1,217 cubic feet of documents were delivered to the National Archives between March 26 and 27, 1969.

The deed dated March 27, 1969, prepared by Mr. Nixon's lawyers, but not signed by Mr. Nixon, was delivered to the archives a year later, on April 10, 1970. Mr. Newman, however, did not actually select and separate the 392 cubic feet that constituted the gift until November or December, 1970—at least three months after the statutory deadline—and did not give the archives a description of the gift until March 27, 1971.

According to Sen. Weicker's memo, if Mr. Nixon was making his gift by execution of a deed, then several conditions had to be met: Mr. Nixon had to sign the deed himself, the deed had to be delivered before July 25, 1969, the GSA had to accept the deed and the deed had to identify what was being given. "The March 27, 1969,

(Continued on Page 2, Col. 7)



NYT.

Sen. Lowell P. Weicker

Rockefeller Resigns to Seek '76 Presidential Nomination

By Stephen Isaacs

ALBANY, N.Y., Dec. 11 (WP).—Nelson A. Rockefeller announced today he will resign as governor of New York in one week.

He is turning over the governorship to Malcolm Wilson, his lieutenant-governor for the last 15 years. Mr. Wilson, 59, is a conservative who served for 20 years in the state legislature before becoming Mr. Rockefeller's running mate.

Mr. Rockefeller, 65, will be seeking the Republican presidential nomination in 1976, which he has sought and lost three times.

He told reporters here today that he is quitting so that he can devote himself full time to the National Commission on Water Quality, of which he is chairman, and to his new National Commission on Critical Choices for America, an ambitious effort—financed so far by the Rockefeller fortune—to study, understand and control the changing forces in the world.

That study is due to be completed early in the next presidential election year, 1976. The governor insisted today that he was not trying to ride the commission into the White House, but his advisers have told him that the commission is a perfect vehicle to get him exposure and the forward-looking image they think he needs.

The governor has been making what amount to campaign appearances around the United States the last several months to test the atmosphere for his candidacy, with his new image of toughness, realism and, in effect, conservatism.

Memories of 1964

He has never recovered psychologically from the bruising he took from delegates during and after the 1964 Republican convention, where he was ridiculed as a liberal pariah.

He has deliberately moved to the political right in the decade since, culminating in his order to have state police storm Attica Prison in 1971 and his hard-line, mandatory life-sentence legislation passed last year on drug offenders.

Mr. Rockefeller will be 66 by 1976 and is showing his years. But he is hoping to counteract that both by his seemingly boundless energy and by his commission, which he cast as an optimistic venture into the future.

The commission, with 40 prestigious members, held its first meeting in New York City last week, and Mr. Rockefeller said at the time he was using that meeting to try to gauge whether the members felt it was important enough so that Mr. Rockefeller might give it his undiluted attention.

At the time, he said the commission will provide an opportunity "to look into the future, to understand the trends developing" in the world, "to understand those trends, and to develop new concepts to shape those trends."

Mr. Rockefeller's decision to quit is based on a number of factors, chiefly fallout from Watergate. His advisers believe that he will appear more attractive as a non-office-holding politician. They also believe that all Republican candidates will have serious difficulty next year, when the New York governorship is again contested.

Libya Also a Topic

Sadat, Assad Meet in Cairo On Joint Position for Geneva

CAIRO, Dec. 11 (UPI).—The leaders of Egypt and Syria met today to formulate a common bargaining position at next week's Geneva peace conference, official sources said.

President Anwar Sadat of Egypt and Hafez al-Assad of Syria, meeting for a second consecutive day of discussions, also conferred on Egypt's faltering relationship with Libya, the officials said.

The sources said the two leaders gave particular attention to a statement by Israeli Defense Minister Moshe Dayan yesterday that Israel would not discuss peace with Syria until Damascus hands over a list of Israeli prisoners of war.

Egypt and Israel previously exchanged their prisoners, but Syria has refused to discuss this question.

Diplomatic sources have suggested that Damascus will use this issue as a bargaining weapon at the Geneva conference.

In other developments, Egyptian officials said they hoped for some kind of breakthrough before the new year on the separation of Egyptian and Israeli armies.

Talks on this subject broke down last month but may be one of the first points on the Geneva agenda, before the talks adjourn until after the Israeli general elections, Dec. 31.

The Cairo newspaper Al Ahram said that UN Secretary-General Kurt Waldheim will deliver the opening address in Geneva, followed by the chief Russian and American delegates.

This appeared to be a compromise on the question of under whose auspices the conference should be held—the United Nations or the Big Two. Egypt favored the former.

Al Ahram also reported that two U.S. SR-71 reconnaissance aircraft flew over Egypt yesterday—the sixth such reported incident since the Middle East war began Oct. 6.

Meanwhile, in Tel Aviv, Israel officially denied Egyptian charges that prisoners of war had been tortured by Israel.

An army spokesman said that Israel regularly informed the International Red Cross on the capture of prisoners. The Red Cross representatives were allowed to visit camps and hospitals to check the condition of prisoners and their treatment, he said.

"The treatment of prisoners taken by the Israeli Army was in accordance with the Geneva Conventions, and they, in fact, re-

(Continued on Page 2, Col. 5)

Congress Agrees On Daylight Saving Bill

WASHINGTON, Dec. 11 (NYT).—Senate and House conferees agreed yesterday on legislation that could put the nation on year-round daylight saving time as early as Jan. 6 to conserve energy.

The agreement is scheduled to be ratified by the House and Senate and sent to President Nixon by the end of this week.

Most of the nation's clocks would be advanced one hour for a two-year period starting at 2 a.m. on the fourth Sunday after enactment, or Jan. 6 if the bill is signed into law before next Sunday.



Associated Press

Egyptian President Anwar Sadat (right) greeting Syrian President Hafez al-Assad.

Greek Military Police Charge Ex-Officials Had Role in Riots

ATHENS, Dec. 11 (AP).—The Greek military police today charged that three former officials cooperated with anarchist students, the Greek Communist party and exiled leftist leader Andreas Papandreou in last month's student demonstrations which left at least 13 dead.

An official statement said the ultimate objective was "the overthrow of the state and the seizure of power."

It gave the names of three former political leaders involved in "the conspiracy" as Panayotis Canellopoulos, Greece's last constitutionally appointed premier, and former ministers George Mavros and John Zigdis.

Mr. Canellopoulos, contacted at home, vehemently denied the charges. "Everything is a lie," he said. "There was no such cooperation. I cannot find words to express my contempt at their never-ending lies."

The statement was the new military regime's first explanation of last month's student occupation of the Athens Polytechnic Institute and subsequent bloody street fighting. The regime seized power in a coup a week after the army was used to end the disorders.

Papandreou Memorial

The statements said the movement began early in November when the former officials decided on a demonstration as a show of force under the facade of a memorial service to the late liberal Premier George Papandreou. Clashes ensued on that day, with 17 persons arrested and charged as responsible.

The announcement said the weak handling of the situation by police and the leniency of court authorities at the trial encouraged "anarchist demonstrators" to take over the Polytechnic. Of the 17 on trial, 12 were found innocent and five given suspended sentences.

"The decision to occupy the Polytechnic was taken with the cooperation of the above-mentioned former politicians, both the internal and the external branch of the Greek Communist party, and under the initiative of the Greek Communist youth and members of the Panhellenic Liberation Front, an organization led and directed by Andreas Papandreou," the statement said.

"The aim was the creation of an explosive situation which could be politically exploited."

The announcement said the Polytechnic Institute was chosen because it is centrally located, offers many rooms and buildings and restaurant facilities, and chemistry laboratories where devices could be constructed for use against authorities.

About 300 persons, mostly students and construction workers, are being held in connection with the Polytechnic incidents.

Venezuela's Vote Leader Sees Use Of Oil as Lever

CARACAS, Dec. 11 (AP).—Carlos Andres Perez, the apparent winner of Venezuela's presidential elections on Sunday, today warned industrialized nations that he will use oil as a weapon to topple trade barriers raised against Latin American countries.

Mr. Perez, candidate for the center-left Democratic Action party, told a news conference that his nation will export oil to industrialized nations on the condition that they help Venezuela develop its economy.

Venezuela produces 3.3 million barrels of crude petroleum and refined products a day, nearly two-thirds of which are sent to the United States and Canada. It is the second-largest foreign supplier to the United States.

With almost half of the votes counted, Mr. Perez is ahead of the Christian Democratic candidate, Lorenzo Fernandez, 238,331 votes to 182,203. If he wins, Mr. Perez will take office on March 11.

Union Rebuffs Whitelaw

British Railmen Reject Plea To Drop Planned Slowdown

LONDON, Dec. 11 (AP).—Britain's 29,000 locomotive drivers today rejected a last-ditch government appeal to call off "in the national interest" a go-slow campaign that threatens to paralyze the country's already-battered economy.

The slowdown was scheduled to start at midnight and was expected to quickly tie up the state-owned railroad system and add to the trouble already caused by a worsening energy crisis.

Month-old labor disputes by Britain's miners and key power engineers have cut coal production by more than two million tons and forced electricity blackouts.

The railmen's action will seriously impede distribution of dwindling coal stocks, now needed to run power stations hit by the Arab oil cutback.

It will also affect millions of travelers forced to take trains because of gasoline shortages.

Prime Minister Edward Heath's Conservative government decided provisionally to end the national state of emergency it declared a month ago, and which is due to expire at midnight tomorrow. An announcement said a final decision would be made tomorrow. Any extension needs Queen Elizabeth's consent.

As the cabinet made the decision, the rail union leaders met to consider an appeal from Employment Secretary William Whitelaw to call off the go-slow.

As Mr. Heath conferred with key ministers on the new threat to the nation, the deepening economic and industrial gloom sent sterling tumbling to an all-time low of $2.3070 to the pound and the stock market into a slump.

The government meantime took further steps to conserve energy with an order halving lighting and heating in offices, shops and public places. Heating in offices and shops was lowered to 63 degrees.

Elsewhere in Europe, filling station owners in Finland announced a plan for Sunday closing.

In Switzerland, authorities said only foreigners with their auto tanks two-thirds full would be allowed into the country. Swiss gasoline is the cheapest in Europe.

The British locomotive drivers' action, supporting demands for weekly pay hikes averaging £6, will halt all Sunday rail traffic and seriously cut back weekday services.

That demand, like those from the miners, power engineers and an estimated three million other British workers for more money, goes above the government's anti-inflation ceiling limiting pay raises to 7 percent of base rates.

Mr. Whitelaw, newly transferred from administering Northern Ireland, intervened in the rail dispute after the drivers rejected an appeal to delay their slowdown from British Rail chairman Richard Marsh.

Whitelaw Statement

Mr. Whitelaw told newsmen after a 75-minute meeting with leaders of the rail union, the Amalgamated Society of Locomotive Engineers and Firemen:

"The current shortage of energy supplies poses a most serious threat to our prospects for economic growth, to our living standards and to employment. The ASLEF action will materially worsen the position."

As the first power blackouts of the electricity slowdown hit homes and factories in many parts of England, a leading industrialist added to the gloom by warning that the labor crisis could raise the country's unemployment total to more than one million "in a couple of months." There are 490,000 Britons out of work at present.

Sir Frederick Catherwood, former head of the National Economic Development Council, said in a radio interview that the coal crisis was far more critical than the oil cutback.

Mr. Heath told the House of Commons that he too considered the coal situation crucial. He claimed current oil shortfalls would not reduce growth unless compounded by further cuts.

Protestant Group Threatens Ulster Assassinations

BELFAST, Dec. 11 (UPI).—Protestant extremists today threatened to start killing Roman Catholics again in reaction to the new agreement for a Council of Ireland linking the North and the Irish Republic.

"In the new year, our active service units will resume a bombing and assassination campaign and we will attack everything alien to the Protestant cause," the Ulster Freedom Fighters said.

The UFF statement, issued to local newspapers, called the council plan "the greatest betrayal" of Protestants in Northern Ireland and urged all Protestants to join in its campaign.

The UFF claims it has killed more than 100 Catholics within the past year. Many of these victims were tortured before being fatally shot.

Tonight, a bomb blast under a car killed an off-duty policeman at Newcastle, 35 miles south of Belfast, police said.

He was the 919th person killed in Ulster's political violence since August, 1969.

East-West Force Talks

VIENNA, Dec. 11 (AP).—Representatives at the East-West force reduction talks held another plenary session here today, the 13th since the 19-country conference opened Oct. 30. Sources said that delegation heads of West Germany, Hungary and Czechoslovakia addressed the session. The next plenary session is scheduled for Thursday.



United Press International.

LONDON VISIT—President Joseph Mobutu Sese Seko of Zaire riding with Britain's Queen Elizabeth yesterday in an open carriage. The Zaire President arrived by air for a three-day state visit, with his wife. They are guests at Buckingham Palace.

News Analysis

Egypt Hopes Kissinger Trip Will Restart Suez Talks

By Henry Tanner

CAIRO, Dec. 11 (NYT).—Egypt expects U.S. Secretary of State Henry A. Kissinger's visit to the Middle East this week to give a new impetus to the deadlocked military talks between Egyptian and Israeli generals on the Cairo-Suez road.

Egypt suspended the talks on Nov. 29 when Israel refused to accede to an Egyptian request for an initial unconditional withdrawal of Israeli forces from the Suez city area, which they reached after the cease-fire of Oct. 22.

Egypt has said it would return to the talks only if there were signs that Israel was willing to give on this point or to make new proposals for a wider Israeli withdrawal east of the canal.

This is one of the major issues in intensive consultations between Cairo and Washington in preparation both for Mr. Kissinger's visit and the Arab-Israeli peace conference that is scheduled to open in Geneva on Dec. 18.

In these consultations Egypt is seeking satisfaction for its demands that United Nations Secretary-General Kurt Waldheim be named chairman of the Geneva conference with the right to intervene in the negotiations and if necessary to direct them.

Egypt would like to see Britain and France at the conference table in addition to the United States, the Soviet Union and the countries directly involved—Egypt, Israel, Syria and Jordan—and, in a later phase, the Palestine Liberation Organization.

Egypt also is seeking to determine the exact role that the United States is willing to play in guaranteeing the negotiated settlement that is the goal of the Geneva conference.

Egyptian officials are known to have sought an explanation of what Mr. Kissinger meant when he said at a news conference last week that the United States no longer ruled out the possibility of stationing a joint Soviet-American peace-keeping force in the Middle East. In the past, Washington has emphatically opposed this idea.

Egyptian Foreign Minister Ismail Fahmy has been meeting almost daily on these issues with U.S. Ambassador Hermann F. Eilts and Vladimir M. Vinogradov of the Soviet Union.

In addition to the intensive U.S.-Israeli talks, Egyptian consultations are being conducted at the United Nations, in Washington and in Moscow.

One of Egypt's main concerns is to put the Geneva conference squarely under a UN "umbrella," rather than have it dominated by the United States and the Soviet Union.

The Egyptians argue that the work of the conference must be based on fundamental UN actions such as Security Council Resolutions 242 of Nov. 22, 1967, and 338 and 339 of last Oct. 22 and 23, respectively.

The 1967 resolution calls for, among other things, the withdrawal of Israeli forces from Arab territories occupied in the 1967 war and says that every state in the area has the right "to live in peace within secure and recognized boundaries."

Resolution 338 called for a cease-fire in the October war and for negotiations aimed at establishing peace. Resolution 339 confirmed the previous resolution and urged the warring parties to return to the positions they occupied when the previous truce became effective.

Egypt and the other Arab countries take the position that the Geneva conference must lead to a carrying out of the 1967 resolution. Israel, in sharp contrast, proposes a give-and-take involving part of the occupied territories in exchange for a lasting peace.

The question of an Israeli withdrawal from the Suez area either before or during the first phase of the Geneva conference has been at the center of a debate here within the government and the press.

On Saturday, Egypt announced officially it would go to Geneva. The announcement meant that Cairo had decided against making its attendance at the peace conference contingent on an initial Israeli withdrawal.

But there will be strong pressure on Mr. Kissinger, nevertheless, to obtain an ironclad Israeli commitment for such a withdrawal—if not a withdrawal proper. The secretary's Mideast trip starts here Thursday and ends Sunday in Israel.

The Egyptian government spokesman, Ahmed Anis, drew attention at a briefing yesterday to Mr. Kissinger's special responsibility in the matter as one of the chief authors of the six-point cease-fire agreement. The military talks on the Suez road collapsed over the issue of implementation of this agreement.

Sadat, Assad Discuss Stand For Geneva

(Continued from Page 1)

ceived treatment over and beyond what is required according to this accord," the spokesman said.

"The false Egyptian announcement was intended to cover up the murder of our prisoners in Egypt and Syria and the barbaric treatment of the Israeli prisoners," he added.

Israel has alleged that Syria and Egypt murdered at least 70 Israeli prisoners.

In Jerusalem, Gen. Dayan today repeated that Israel would boycott the Geneva talks if the Syrians did not provide a list of war prisoners.

"We won't go to the conference if the Syrians are invited there and if they do not furnish a list [of prisoners] and allow the Red Cross to visit them," Gen. Dayan said during a visit to wounded soldiers.

In Damascus, a military spokesman said that Syrian and Israeli forces exchanged fire today in the northern sector of the Israeli-occupied Golan Heights.

He said that Israeli forces began "engineering works" in the northern sector of the front in an attempt "to change the features of the terrain."

He added that Syrian forces opened tank fire and destroyed some of the equipment the Israelis were using.

Meanwhile, in New York, the UN General Assembly today approved a $30-million budget to pay for the first six months of the UN emergency force in the Middle East.

Kuwait Denies Reaching Accord With Oil Firms

KUWAIT, Dec. 11 (UPI).—Kuwait's interior minister today denied reports that Kuwait had reached with British and American firms handling its oil an agreement under which Kuwait would get a controlling 60 percent share.

"The negotiations between the government and the oil companies are continuing," Interior and Defense Minister Sheikh Saad Abdullah al-Salem said. "The government has approved nothing so far."

The minister's statement followed similar denials by British Petroleum and the American Gulf Oil Corp., the parent companies operating the Kuwait Oil Co.

But while these authorities denied reports attributed yesterday to authoritative sources in Kuwait that the draft agreement had been reached, press reports said such an agreement appeared close to completion.

EEC Accord On Working Conditions

Covers 40-Hour Week And 4-Week Vacations

BRUSSELS, Dec. 11 (Reuters).—Common Market social affairs ministers today agreed on a blueprint to improve working conditions in the European Economic Community, including introducing a standard 40-hour work week, informed sources said.

In the background is the threat of large-scale economic disruption and unemployment in the EEC next year because of the Arab oil cutback.

The ministers, faced with the draft of a three-year program, drawn up by the EEC's Executive Commission, were trying to forge it into a political implement which would cram the maximum possible action into the shortest possible time, the sources said.

Immediate Action

The ministers agreed in principle to a number of immediate points recommended by the commission as a first step. Included in the commission proposals were:

- Protection of workers' rights in cases of mass dismissals.
- Introduction of a standard 40-hour work week, with four weeks of paid vacation.
- Stricter application of equal pay for women.
- More financial help for training and rehabilitating immigrant and handicapped workers.
- Establishing a foundation to study working conditions and environmental problems.
- Improving safety regulations, especially in the mining industry.

National Regulations

EEC member states could start immediately to draw up national regulations based on the plan, which is to be adopted by next April, the sources said.

But this does not mean the aims of the plan will be met by then. The 40-hour week would come into force only in 1975, and the four-week holiday in 1976.

Beyond that, the council called on groups of experts to work out a further top-priority list to start next year.

Threats on Kissinger's Life Confirmed by U.S. Officials

BRUSSELS, Dec. 11 (AP).—U.S. officials today confirme reports of threats on the life of Secretary of State Henr A. Kissinger during his trip to Europe and the Middle Eas

They declined to give any details, but said similar threa had been received before his trip to the Middle East and Chir last month.

The confirmation came after the Baltimore Sun report that security was unusually tight for Mr. Kissinger's tr because of a warning that an unnamed group was plotting assassinate him.

In London, Scotland Yard said "very, very tight" securi measures were in force for his arrival there this afternoon.

In Washington, administration sources said intelligen sources from another country issued the first warning last wee The administration sources said a Palestinian terrorist w reported to have left the Middle East for Europe and alleged was laying the groundwork for an attempt on Mr. Kissinger life during his travels in Europe and later in the Middle Ea

Extraordinary security measures for Mr. Kissinger we noticed in Washington last week. At least 100 Secret Servi and State Department agents had been assigned to protect t secretary on the trip. Such arrangements are unprecedented f anyone but the President, according to U.S. officials.

A State Department spokesman said today that Mr. Ki singer's life had been threatened and "appropriate precautio have been taken." He said, "There was a threat on his life" a because of the source—which he refused to disclose—"we h to take it seriously."

Kissinger Cautions NATO It Must Resolve Differences

(Continued from Page 1)

simpler, when all issues could be seen in terms of an imminent military onslaught."

Now, he continued, the general movement toward an East-West détente has tended to cast the relationships of even allied nations in less clear-cut terms.

"Obviously, this creates problems of intellectual adjustment and sometimes it involves problems of adjustment to specific circumstances," he said. "We owe our European allies respect for their sensibilities so that they do not feel they have become the objects of policy."

Mr. Kissinger then addressed one of the principal complaints of the Europeans—namely that Washington had failed to consult its NATO partners before putting American forces on a worldwide alert during the October confrontation with the Russians over the Middle East.

Echoing calls made here by such other foreign ministers as Britain's Sir Alec Douglas-Home and West Germany's Walter Scheel, Mr. Kissinger said: "... was general agreement in discussions that the proce consultation within the all particularly in these ci stances, must be strengt The United States express willingness to do so and specific proposals to accom this end."

At another point, he also t about the Middle East an fact that Washington had unhappy about the refus most West European countr back up the American su of Israel during the Oc fighting. That clash of int which at a couple of point the United States engag public slanging matches some NATO allies, had more than anything else to the rifts within the alliance.

"I did not come to the l meeting to obtain support f Middle East policy," he "Our Middle East policy is tempt to bring about a ju lasting peace by helping th ties to resolve the conflic believe that this is an obj shared by all of those who concern for peace in the w but we did not spectifical for an endorsement of our cies by NATO."

The generally-conciliator taken by Mr. Kissinger t these points continued th proach unveiled last we Secretary of Defense Jam Schlesinger at the defense ters' part of the NATO gath As sketched privately by A can sources, it can be de in this way:

The Nixon administrati clearly unhappy about the fude of most European co within NATO and feels th incidents of recent months revealed a dangerous deg dry rot in the alliance. ington has also decided, ha that NATO's ills cannot be ed by any single meetin that a bullying or scoldin proach, at this point, wo far more harm than good

Accordingly, first Mr. singer and then Mr. Ki came to Brussels seeking n dramatic and immediate tions but rather an atten finally launch a real di that would make the Eur sware of American concer this way, Washington hope the European countries wil ize that continued Am support for NATO presupp new willingness by all 15 bers to jointly tackle and the points of friction.

Kissinger in Londo

LONDON, Dec. 11 (Reu Mr. Kissinger arrived in L tonight. Tomorrow he wi talks with Prime Minister E Heath and Foreign Secreta Alec Douglas-Home.

Sadat Sees Frenchm

CAIRO, Dec. 11 (Reut President Anwar Sadat of today met French Minis State Jean de Lipkowski in for talks on the Middle East tion and French-Egyptian tions.

House Votes Trade Measure Linked to Soviet Emigration

(Continued from Page 1)

Soviet Jewry said there was a "great sense of jubilation."

"There is no question that this is a victory for Soviet Jews," he said. "And I think it is also a victory for our country in its relations with the Soviet Union, and I hope the administration understands it this way."

Supporters of the overall trade bill said that the Soviet provisions helped increase the majority for final passage. They said that many legislators who might otherwise have sided with organized labor in opposing the bill were persuaded to back it because of the anti-Soviet sections.

Organized labor strongly opposes the entire measure. The AFL-CIO contends that it fails to give adequate compensation to workers who lose jobs due to imports, fails to regulate the flow of imports, grants excessive power to the President and leaves open too many loopholes for multinational corporations that spend money and create jobs abroad.

The bill now goes to the Senate, where a large bloc of liberals, hawks and lawmakers sympathetic to Jewish interests are already on record as favoring the link between Soviet trade and free emigration.

Advocates of freer trade hailed the bill and also regretted that the issue of economic relations with the Russians had become embroiled in what they believe is a strong piece of reform legislation.

House strategists said that the Senate would not take up the bill until next year. One congressman said that he doubted that the completed version would be on the President's desk before June.

Both the Japanese and the Western Europeans have been pressing the White House to move ahead with the trade measure so that complex international negotiations with the United States on trade matters can begin.

The bill authorizes the President to negotiate reductions of both tariff and nontariff barriers.

Nontariff barriers include a wide variety of artificial restrictions on trade, including hidden subsidies, quotas and government policies which deliberately encourage countries to shun foreign goods.

Speaking on behalf of the bill today, Rep. Conable told the House that U.S. tariffs are "slightly higher" than those of the Europeans. He said that freer trade would provide more competition for domestic products and keep prices down.

He also made a strong plea for nondiscriminatory trade with the Soviet Union.

"We are one of the few countries in the world which does not have [such] trade with the Soviet Union," he said. "The Russians, he added, will be able to trade with American subsidiaries overseas regardless of what Congress does.

After the final vote, Rep. Vanik told reporters: "I don't concur that this bill is an assault on détente. The Soviets have gone a considerable distance and they have only a little distance to go before they could satisfy the provisions of the measure. I think the time may be coming when the President could make such a finding. A little bit more on their part might make the difference."

While attention has mainly been focused on the difficulties that Jews face in trying to leave the Soviet Union, Rep. Vanik said today that he has had discussions with the State Department on another problem.

He said that the Soviet Union should allow emigration of citizens who want to be reunited with their families in the United States. He said that there may be as many as 20,000 families in this country with relatives in the Soviet Union who wish to emigrate.

Nixon Tax Challenged

(Continued from Page 1)

deed falls on all counts," the memo asserts.

The other method that Mr. Nixon might have used to make the gift would have been actual delivery of the gift property, according to the memo. Although 1,217 cubic feet of documents were given to the archives on March 26 and 27, 1969, the memo states, the 392 cubic feet constituting the actual gift were not separated by Mr. Newman until November or December, 1969. Failure to physically separate the gift before July 25 along with indications that Mr. Nixon was exercising control over the papers long after that date mean that the papers had not been actually delivered as the law requires, according to the memo.

Although Mr. Nixon has referred the question of the gift to the Joint Congressional Committee on Internal Revenue Taxation for a ruling as to whether it was proper, Sen. Weicker said, "there's only one agency responsible for the enforcement of tax laws in this country, that's the Internal Revenue Service." For that reason, he said, he was sending his memo to the IRS and not to the joint committee.

Israeli Bank in Suez

TEL AVIV, Dec. 11 (AP).—An Israeli bank is opening a new branch in occupied Egypt west of the Suez Canal. The bank, Otzar Hahayal, caters to military personnel and their families.

Because of Oil Crisis

EEC Aide Says Rise of Prosperity Is Over

By David Haworth

BRUSSELS, Dec. 11 (IHT).—Finn Olav Gundelach, the EEC commissioner for internal markets, today called on the community to face up to the "hard political realities" of the oil crisis, and warned that the "rising curve of prosperity" which preceded the Middle East war is definitely over.

"Even with the best possible political solution to the Middle East situation, we have to get used to the idea that the prosperity expectations Europe has enjoyed in the past are now at an end," he said.

Mr. Gundelach's address to a conference of EEC businessmen, three days before the EEC summit meeting in Copenhagen, was the clearest public warning made by a Commission official of the dangers to West European economies created by the oil crisis.

In an oblique swipe at Britain and France, the two EEC member countries which have been minimally affected by the fuel shortage, Mr. Gundelach said that the community had "to master the challenge of the crisis on a common basis." Without unanimity among the EEC members on how to meet the crisis there could be no prospect of maintaining the community's economic achievements, he said.

What all member countries have to realize, he added, is that within a short time, all EEC nations will be hurt by the shortage in the same way and to the same degree. There is no possibility of some community countries being deprived of oil while others are assured of their supplies, he said.

This would cause a complete disruption of trade within the Common Market, the commissioner said, adding that it was inconceivable that a country whose car production was damaged by the shortage would allow its domestic market to be flooded by the cars of another EEC country which was better supplied with oil.

"If the EEC chooses not to deal with the crisis as a common problem, the protectionist elements in government and industry will take over," he said.

The European Commission is expected shortly to produce a paper on the economic implications of the fuel shortage to the EEC.

Arab-EEC Summit Call

There are reports here that the French will suggest at the Copenhagen meeting that the EEC should propose a summit meeting with chiefs of all the Arab oil-producing states in the hope of persuading them to lift some of their restrictions.

In other oil-crisis developments:

- The Italian Citroën-Maserati car works in Modena today announced it plans to lay off two-thirds of its employees. The decision was made following mass cancellations of orders, the company's director said.
- In Goteborg, Volvo, the Swedish car manufacturer, today announced a 4 percent cutback in its car production during the first half of 1974.

A company spokesman said the firm will also introduce a four-day week as of Jan. 8 for a period of five to eight weeks.

During the period between Christmas and Jan. 8 all production of private cars will stop, he said.

The reason for the cutback measures is an expected drop in orders from European countries, the spokesman said.

- Switzerland today ordered that foreign motorists entering the country must have their gasoline tanks at least two-thirds full.

The measure, which will come into force Thursday, is aimed at preventing drivers from other countries from crossing the frontier just to fill up with Swiss fuel.

- President Habib Bourguiba of Tunisia arrived in Paris today to confer with President Georges Pompidou on the repercussions of the Arab oil embargo on Arab-European relations.

Mr. Bourguiba said before leaving Tunis that he has been assured by Libyan and Algerian leaders that France will be exempted from the Arab oil production cutbacks.

- The Japanese government has decided to increase cuts in energy consumption next month to 20 or 25 percent from the present 10 percent, the Japanese news agency Kyodo reported.

The government was compelled to make the decision by an additional 5 percent cut in oil production next month by Arab countries, it said.

Death Penalty Vetoed

BOSTON, Dec. 11 (AP).—Gov. Francis W. Sargent yesterday rejected a bill restoring the death penalty in Massachusetts. However, he said he would sign one if it confined the punishment to those who kill law-enforcement officers. The vetoed bill would have restored the death penalty for nine specific categories of murder.

Israelis Send Libyan Hijacker To a Hospital

TEL AVIV, Dec. 11 (AP).—A Libyan merchant who hijacked a plane to Israel on Aug. 16 to "show that not all Arabs hate the Jews" was ordered confined in a mental hospital today.

A Tel Aviv district court accepted the recommendation of a psychiatric panel that the hijacker, Mohammed Touni, 37, "acted under uncontrollable diseased impulses." He was ordered held under psychiatric care until declared cured.

The ruling saved him from a long term in prison, the fate of other hijackers captured by the Israelis.

WEATHER

	C	F	
ALGARVE	16	61	Rain
AMSTERDAM	3	38	Rain
ANKARA	2	36	Clear
ATHENS	10	50	Clear
BEIRUT	20	68	Fair
BELGRADE	−1	30	Fair
BERLIN	−1	30	Cloud
BRUSSELS	2	36	Rain
BUDAPEST	−3	27	Clear
CAIRO	22	72	Fair
CASABLANCA	17	63	Fair
COPENHAGEN	1	34	Rain
COSTA DEL SOL	18	61	Clear
DUBLIN	5	41	Fair
EDINBURGH	5	41	Cloud
FLORENCE	8	47	Fair
FRANKFURT	−1	30	Clear
GENEVA	1	34	Fair
ISTANBUL	4	39	Rain
LAS PALMAS	18	68	Clear
LISBON	9	48	Fair
LONDON	7	45	Cloud
MADRID	10	50	Cloud
MILAN	3	38	Fair
MONTREAL	0	32	Cloud
MOSCOW	−7	20	Clear
MUNICH	2	36	Clear
NEW YORK	4	39	Fair
NICE	8	47	Fair
OSLO	2	36	Cloud
PARIS	3	38	Rain
PRAGUE	−5	23	Clear
ROME	8	47	Fair
SOFIA	—	—	Unav
STOCKHOLM	3	38	Cloud
TEHRAN	—	—	Unav
TEL AVIV	20	68	Cloud
TUNIS	15	59	Cloud
VENICE	2	36	Fair
VIENNA	−1	30	Cloud
WARSAW	−2	29	Clear
WASHINGTON	1	34	Cloud
ZURICH	1	34	Cloud

(Yesterday's readings: U.S. at 1700 GMT, others at 1200

Flaine playground paradise for mischievous young "angels"

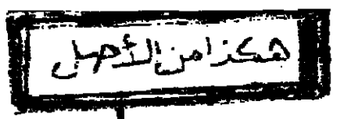
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هكذا من الأصل

s Possible Burglary Motive

Watergate Unit Investigating Role of Hughes-Nixon Links

By Lawrence Meyer

WASHINGTON, Dec. 11 (WP). The Senate Watergate committee is investigating the possibility that the Watergate burglary was an attempt to discover whether Democratic party chairman Lawrence O'Brien had any damaging information linking Howard Hughes and the Nixon administration.

The Senate committee has been told by witnesses in recent closed sessions that the Nixon administration was interested in whether Mr. O'Brien's business relationship with Hughes Tool Co. between 1968 and 1972 had provided him with information concerning campaign contributions from the billionaire recluse to President Nixon and the business dealings of Mr. Nixon's brothers.

Samuel Dash, the chief committee counsel, acknowledged yesterday that the Senate committee is pursuing the "theory" that the June 17, 1972, Watergate break-in was carried out to discover what information, if any, Mr. O'Brien had about activities involving Mr. Hughes that could prove embarrassing to the Nixon re-election campaign.

"That's a theory," Mr. Dash said. "This is one of a number of theories we are presently operating on. This is a viable theory. It may not prove to be true, but is is one we are operating on at the moment."

In addition to serving as Democratic party chairman from 1969 to mid-1972, Mr. O'Brien also heads a public relations firm which, he has acknowledged publicly, was on a retainer from Mr. Hughes beginning in 1969.

The new direction of the committee's investigation was made public yesterday in federal court papers filed in connection with a suit by employees of the Hughes organization who are seeking to bar the Senate committee from questioning them in private session. A federal judge has thus far refused to stop the committee from privately questioning the Hughes employees.

Among the documents filed in connection with the suit is the transcript of the Senate committee's Dec. 4 executive session in which the committee's lawyers made reference to other closed-session testimony that the Nixon administration was interested in the extent of Mr. O'Brien's knowledge about connections between the Hughes organization and Mr. Nixon.

Although it has been known for several weeks that the Senate committee was investigating a reported $100,000 election campaign contribution from Mr. Hughes to Mr. Nixon's friend C. G. (Bebe) Rebozo—as well as the relationship of Mr. Nixon's brother, F. Donald Nixon, to former Hughes aide John Meier and Hughes business dealings in Nevada—the minutes of the Dec. 4 committee session are the first suggestion that Mr. Hughes's affairs may be linked to the Watergate break-in and attempted bugging of Mr. O'Brien's telephone.

Las Vegas Link

At one point in the Dec. 4 session, Mr. Dash stated: "Mr. O'Brien's files were the subject of search in the break-in of the Democratic National Committee. It now appears from testimony that we are receiving that the relationship that Mr. O'Brien has with the Hughes Tool Co., and his personal knowledge of the particular matters we are now inquiring into—his own personal knowledge of the contribution involving this money [the $100,000], his own personal knowledge of an relationship between Mr. Meier, Mr. Donald Nixon, and all these other matters—may have been the basis and reason for the break-in the Democratic national headquarters and for the wiretapping of Mr. O'Brien."

Comments by the assistant chief committee counsel, Terry Lenzner, indicate that the Watergate burglary may have been generated by the same concern which caused an earlier but apparently abortive attempt to burglarize the safe of Las Vegas newspaper publisher Henry Greenspun.

Mr. Lenzner also said that "we have received allegations in our interviews and testimony that the $100,000, while stated by Mr. Rebozo to have been for the presidential election, served a dual purpose; that the other purpose was that it was to be consideration in return for which the Hughes Tool Co. received special benefits, special decisions by the administration on a variety of matters."

Impeachment Dispute

Meanwhile, House Judiciary Committee Republicans agreed at a caucus yesterday to press for "expeditious action" on the possible impeachment of President Nixon.

Without directly criticizing the Democratic Judiciary chairman, Peter W. Rodino jr., the committee's 17 Republicans set the stage for charges of foot-dragging against the 21-member Democratic majority.

"There were some apprehensions expressed that they might want to string it out, to the country's detriment as well as our own," one member said after the session.

While not setting a timetable for the committee, the Republican members made two procedural suggestions that may draw controversy at a meeting of the full committee.

They urged that the preliminary phases of the investigation be turned over to a "manageable subcommittee," suggesting that it consist of five Democrats and four Republicans.

Second, they suggested that the subcommittee conduct all its work in closed session, on the ground that its proceedings are comparable to those of a grand jury in an ordinary criminal proceeding, which are protected from public disclosure.

Today, President Nixon and Republican political leaders held their first formal 1974 campaign strategy session. Participants said there was no mention of Watergate's potential impact. Republican National Chairman George Bush said there was no need to discuss Watergate during the 45-minute meeting because it had been talked about "ad infinitum" in many earlier sessions.

...esidence ...f Nixon Now ...egal Issue

By Ronald Kessler

...ASHINGTON, Dec. 11 (WP). ...he question of where Presi... Nixon lives became a legal ... yesterday as tax experts ...ed over his claim that he ...ot required to pay taxes in ...er Washington or California. ...e White House said over the ...end that Mr. Nixon has not ... taxes either here or in Cali...ia during his tenure in the ...te House.

...e reason, the White House ... is that while Mr. Nixon has ...principal residence in Wash...on, local law specifically ex...ts any elected federal offi... from taxation.

...e law says such an official ...d have to pay D.C. taxes if ...ived here permanently and ...not intend to return to his ...e state when his term ex...

...e White House further ...ed that Mr. Nixon is not ...ired to pay California taxes, ...though he votes there, be...he is a resident of Wash...

...ldon S. Cohen, a former In... Revenue Service commis... said yesterday that Mr. ... had not paid a tax on the ... he realized from the sale ...s New York apartment on ...gronics that he was a resi... of California.

Stuck Either Way

...'s hard for him to say he ... in California and in the ... breath say he lives in ...hington," Mr. Cohen said. ...'s stuck one way or the ...r," he added.

...ephen Porter, chairman of ...Washington Bar Association's ...section, said, "He tries to ...it two ways. Generally the ...are designed to prevent an ...ed official from paying taxes ...o states. Here you have Mr. ... saying he's not a Californ...resident and doesn't have to ... taxes there but he is a ...hington, D.C. resident and ...'t have to pay taxes here. ...d his argument circular."

... Porter added that it is pos... that Mr Nixon's lawyers ...found a "narrowly defined ... that might exempt him ... paying taxes in either loca...

...rtainly, he appears to be ...g advantage of everything ...n," he said. Mr. Porter said ...based on his understanding ...e intent of the law, "he ... to be declaring himself a ...nt of one jurisdiction or ...er."

...California taxation official ...yesterday that the state has ...n to Mr. Nixon to ask him ...pply all his tax data for ...y by the department.

...ert W. Longsdorf, assistant ...services specialist for the ... said the purpose is to de...ne whether Mr. Nixon owes ...rnia taxes.

...the White House spokesman ...W. Clawson was asked for ...on today to the possibility ...Senate-House Committee on ...al Revenue Taxation might ...d its scrutiny of Mr. Nixon's ...beyond the issue of whether ...ould pay more taxes.

...e committee's entitled to do ...ing it wants to do," he said, ... that he had no personal ...on to relay from Mr. Nix...

Walter F. Mondale, D., ... said that President Nixon's ...ial statements "make the ...ossible case for real, loop...losing tax reform."

...sident Nixon's financial ...ent is almost a textbook ...le of how the wealthy are ...o use tax loopholes to avoid ... Sen. Mondale said.

...k Speaker Named Assembly in N.J.

...ENTON, N.J., Dec. 11 (AP). ...Black Baptist minister has ...selected as the speaker of ...974-1975 session of the New ... Assembly.

...Howard Woodson, 57, a Dem... from Trenton has served ...e assembly since 1964 and ...minority leader in 1966-1967. ...tive of Philadelphia, he is ...duate of Morehouse College ...ary in Atlanta, and is the ... of the Shiloh Baptist ...h in Trenton.



United Press International.

CHRISTMAS SIGHTS—Blind children "seeing" Santa Claus with their hands at special party for them in Chicago. They felt his nose and beard, heard his jolly laugh and, like all other children, told him of the gifts they want for Christmas.

Fuel-Conservation Measure Passes Senate, Goes to House

WASHINGTON, Dec. 11 (AP). —The Senate yesterday passed a bill putting federal money and authority behind an effort to conserve energy.

The bill would require labelling of automobiles and major household appliances as to their energy consumption, and make $200 million available as loan guarantees in an attempt to produce a fuel-efficient car within the next 10 years.

The 75-15 vote sent the bill to the House, where no action is in prospect until next year.

Noting that the United States has the world's highest per capital energy consumption, Sen. Henry M. Jackson, D., Wash., said use of gasoline is growing at 5 percent per year, while electricity consumption is increasing by 7 percent.

Despite some preliminary steps by the Nixon administration, "there has been little evidence of a basic commitment to a serious, long-range conservation effort," Sen. Jackson said. "Voluntarism alone will not do the job that must be done to reduce energy demand."

Miles per Gallon

A key section of the bill requires the Department of Transportation to draw up minimum standards for the number of miles a motor vehicle can get for a gallon of gasoline. These standards would require that, by 1984, the average fuel consumption by automobiles be reduced by 50 percent. The current average is 13.5 miles per gallon.

Starting within 90 days of passage, auto manufacturers would be required to label each car as to the average fuel costs a buyer could expect.

Yesterday, the government said that about one-fourth of all the truck stops checked by the Internal Revenue Service in recent days were found in violation of federal price restrictions in diesel-fuel sales to truckers.

The IRS said that in price checks at 833 truck stops it found 224 violations, which it described as an "abnormally high violation rate."

James W. McLane, deputy director of the Cost of Living Council, said that the council has ordered an IRS investigation.

Herbert Stein, chairman of the President's Council of Economic Advisers, today told a joint congressional economic subcommittee, "the energy situation will confront the country with serious danger, difficulties and uncertainties."

Mr. Stein said that although "some estimates of our prospects are unrealistically pesimistic... it seems to me that a 15 to 20 percent cut in our oil supply must have a serious effect."

But there was one bright development on the energy front. A federal official said today that there was no reason why Americans may not use electric lights on Christmas trees inside their homes this season.

William E. Simon, head of the administration's new Energy Office, said, "I do not want American families to lose the festive spirit of Christmas because of the energy crisis..."

But he said his office would limit other Christmas lighting, including outdoor promotional displays.

Mariner Finds A Nebula Is Twice As Hot as Believed

PASADENA, Calif., Dec. 11 (WP).—A Mariner spacecraft bound for the planet Mercury has discovered that the gas remnants of an exploding star are twice as hot as scientists had thought.

An instrument aboard Mariner-10 detected ultraviolet radiation from the Gum nebula so intense that it corresponded to temperatures as high as 100,000 degrees Fahrenheit—10 times the surface temperature of our own sun and twice the temperature of the hottest stars seen from the earth and from orbiting satellites.

The temperatures covered a range of 50,000 to 100,000 degrees across the entire Gum nebula, which is made up mostly of the dust and gas left behind when a giant star exploded millions of years ago. Gum, the nebula nearest the earth and one of the oldest in the universe, was discovered in 1952 by Australian astronomer Colin Gum. It is about 128 light years away. One light year equals six million million miles.

Mariner-10 found the highest temperatures radiating from a bright, hot star at the center of the nebula. The star, Gamma Volorum, emitted temperatures of more than 100,000 degrees, suggesting that some stars are undergoing even more violent nuclear reactions than scientists had suspected.

Fire Kills Six And Injures 38 On U.S. Carrier

SAN DIEGO, Dec. 11 (AP).—Six men were killed today when fire broke out aboard the aircraft carrier Kitty Hawk about 700 miles east of the Philippines, the Navy reported.

Officials said the blaze left 38 other men suffering from minor burns or suffering from smoke inhalation.

The fire broke out as the huge ship steamed westward for deployment to the western Pacific.

The Navy spokesman said the blaze in the main machinery room was extinguished in an hour. Four crewmen suffered minor burns and 34 others were treated for minor smoke inhalation, he said. The cause of the fire was not determined immediately.

The 1,062-foot ship has three other machinery rooms and was able to continue its progress after the fire, the Navy said. A spokesman reported: "She is still capable of performing her mission and conducting flights."

U.S. Senate Chiefs To Get Small Cars

WASHINGTON, Dec. 11 (AP). —The Senate's Democratic and Republican leaders are giving up their limousines and are shopping for smaller cars with better gas mileage.

They are not, however, looking for minis or compacts. And they plan to retain their chauffeurs.

"It has to be roomy because we have to go to official functions and part of our work is done in the car," said Democratic leader Mike Mansfield, of Montana, today.

He said that the move to smaller cars was prompted by the energy crisis and that he hopes other officials will follow the example.

Auditors Saw Pressure by White House

By Paul G. Edwards

WASHINGTON, Dec. 11 (WP). —Memos of a New York prosecutor stating that several Small Business Administration investigators and officials suspected the Nixon administration of suppressing a criminal probe of a supporter of the President were read into the record of a House hearing yesterday.

The memos by Lawrence J. Finnegan, assistant district attorney in Queens County, N.Y., told of his six-month effort to secure a copy of an SBA audit of organizations and companies run by Dr. Thomas W. Matthew, a neurosurgeon and proponent of "black capitalism," a concept backed by Mr. Nixon.

Dr. Matthew was convicted of income tax evasion in 1969, but was pardoned by Mr. Nixon 59 days after receiving a six-month sentence. He recently was convicted in Queens on 68 counts of diverting Medicaid funds from his Interfaith Hospital in New York for private use.

Dr. Matthew has been one of the President's strongest black supporters.

Beginning in early 1971, Dr. Matthew's network of black self-help business enterprises in New York received $1.3 million in grants, loans and contracts from a consortium of eight federal agencies headed by the SBA. By late 1971, an SBA audit showed Dr. Matthew's enterprises to be in hopeless financial disarray.

In his memos, Mr. Finnegan related that SBA auditors Marvin Shelton and Lewis Williams and former agency administrator Howard Greenberg depicted the Matthew aid program and alleged efforts to suppress federal prosecution of Dr. Matthew as White House operations.

Mr. Finnegan said that Mr. Shelton, who performed the SBA audit, told him that his report contained enough information to justify prosecution of Dr. Matthew for tax evasion and grand larceny of federal funds.

Mr. Shelton said that the Internal Revenue Service had been ordered not to prosecute the doctor and that there would be no prosecution on larceny charges to avoid the embarrassment of trying a man pardoned by the President, according to Mr. Finnegan.

Senate Approves Baby Death Study

WASHINGTON, Dec. 11 (AP). —The Senate passed a bill today to authorize a $36-million three-year research program into unexplained infant deaths.

The study of the sudden infant death syndrome (SIDS) would be carried on through the National Institutes of Health and through grants to public and nonprofit private agencies.

According to testimony before the Senate Labor and Public Welfare Committee, SIDS is the largest killer of infants between one month and one year of age, claiming an annual toll of at least 10,000 babies in the United States.

The bill was sent to the House by voice vote.

N.Y. French Agency's Windows Smashed

NEW YORK, Dec. 11 (UPI).—Protesters smashed the windows of a building housing the cultural services here of the French Embassy with rocks and bricks early today, police said.

Ten minutes after the incident a man who said he was a spokesman for the militant Jewish Defense League called United Press International to claim responsibility for the attack, which he said was a protest against French policy in the Middle East.

High Court Gives Police Right To Full Search on Legal Arrest

WASHINGTON, Dec. 11 (AP). —The Supreme Court voted 6 to 3 today to give police blanket authority to conduct a complete search of anyone they arrest lawfully.

The decision represented a victory for advocates of greater police latitude and brought a sharp dissent from the court's three liberal members.

In one of two search cases decided today, the Supreme Court overturned a ruling by the U.S. Circuit Court here which had told police they were only entitled to a "pat down" search when they arrested a District of Columbia man on an outstanding traffic warrant.

In searching the man, police turned up a cigarette package with heroin capsules in it.

Under the circuit court ruling the heroin could not be used as evidence because the search exceeded constitutional limits. Under today's Supreme Court ruling the heroin can be used as evidence.

Fact of Lawful Arrest

"It is the fact of the lawful arrest which establishes the authority to search," wrote Justice William H. Rehnquist for the majority.

Justices Thurgood Marshall, William O. Douglas and William J. Brennan dissented.

In a lengthy dissent, Justice Marshall wrote: "The majority's approach represents a clear and marked departure from our long tradition of case-by-case adjudication of the reasonableness of searches and seizures under the Fourth Amendment."

Addressing the specifics of the case, Justice Rehnquist said that the police officer, "having in the course of a lawful search come upon the crumpled package of cigarettes . . . was entitled to inspect it; and when his inspection revealed the heroin capsules, he was entitled to seize them."

District of Columbia police regulations called for the kind of thorough body search that was made because the suspect was to be taken into custody.

The Supreme Court also ruled 6 to 3 to uphold a police search in a companion case from Florida.

In that case, marijuana cigarettes were found on a college student arrested for failure to have a driver's license.

The court's majority said that the search was valid even though police regulations in this case did not require a full search or that the suspect be taken into custody.

"It is sufficient that the officer had probable cause to arrest the petitioner and that he lawfully effectuated the arrest and placed the petitioner in custody," Justice Rehnquist said.

In dissent, Justice Marshall said that a distinction should be made between searches that serve a legitimate function in protecting the officer or legitimately gaining evidence, and those that do not.

He said that the search conducted in the District of Columbia case "went far beyond what was reasonably necessary" to protect the officer from harm and assure that the suspect would not escape.

Justice Marshall reached the same conclusion in the Florida case, saying the only reason for the search was to disarm the arrested youth and that the examination of the contents of a package that could not have contained a weapon went beyond constitutional limits.

Saxbe Formally Named by Nixon

WASHINGTON, Dec. 11 (AP). —President Nixon has formally submitted to the Senate the nomination of Sen. William B. Saxbe, R., Ohio, as attorney general. The Senate is likely to approve it overwhelmingly.

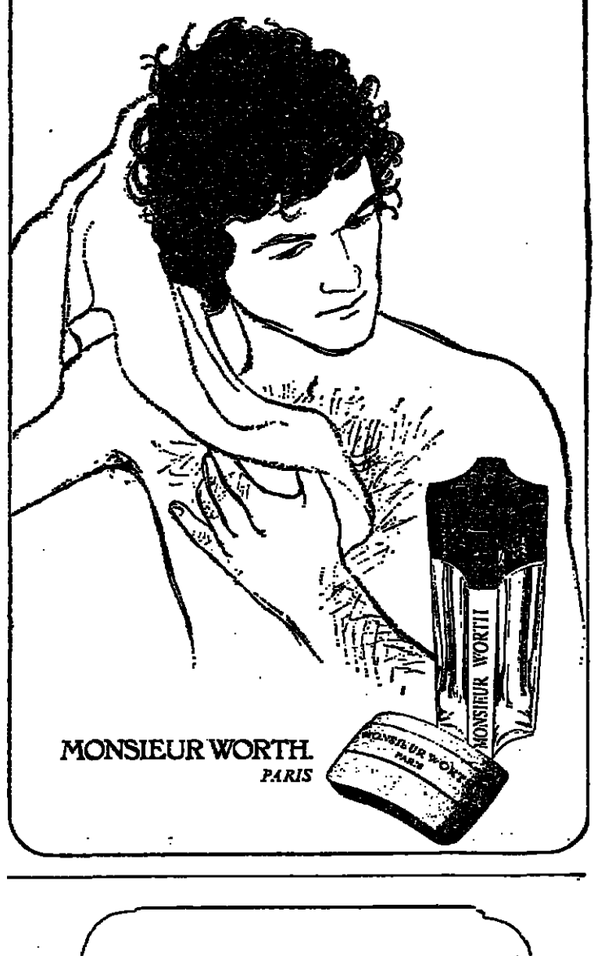
The approval of Sen. Saxbe, 57, was virtually assured on Nov. 27, when the Senate voted, 75 to 16, for a bill that lowered the attorney general's pay from $60,000 to $35,000 to permit Sen. Saxbe to serve.

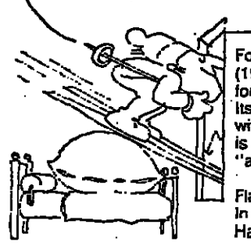
The legislation was designed to get around a constitutional barrier that existed because the attorney general's pay had been raised during Sen. Saxbe's Senate term. The Constitution bars members of Congress from being named to federal posts whose salary or other benefits have been increased during their terms.

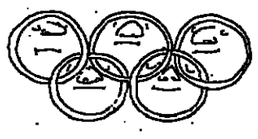
Dobrynin Salutes Ford

WASHINGTON, Dec. 11 (AP). —Soviet Ambassador Anatoly F. Dobrynin congratulated Vice-President Gerald R. Ford today and extended his government's "best wishes for the Vice-President's success in office."

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INTERNATIONAL
Herald Tribune
Published with The New York Times and The Washington Post

Page 4—Wednesday, December 12, 1973 *

Back to Basics

The NATO conference in Brussels was not precisely a love feast. Western Europe and America have followed divergent courses in many areas for a number of years. Questions of trade, issues affecting non-European portions of the globe, methods of attaining a mutual defensive system (and their cost) created tensions in the past; the present Mideast crisis, given a Europe so vulnerable to Arab oil embargoes and a United States committed to maintaining Israel as a state, brought about an atmosphere of considerable suspicion and mistrust. But at the same time the very extent of the divisions may have helped to direct NATO back to its basics.

These are the formation and maintenance of a defensive system that will enable Western Europe to live in reasonable security with a very large and very energetic neighbor to the east, and to allow the United States to do the same in the world. To do that requires a degree of understanding about other issues, economic and strategic.

In contrast with the virtually bilateral divisions of power that prevailed when NATO was founded, the world today contains many sources of wealth, military strength and political influence. Few could have guessed, for example, in the early 1950s, that 20 years later the Arab states would be able to wield so potent a weapon as petroleum so effectively. Nor, by the same token, would it have been plausible to suggest, then, that one of the best hopes for bringing a settlement in the Middle East would rest upon the cooperation of the United States and the Soviet Union.

It is both the oil embargo and possible means of resolving the threat it poses that worry Western Europe. The one could precipitate industrial and even social chaos—and in a cause which Europe does not consider its own to the same extent that America accepts it. The other, the détente between the Soviet Union and the United States, seems to many Europeans to suggest that they might be sacrificed to it. Neither subject of concern can be dismissed lightly by Americans—and answers to both must be comprised within any genuine renewal of NATO.

At present, those answers must be expressed in terms of rational expectations, rather than proved facts. If there can be a settlement in the Middle East that will permit the continued existence of a viable Israel, and if the Soviet Union cooperates toward that end, American policy in both areas will be justified, both in its own context and in that of Western Europe. For a complete surrender to the Arab use of oil in this case would have ominous significance for the long pull, just as a major confrontation between the Soviet Union and the United States over the Middle East would be extremely dangerous for Europe.

The diplomacy of Mr. Kissinger will have to demonstrate that America is not giving up Western Europe to an oil shortage, or to the Russians, to serve its own ends. And Europe will have to recognize that it has its own responsibilities to Israel, and that it cannot at once challenge the Americans for being too hostile to Russia in the arms alert and too friendly in its general policies of détente. Given such common ground in the immediate crisis, the principles of NATO can be shown to be fundamentally correct, and the practical workings of the alliance can be progressively improved.

On the Road to Tipperary

After four days of practically nonstop negotiations at the highest level, Britain, the Republic of Ireland and political leaders of both Catholic and Protestant communities in Northern Ireland have achieved a historic agreement. They will set up a Council of Ireland, the first official entity representing the whole of Ireland since partition of the island 52 years ago.

Creation of the council is an imperative third step in Britain's over-all program for restoring peace and stability to Ulster after four years of sectarian strife and savage terrorism that has claimed more than 900 lives. The first step was the election last June of a new 78-member Assembly to replace the dissolved Northern Ireland Parliament; the second was the agreement last month under which Protestants and Catholics will share political power in Ulster for the first time ever in a new executive body.

As with the two earlier accomplishments, the agreement to establish the council has provoked dire threats, ranging from political obstruction to violent destruction, by extremists in both Protestant and Catholic camps. But the Irish Republican Army will find it difficult to discredit a council dedicated to the long overdue reconciliation of the two parts of Ireland, a body which could be an instrument for achieving formal reunification in the long run.

* * *

On the Protestant side, former Prime Minister Brian Faulkner can point out that as part of the council agreement, the Republic of Ireland formally declares for the first time—and in conflict with its own constitution—that any change in the British status of Northern Ireland can come only if this is desired by a majority of its people. As another safeguard for the interests of Ulster's Protestant majority, decisions of the 14-member council must be unanimous.

Although the population of the Irish Republic is nearly double that of Northern Ireland, the Dublin government also accepted parity with Ulster on both the council and the consultative Assembly of 60 parliamentarians that will advise it. Even the council chairmanship will rotate between Dublin and Belfast; and its secretariat will be recruited from both sides of the border.

No inference that all the major concessions came from Dublin would be justified, however. It was a great risk for Mr. Faulkner to agree to a unified council even with the safeguards, just as it was for him to accept power-sharing with the Catholic Social Democratic and Labor party on the Ulster Executive. And it would have been unthinkable a few years ago for Britain—particularly for a Tory government—to agree to any all-Irish body or to concede that Irish unification might be even a remote possibility.

This progress was brought about by an unusual willingness to make necessary concessions and a rare sensitivity by each of the negotiating parties to the basic political requirements of the others. It's still a long road to Tipperary; but this splendid agreement advances dramatically the chances for peace and reconciliation in Ireland.

THE NEW YORK TIMES.

International Opinion

Perils for Détente

While in the Middle East the Egypt-Israel talks are indefinitely suspended, and Mr. Kissinger is preparing to undertake another trip to hold back the adversaries on the brink of another conflagration and lead them to the Geneva conference, one is watching at the other end of the world the reakwakening of two somewhat forgotten conflicts. In Vietnam . . . the U.S. secretary of defense did not refrain from mentioning a possible resumption of U.S. air bombings on Hanoi—at the risk of rekindling the quarrel between the Nixon administration and the Congress—and in Korea . . . the South Koreans, who declare their security in danger, have placed their air force and navy on the alert. And serious diplomatic pressures by both the Americans and Chinese will probably be needed to prevent new confrontations. . . .

It would doubtless be desirable, as Mr. Messmer has said, that the interested states try to surmount their differences by a vast effort of cooperation. Yet judging by the grains of sand which make the fragile mechanism of détente creak, it is to be feared that this wish is not about to be fulfilled.

—From Les Echos (Paris).

Brandt and Soviet Pressure

Mr. Brandt has caved in to Russian pressure and went to Prague to sign the delayed West German treaty with Czechoslovakia on terms laid down by Moscow. The dispute arose from a Russian challenge to aspects of Bonn's rights under the four-power agreements to represent West Berlin. It has been solved by a tentative compromise by which Moscow gains more ground in its efforts to isolate West Berlin, with the ultimate aim of turning it into a "free city" which East Germany will be able to gobble up.

His compliance to Russia is a clear and inevitable reflection of Western military and diplomatic weakness, both gravely increased by the oil crisis.

—From the Daily Telegraph (London).

In the International Edition

Seventy-Five Years Ago

December 12,1923

LONDON—When Winston Churchill stepped down from the witness stand late today at the Old Bailey, where his libel suit against Lord Alfred Douglas is being tried, he had gone through a gruelling cross-examination lasting six hours. Lord Alfred's counsel kept up a running fire of questions designed, he once paused to explain to the judge, to attack the credit of the witness.

Fifty Years Ago

December 12, 1898

PARIS—At the last meeting of the Paris Peace Commission, at which the treaty of peace between the United States and Spain was signed, Le Temps says that when the moment arrived for the commission to read the text of the treaty, Sen. Frye rose and said that as the American Congress and possibly the Spanish Cortes would like to discuss the provisions of the treaty in secret committee, he thought it advisable not to give the text publicity.



'Poor Little Match Girl.'

What Lies Behind the Purge

By C. L. Sulzberger

BRUSSELS.—It is impossible to forecast to what extent the fate of Mao Tse-tung's great revolution will ultimately depend on China's relations with Russia. At present these are very bad and one consequence is the new friendship between Peking and Washington. Nevertheless, as I wrote from China (Oct. 31, 1973):

"There are hints that two rival factions are already forming up for a succession struggle and that Moscow has planted agents in this country to try and insure that whatever group succeeds, it will prefer a pro-Soviet line to a relatively pro-U.S. line. When the contest is resolved, world history will mirror its effect."

The international power balance will be crucially affected by the success or failure of Kremlin efforts to assert influence in China, either by carrot or stick methods. There are close to 50 Russian divisions along the Sino-Soviet border and perhaps a million Chinese troops positioned in depth opposite them. Both sides aim nuclear-tipped missiles at each other, although Peking's are much inferior.

No Real Crisis

No real crisis between the two Communist behemoths is likely to come before the end of the Mao-Chou En-lai government. However, despite rivalry between neighbors beset with old territorial disputes, it could prove easier for a post-Mao regime to follow a conventional pro-Communist and therefore pro-Soviet line than one nearer to a capitalistic United States.

At this juncture, nevertheless, all elements suspected of favoring a pro-Soviet posture are being eliminated from the Chinese power structure. This is particularly true among the military where the party is asserting political control of the armed forces. The percentage of military men in the Central Committee elected by the 10th Party Congress has declined by 12.8 percent from its predecessor.

Moreover, an extensive purge of officers in the army, navy and air force has been underway for months. This seems to compare in scale with the famous Stalinist purge of Marshal Tukhachevsky and those Soviet officers accused of sympathizing with him in trumped up pro-German charges.

I have a list of 30 high-ranking Chinese commanders or political commissars including the minister of national defense (Lin Piao), the chief of the air force, the political commissar of the navy, the head of the Sinkiang military region, bordering Outer Mongolia and Soviet Central Asia, and the commander of the vital Peking military region, all of whom have disappeared.

Secret Process

One cannot really know if they are linked with Soviet machinations or if they expressed antipathy to the new look at America. Whatever the reason, their influence, if not their liberty or life, has ended; but the process has been secret. What touched off the purge was undoubtedly Lin Piao's alleged power grab—followed by his death on an airplane heading toward Russia.

There is no doubt that the Brezhnev regime is now applying a massive squeeze on China, trying to encircle it while seeding it with pro-Soviet agents. Yet, while the Chinese regime is infuriated by these tactics and resists them stubbornly, it has offered a moderate formula for settling territorial arguments.

Premier Chou insisted to me: "With respect to the Sino-Soviet boundary, we never said that China wished to recover all the territories lost under the unequal (19th century) treaties. That is a rumor spread by the Soviet Union."

He recalled his agreement with Kosygin (Sept. 11, 1969) accepting those treaties "as a basis" for negotiations, withdrawing armed forces from border regions, and then arranging a new "realignment of the boundary which we think would not be a difficult matter to settle."

The Russians never followed up, and relations have consequently gone from bad to worse. Chou thinks Moscow is dragging things out "while waiting for other opportunities"—meaning new attempts to stir up trouble. But the quintessential fact is that a reasonable outline for settlement exists and still could be applied if the Sino-Soviet cold war ceased.

The Mao-Chou regime doesn't expect a sudden era of tranquility and is taking pains to weed out those in influential positions who might be inclined to make a deal with Moscow on any basis other than the one outlined by Chou.

But Stalin's picture is still prominently featured in China's ideological Valhalla (despite the fact he never placed much stock in Mao and even favored Chiang Kai-shek until 1945). Stalin's face could some day disappear from the gallery; but George Washington's wouldn't replace it.

Checking the President

A Foolish U.S. Notion

By David S. Broder

WASHINGTON—How many Americans have learned from the current shenanigans in Washington the foolishness of the notion that they effectively restrain a President's power by matching him with an opposition Congress?

That theory—that the executive can be checked by giving legislative power to the opposite party—is implicit in the pattern of split-ticket voting, which began in the Eisenhower years and has spread now from Washington to many of the state capitols.

At first glance, it appears highly plausible to think that power divided is less likely to be power abused. But a wealth of evidence indicates the fragility of that notion.

Republican legislatures in Illinois did not prevent the scandals of Democrats Paul Powell or Otto Kerner jr. and a Democratic Congress did not prevent a Watergate from happening in the Nixon administration.

Ineffective

That much we have known—or should have. What we can learn from the current situation is that an opposition-controlled legislature is peculiarly ineffective in remedying or rectifying a serious abuse of power by the executive, even after it has occurred.

It has been apparent to most congressional Democrats for at least six months that events had occurred in Mr. Nixon's domain which raised serious questions as to his continued exercise of power. Yet even today, with the weight of evidence much heavier, Congress is hesitating on impeachment.

Why? The reason the Democratic Congress is so reluctant to take responsibility for resolving this situation is that its political interests are equivocal. Its members can profit from prolonging the President's agony; they do not in any clear sense see their political fate as linked to his.

The only members of Congress who have a clear motivation to resolve the situation, either by restoring the President's reputation or removing him, are the Republicans, for their seats are in jeopardy next November if this impasse continues.

Thus, the conclusion—contrary to so much of the popular wisdom—is that abuses of executive power are more likely to be dealt with effectively by a Congress of the same party than by an opposition Congress.

If that seems upside-down to you, consider what has been happening. In substantive terms, the Democratic Congress has, sin... Watergate, voted vast additio... discretionary powers to the R... publican President, even wh... denouncing his abuse of p... powers.

The Economic Stabilization ... passed by Congress last spr... and the emergency energy ... passed by the Senate and ... under consideration in the Ho... give the chief executive virtu... dictatorial powers over the ... mestic economy and the priv... sector of society.

Even the famous War Pow... Bill, which the champions ... Congress point to with such pr... legislates authority for the Pr... dent to fight undeclared wars ... up to 90 days.

On the Watergate issues th... selves, Congress has shad... boxed with the President, w... delaying and delaying in bring... the constitutional remedy of ... peachment into action.

True, the Senate Water... committee has caused the Pr... dent some damage in the ar... of public confidence, but ever... his weakened position, he ... time and again made Cong... his patsy. The leaders of ... Watergate committee and ... Senate's elder statesmen were ... signed on for a scheme to ... Mr. Nixon avoid court challe... over the tapes—until Messrs. ... Richardson and Ruckelshaus ... the whistle.

Now, another congressi... committee has allowed itself ... be maneuvered into the me... tor's role in a legal dispute ... Mr. Nixon's financial obligat... to the Internal Revenue Ser...

Eager Nixon

The President's periodic ea... ness, which Spiro Agnew also ... played before his downfall, ... place his case in the hands ... the Democratic Congress ough... tell us something. It should ... us that division of responsib... between a Congress of one p... and a President of the other ... not check executive power ... remedy its abuse.

The only effective way to ... strain presidential power is ... make clear where the poli... responsibility for his behavior ... —and that means giving the p... that nominates and elects ... control of the government, ... just a part of it.

As the nation waits for ... Democrats to "do someth... about Mr. Nixon, we ought ... learn that divided governmen... not necessarily more discipl... and restrained. It is, inst... more likely to be irrespons... government—in both the legi... tive and executive branches.

Kissinger Goes European

By Joseph Kraft

BRUSSELS.—Henry Kissinger is easing off his charter membership in the De Gaulle Club. He is reverting to the more traditional American support for a European community within an Atlantic partnership.

This switch, which was perhaps the most important development registered here at the NATO meeting in Brussels, inevitably provoked a sharp French reaction. But in fact Mr. Kissinger has made a good start toward a more stable American policy in Europe.

To understand the switch Mr. Kissinger is now beginning, it is necessary to underline the difference between two rival conceptions of Europe's role in the world. The community approach, which was made explicit in the Marshall Plan and subsequently backed by most American leaders, stresses the development of joint European institutions and policies as part of an evolution towards a unified Western Europe.

In time Europe would cease to be a collection of American client states. It would become strong and rich enough to act as a give-and-take partner with the United States in forming foreign and economic policy.

The Gaullist approach emphasized a Europe of nation states, "l'Europe des patries," as the general himself once put it. Such a Europe would be dominated by the traditional continental powers—notably France. They would assert a European personality by balancing between the United States and the Communist world.

Mr. Kissinger was drawn to the Gaullist view in many different ways. As a Europe... himself, he has a special feeling for the old, national tradition of the Continent. He is a lover of great men and great powers.

He met, and admired, Gen. de Gaulle personally on coming to office. Mr. Kissinger found that Gen. de Gaulle was a pipeline to the other side in the Vietnam war. Lastly, Mr. Kissinger and President Nixon tended to appropriate for themselves the Gaullist style in diplomacy with its secrecy, its sudden shifts, and its use of state visits of theatrical display.

In part because Mr. Kissinger co-opted so many of its features, Gaullism waned in Europe. The United States replaced France as the interesting partner for the Chinese and then the Russians. The general died, leaving a successor without the flair to carry on the old act. Now President Georges Pompidou is apparently sick, and a war of succession is shaping up in France.

In these conditions, Mr. Kissinger has begun to move in several ways toward the ideal of European community and Atlantic partnership. Most important, there is what he has done in the energy field.

On his arrival here, Mr. Kissinger offered to provide help for the one European country totally cut off from oil by the Arab boycott—the Netherlands. The Dutch indicated they would delay acting on the offer pending development of a European-wide policy on energy. Mr. Kissinger said he was delighted. Thus, in effect, he was backing those Europeans (notably the West Germans, the Dutch and the smaller countries) who want to develop a com... energy policy, against the Br... and French who would lik... exploit what they think is ... special standing with the A...

A second sign of the Euro... conversion is reflected by pr... tions. Mr. Kissinger has ... jumped to high office in ... State Department two y... career diplomats known for ... fidelity to the partnership ... ciple—Arthur Hartman, who ... comes assistant secretary for ... rope, and Thomas Enders, ... becomes assistant secretary ... economic affairs.

EEC Cited

Then there are the noises ... Kissinger has been making ... in Brussels about the Euro... community, or Common M... In his arrival statement h... ferred gracefully to Brusse... "The heart of European u... In his formal speech to ... NATO Council he expr... renewed American support ... European entity and an At... partnership, and his o... spokesman pointed out that ... were times when the U... States was more European ... the Europeans. Finally Mr. ... singer met yesterday with ... representatives of the Euro... community—not just the ... isters of the nation states.

Mr. Kissinger's performance, ... course, was a thumb in the ... for the Gaullist remnant in ... rope. Hence the brutal as... made on him before the ... NATO Council by French ... sign Minister Michel Jobe... Mr. Kissinger took that in ... stride. After he met yes... morning with Mr. Jobert ... general impression here is ... the fight was a tempest ... demitasse cup.

So if he can stick to his ... and avoid the tendency to ... batics, Mr. Kissinger has ... a good opening for a polic... Atlantic partnership.

Letters

White House Disclosure

A final shocker in Watergate has come. Among the laws with which the lawyers in the White House seem unfamiliar apparently is the "Buy American Act." How else to explain the presence of Japanese (Sony) and German (Uher) taping and transcribing equipment at 1600 Pennsylvania Avenue. Certainly somewhere on the gamut between A.B. Dick & Company and Zenith Radio American-made equipment could be found.

Times have changed. In 1963, the first director of the U.S. Trade Center in Frankfurt in a hurried effort to reduce the mountain of paper on his desk and open his center on schedule, bought a Grundig dictating machine locally. He reckoned without a Congressional committee which came over for the opening. The head Congressman spotted the Grundig and the reverbrations of this mortal sin against U.S. industry rolled round the world, ending in the highest councils of State and Commerce. Only the outstanding capability of the director saved his job. But the warning was clear... no foreign equipment where a Congressman could find it. Is the White House "off limits" to that same committee?

I am now retired and out of all this, but still try to do my share. Not only do I drive a Detroit Mustang in France, but I munch "Skippy" peanut butter (from New Jersey) sandwiches every noon, lose American-made "Titlist," "PGA," and "MacGregor" golf balls regularly on the local golf courses, and make it an inviolable rule to have a whiskey sour each evening made from Kentucky bourbon (Jim Beam) and Florida lemons as well as a "Bloody Mary" made from vodka from Peoria when I wake up each morning. "Ask not what your country can do for you," Mr. President.

JOHN C. WEISERT.
St.-Jean-de-Luz, France.

The Dutch

May I use your columns to express what I believe to be a now common sentiment—how good it would be to be Dutch at this moment and how proud so many people are of the Dutch people.

Walking in the cold with your head held high can be so much more comfortable than queuing for petrol with head bowed. The difference metaphorically speaking between being "bloody but unbowed" and bloody and bowed.

At a time when such a sickeningly large part of the Western world (the United States excluded but my own country unfortunately included) is facing East on its stomach, Holland is like a shining light. Freedom, physical, of speech, economic, or whatever, is founded on the fight for principle and Holland has proved worthy of the challenge just as she did in 1939 to 1945.

God bless her and her people and may they receive from individuals at least, if not from governments, some encouragement in the knowledge that their sacrifices are carefully noted by world Jewry and will be joyfully repaid one day.

R.C.W. WESTON.
Windsor, England.

INTERNATIONAL
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International Herald Tribune, S.A. au capital de 13.200.000 F. R.C. Paris No. 72 B 2112. 21 Rue de Berri, 75382 Paris Cedex 08. Tel.: 225-22-00. Telex: 28.950 Herald Paris. Cables: Herald, Paris.
Le Directeur de la publication: Walter N. Thayer.
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هكذا مع الجهل

هكذا من الأصل

Obituaries

Dorothy Pound, 87, Widow Of U.S. Poet, Dies in Britain

LONDON, Dec. 11 (NYT).—Dorothy Shakespear Pound, 87, widow of the American poet Ezra Pound, died Saturday at her home near Cambridge.

For the better part of 50 years, Mrs. Pound was the poet's uncomplaining companion through the lean years of struggle in London, the days of literary glory in Paris, a decade of illness and pro-Fascist activity in Rome, and 12 years of incarceration at St. Elizabeth's Hospital in Washington.

In the end, Pound abandoned Olga Rudge, for whom Mrs. Pound had shared the poet's affection since 1925. When the poet died last year in Venice, neither Mrs. Pound nor their son, Omar, was there.

Mrs. Pound's mother, Olivia, was a noted late-Victorian novelist and a popular hostess of the literary life in London. Her father, Henry Hope Shakespear, was a solicitor.

The girl first met the young poet in early 1909, soon after he arrived from the United States to seek his literary fortune. Pound was captivated by Miss Shakespear and her circle of friends, chief among them William Butler Yeats. Mother, daughter and poet were frequent companions thereafter.

One of Pound's early poems, "Canzon: To Be Sung Beneath a Window," was written for her.

Mrs. Pound spent her last years quietly in Cambridge. In 1971, she published a book, "Etruscan Gate, a Note Book," containing her drawings and watercolors.



AP, 1958.

Mrs. Ezra Pound

Gen. A. V. Gorbatov

MOSCOW, Dec. 11 (AP).—Army Gen. Alexander V. Gorbatov, who, although arrested in 1938, survived the Stalinist purges and rose to high commands in World War II, died Friday at 82, the Defense Ministry newspaper Red Star reported today.

The obituary, signed by Defense Minister Andrei Grechko and other top military figures, did not mention Gen. Gorbatov's 1938 arrest as an "enemy of the people" and the three years he spent in prisons and labor camps.

During the brief attempt by former Premier Nikita S. Khrushchev to expose Stalin's crimes, Gen. Gorbatov wrote his memoirs, telling of his arrest, torture and imprisonment after a five-minute trial.

In 1941, for unknown reasons, Gen. Gorbatov was rehabilitated. By 1945 he headed the Third Army in Byelorussia, the western front. He served briefly as commandant of Berlin in 1945 and then worked in the Defense Ministry until his retirement in 1964.

His book, "Years of My Life," which also appeared in English, was an important source of information about the camps and prisons.



United Press International.

HARSH INTERROGATION — Cambodian government soldiers dunking head of Khmer Rouge suspect into Mekong River during recent heavy fighting around Phnom Penh.

Saigon Claims It Beat Back Red Attacks in Mekong Delta

SAIGON, Dec. 11 (AP).—The South Vietnamese today claimed successes in the Mekong Delta and at Kien Duc, in the lower Central Highlands, but reported 20 government soldiers killed in fighting northwest of Saigon.

In the war for the delta's rice harvest, the South Vietnamese command said that North Vietnamese and Viet Cong troops made three attacks on government positions 50 to 100 miles southwest of Saigon.

A communiqué said that all the assaults were driven back and 68 of the attackers were killed. Government casualties were one killed and 11 wounded, the communiqué said.

But in a delayed report from Trang Bang, a district capital 25 miles northwest of Saigon, the command said that the Viet Cong shelled and then overran about 170 government militiamen Sunday. Twenty militiamen were killed and 14 wounded, the command said, adding that Viet Cong losses were not known.

In the lower Central Highlands, the 23d Infantry Division announced that its troops have regained control of Kien Duc, the contested district capital 90 miles northeast of Saigon, overrun by North Vietnamese troops and tanks a week ago.

Field reports said that about 300 South Vietnamese troops are inside the town and about 1,500 are outside.

Forces Massing

Sporadic North Vietnamese shelling was reported in the area. But large North Vietnamese forces have been reported massing to the southeast of Kien Duc.

Meanwhile, the Cambodian government announced that President Lon Nol had accepted the resignation of Premier In Tam, and a general reshuffling of Phnom Penh's power group was expected.

The 50-year-old premier tried to resign three months ago, but was turned down by the other members of the High Political Council under U.S. Embassy pressure. Mr. Tam said then that he was disappointed because of his inability to affect government policy, which despite the creation of the High Political Council is still largely determined by Marshal Lon Nol.

Cambodian Army sources reported that the Khmer Rouge insurgents had cut Highway 5, the road from Phnom Penh to the rice fields of northwest Cambodia, at a point only 11 miles north of the capital. The highway has been cut for three months 39 miles north of Phnom Penh.

Bangladesh Starts Salvage After Cyclone

Death Toll Is Put at 51; Grain Barges Sank

DACCA, Dec. 11 (AP).—Relief operations continued today for victims of Sunday's cyclone in southern Bangladesh, but the government ran into difficulties as it tried to salvage almost 1,000 tons of food grains lost in the Bay of Bengal.

Although some isolated districts had not reported, the loss of life appeared to be comparatively small. Officials reported that 51 persons were confirmed dead, most in the same area where 300,000 to a million died in a 1970 cyclone and tidal wave.

There was no word from 100 fishing boats, carrying as many as 1,000 men. But officials said many of the boats probably pulled into remote harbors before the storm and did not report in after the cyclone.

Home Minister Abdul Malekukil led a damage survey team today to the offshore islands of the Noakhali region, between Chittagong and Chalna, the country's two main ports. Two similar teams visited other hard-hit regions yesterday.

The principal damage seemed to be to harvested crops, including two barges with 920 tons of rice sunk near Chalna by the cyclone.

Meanwhile, in the South Pacific two aircraft and two cargo ships joined today in a search for survivors of two missing ships in the wake of hurricane-force winds that battered the Fiji Islands south of Suva Sunday.

Radio contact was lost with the islands after 19 survivors from a government ship reported they had made it to Fulaga Island after their ship capsized. There has been no contact with a second ship, the 200-ton Uluilakeba, carrying about 95 people.

First reports said the storm left 5,000 homeless on the islands.

Marcellin Denies He Ordered Bugging of Le Canard Offices

PARIS, Dec. 11 (UPI).—Interior Minister Raymond Marcellin broke his silence today to say that he had nothing to do with the attempted bugging of the country's leading satirical newspaper, Le Canard Enchaîné.

In its latest issue the weekly accused Mr. Marcellin of personally ordering France's counter-espionage service to install electronic listening devices in the new offices of the newspaper which has often embarrassed French regimes with its disclosures.

"The Canard Enchaîné's repeated implication of me in this microphone affair leads me to state that I never gave any order on this subject, not to the director of the DST (Direction de la Surveillance du Territoire), nor to anyone," Mr. Marcellin said in a communiqué.

"I never had anything to do with such an affair, neither at close-range nor at long-range," he said.

The affair began the night of Dec. 3 when the newspaper's managing director surprised workers in the act of drilling holes in the walls and floors of Le Canard's future offices on the Rue Saint-Honoré. Wires have since been discovered leading to a black box hidden in the chimney of an apartment next door.

Two investigating judges have been working on the case, interviewing witnesses and examining the scene of the disrupted work by the unknown men.

Some French politicians have made light of the affair. Prime Minister Pierre Messmer said it was "conceivable" that the newspaper itself had staged the bugging.

But today government spokesman Jean-Philippe Lecat told the Senate "whatever the origin of the violation that took place, I must deplore it."

Mr. Marcellin also said in his communiqué that "the general director of the national police gave me a written report Dec. 7 from each department of the police that says they are not involved in this affair.

"A judicial investigation has been opened. I await the results," he added.

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Soviet Panel Approves 1974 Economic Plan

MOSCOW, Dec. 11 (AP).—The Soviet Communist party's Central Committee concluded its year-end plenary session today with approval of the 1974 budget and economic plan, Tass news agency reported.

Details of the budget were to be made public at a session of the Supreme Soviet, the nation's symbolic parliament, which opens Wednesday. Supreme Soviet voting of the budget is a formality.

Tass also reported that the Central Committee had "fully and completely" approved of the Politburo's activities as well as the "point and conclusions" of party General Secretary Leonid I. Brezhnev's opening report yesterday.

The Central Committee, to which the Politburo is responsible, usually meets twice a year, once in the spring and once at the end of the year. The second of the two meetings is traditionally concerned with internal economic questions.

Tass did not report any changes in the Politburo lineup as a result of the Central Committee meeting. Before the session it had been widely rumored that Mr. Brezhnev would add to his power by assuming the state presidency in addition to his leadership of the party. This would have meant a demotion for President Nikolai V. Podgorny.

Russia Curbs Rockets At Japan's Request

TOKYO, Dec. 11 (Reuters).—The Soviet Union has dropped part of its plan to launch weather observation rockets over the northwestern Pacific at the request of the Japanese government, the Foreign Ministry announced today.

The ministry said that the Soviet Union originally planned to launch rockets in four target areas over a 15-day period beginning last Wednesday. The Russians agreed to eliminate two target areas after Japan said the rocket-launching operation might hinder Japanese fishing boats and airline flights.

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Trudeau Wins With Help of Third Party

By William Borders

OTTAWA, Dec. 11 (NYT).—Prime Minister Pierre Elliott Trudeau easily won a confidence vote in the House of Commons last night, and the way he did it reflects the Canadian government's recent moves toward an informal kind of two-party coalition.

The vote, following party lines as customary, was 135 to 117. The Progressive Conservatives, outnumbered by Mr. Trudeau's Liberal party in the Commons by only one seat, had hoped to defeat the government and force an election.

But the House has lost confidence in the government, due to its "incompetent, inconsistent and frustrating energy policy, which is bringing economic loss to Canada and hardship to the consuming public," declared Robert L. Stanfield, the Conservative leader, during his party's motion at yesterday's session.

It was the third-ranking party, the New Democrats, which holds the balance of power in the Commons, sided with the government, announcing that it would stay in power at least into the new year, thus again frustrating the Conservatives.

"Energy policy was only the most glaring example of how the Trudeau government, in order to survive, has been forced to make concessions to the Socialist New Democrats during the 13 months since the election that reduced it to a minority position.

Investment Bill

"Last year, for example, when the Liberals had a clear majority, they introduced a rather weak bill to control foreign investment in Canada and then allowed it to die without action. This year, prodded by the New Democrats, with their tradition as an anti-business people's party," the Liberals introduced a much tougher bill on the subject, which passed two years ago.

The Liberals' anti-inflation legislation was also influenced by the New Democrats wanted. This summer, at an emergency session called to end a nationwide railroad strike, cabinet ministers crossed the floor of the Commons during the debate to confer with leaders of the New Democrats on specific words and phrases in the bill.

Before yesterday's vote, Mr. Trudeau guaranteed himself the support of the New Democrats with a speech last week, in which he announced a national energy policy that incorporated several of their demands.

"Mr. Trudeau has accepted our program," David Lewis, the third-party leader, declared after the Prime Minister's speech. "It is a great victory for New Democratic principles."

French Police Say Diplomat Confesses Smuggling Heroin

PARIS, Dec. 11 (UPI).—A French diplomat has confessed to smuggling heroin into the United States, three years after U. S. narcotic officials tipped off their French colleagues in vain that their diplomats were involved in drug trafficking, police said today.

Gerard L'Hôte, 50, former counselor at the French Embassy in New Delhi, also has admitted forging French diplomatic passports in order to smuggle money to Swiss banks, police said.

Mr. L'Hôte has been arrested on charges of falsifying official documents, but cannot be tried on the drug charge because responsibility for a drug crime expires in France after three years, police said.

Paris newspapers, quoting police reports, said that the French national security organization, the Direction de la Surveillance du Territoire, time and again had demanded that the Ministry of Foreign Affairs investigate Mr. L'Hôte, but that ministry officials had refused.

Police said Mr. L'Hôte had never been caught with evidence until he tried to fly to Belgium Nov. 17. Through a baggage handler's mistake, his luggage wound up with Zurich-bound baggage. A customs officer opened the suitcase to try to trace the owner and found a diplomatic passport in Mr. L'Hôte's name.

DST officers found Mr. L'Hôte, who admitted he had been on sick leave from the foreign service for a year and no longer had a real diplomatic passport.

Police searched his luxurious apartment on the Boulevard Saint Germain and said they found several false diplomatic passports and stamps for making them.

Mr. L'Hôte confessed that when in diplomatic service in Algiers he joined a drug ring, according to police. They reported that he said he smuggled about 40 pounds of heroin into the United States in two trips under diplomatic immunity in 1970 and was paid $18,000.

Mr. L'Hôte smuggled the drug into the United States via Tokyo, Honolulu and the U. S. West Coast, police said. He was suspected by U. S. narcotics agents, who reported his movements to the French.

Mr. L'Hôte, who has one arm, a scarred face and half a tongue from being shot in Algeria, also received $1,000 a trip for smuggling currency for wealthy Indians from New Delhi to Swiss banks, police said.

E. Germans Stop Girl, 18, Trying To Flee to West

WEST BERLIN, Dec. 11 (Reuters).—East German border guards today thwarted an attempt by a West Berliner to smuggle an 18-year-old East German girl into West Berlin by car, police here said.

The man, who escaped over the border into West Berlin, told police he had picked up the girl on the Hamburg-Berlin transit route, but was stopped and surrounded by East German guards when they arrived at the Staaken border crossing point.

The driver tried to break away by crashing through a wooden border barrier, but the car came to a stop at one of the border huts, police said.

He abandoned the car and girl and fled into West Berlin. The girl was arrested.

Today's incident was the latest in a series of escape plots since last year's East-West German transit agreement allowed travelers to pass almost unchecked between the two states.

Children in India To Test Eating Leaves' Protein

LONDON, Dec. 11 (Reuters).—Protein extracted from leaves is to be fed to infants in India in a two-year trial to determine if it can relieve the developing world's undernourishment, it was announced today.

Leaf protein is known to be a cheap and efficient animal feed, but this will be its first large application to the human diet.

About 300 children aged between two and five will take part in the tests, to be conducted by one of India's leading nutrition centers, the Sri Avinashilingam Home Science College in Coimbatore.

They will be divided into five groups and fed a variety of supplementary diets, some of which include leaf protein concentrate extracted from locally grown alfalfa by means of a simple machine.

Hungary Family Guide

VIENNA, Dec. 11 (Reuters).—Hungarian couples will be required to visit a family-planning clinic before they get married, under a law which comes into effect next month. Hungary recently tightened its abortion laws and encouraged bigger families in the face of a declining population growth rate.

Thai King Names Convention to Choose Assembly

BANGKOK, Dec. 11 (Reuters).—King Bhumipol Adulyadej has appointed a national convention of 2,346 members to choose a new national assembly for Thailand, a government spokesman announced today.

He said that the king's decision automatically meant that the present national assembly, nominated by the former Thai military regime overthrown in October, would be dissolved.

The national convention will meet to select a new 299-member assembly from its own ranks, the spokesman said.

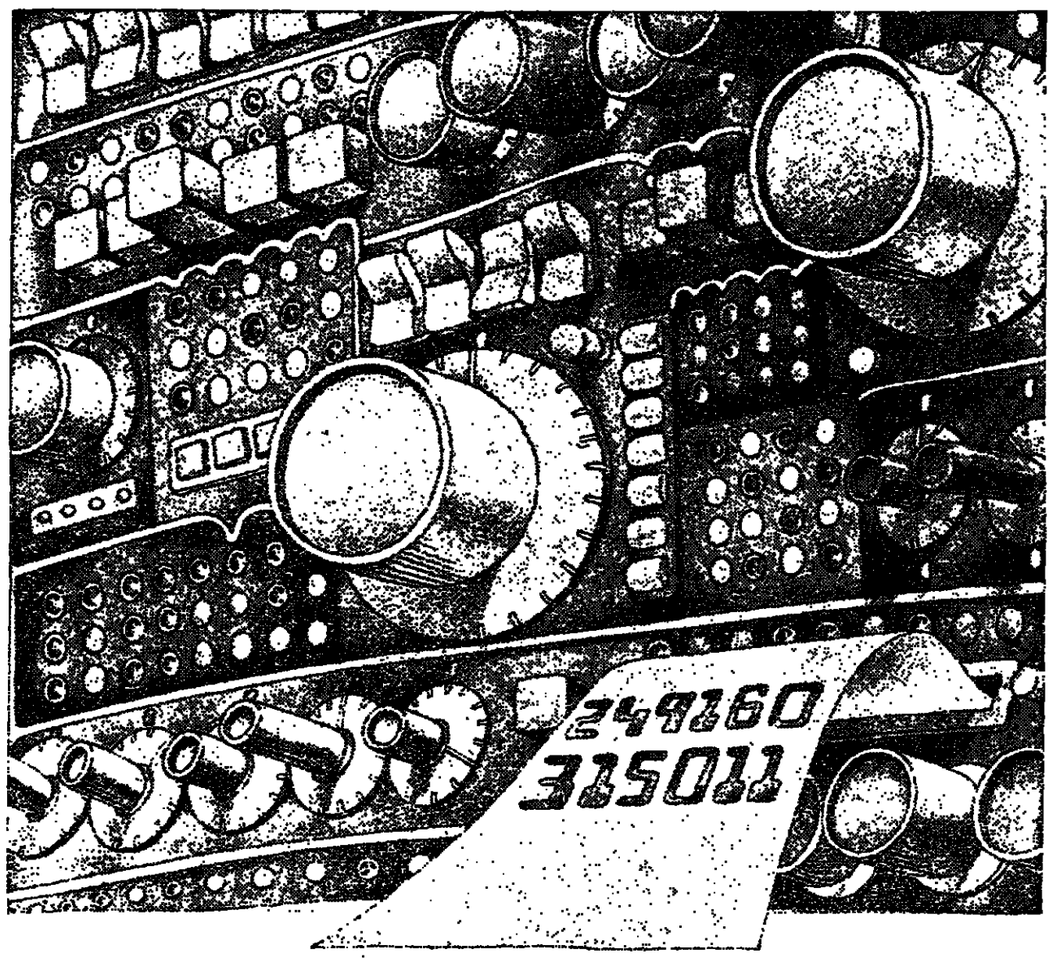
The mainly civilian government of Premier Sanya Dharmasakti, which was appointed by the king after the overthrow of the regime led by Thanom Kittikachorn, has promised to promulgate a new constitution by next April and to hold free elections afterward.

The government is operating under an interim constitution drawn up by the old regime, and the new constitution will have to be approved by the new assembly members. The present assembly was hand-picked by the former regime and is now the object of a virulent press campaign.

Human Rights in Spain

MADRID, Dec. 11 (UPI).—The Friends of UNESCO, a Spanish organization supporting the United Nations, said today a meeting that it had scheduled for yesterday to celebrate the anniversary of the Proclamation of Human Rights was banned by police.

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MOSCOW

Hit TV Show Revamps Soviet History

By Robert G. Kaiser

MOSCOW (WP).—All across the Soviet Union on these unusually cold December nights, people are gathering around TV sets to watch one of the most popular movies of recent years.

The film, "17 Flashes of Spring," is a fictionalized "documentary" about events which supposedly occurred near the end of World War II. It is 14 hours long—divided into 12 segments. Sometimes it moves at a painfully slow pace, but the acting is superb. By Soviet standards it is a splendid hit of entertainment, and a rare example of successful exploitation of the powers of television.

It is also clever political propaganda, depicting heroic Soviet spies, double-dealing Americans and a shrewd, able Josef Stalin in the Kremlin. This last touch is one of many recent signals that Stalin has been forgiven some of his sins by the current leadership, especially when it comes to his role as a wartime leader.

The style of "17 Flashes of Spring" is realistic. The director has inserted snippets of newsreels to heighten the sense of authenticity. The plot, however, bears only a slight resemblance to known history.

The Hero

The hero is Stirlitz, a Soviet superspy who works, in the guise of a loyal Nazi officer, in the highest ranks of the political intelligence section of Hitler's SS. In fact, the Soviets had no such spy.

The story concerns Stirlitz's effective maneuvering in February, 1945, to sabotage efforts by Heinrich Himmler and Allen Dulles (then the senior American intelligence officer in Europe) to negotiate a "separate peace" excluding the Soviet Union and allowing the Germans to concentrate all their forces against the Red Army on their Eastern front. There is no historical evidence that Dulles and Himmler were involved in such a scheme.

The film was completed more than 18 months ago, but was kept off Soviet television while the authorities debated its suitability. Several aspects of "17 Flashes" are controversial. One is the liberties it takes with history, some of them resulting in a bad impression of America's role at the end of the war. Another is the way the movie depicts the Nazi leaders. In this film, for the first time since the war, Soviet citizens see the Nazis as thoughtful, intelligent and competent men, not bloodthirsty criminals. The sympathetic portrait of Stalin also may have caused some debate.

Finally, the film was televised in August. It was a fantastic popular success. Soviet newspapers published letters from readers after the 12-part series ended urging that it be repeated quickly. (That it was repeated so soon is remarkable.) Several papers printed enthusiastic reviews. The daily Trud (Labor) published a letter from a much-decorated war hero, Viktor N. Leonov, who praised the film extravagantly for its authenticity.

Other reviewers wrote that the film—and the novel on which it was based—reflected historical facts. The most serious review, in the weekly Literary Gazette, acknowledged that the plot wasn't precisely accurate, and that some characters were amalgamations of real figures, though "everything" in the story "is based on facts."

The film begins with a decoded radio message that there is a plot afoot by some Nazi leaders to make a separate peace with the Western Allies. After weighing each possibility, Stirlitz decides that Himmler must be behind the plot. He worms his own way into the conspiracy, covering his tracks with Hitler by confiding in his loyal aide Martin Bormann that he is trying to expose high-level disloyalty to the Führer.

In the end, Stirlitz is able to betray the secret effort to reach a separate peace both to Hitler and, through Stalin, to President Franklin Roosevelt, who is depicted as a loyal ally unaware of the evil schemes his man Dulles is pursuing. But before that happy ending, the superspy must survive some superscrapes.

Vyacheslav Tikhonov as Stirlitz is an actor of exceptional skill and style. One Russian intellectual describes his face and mannerisms as "completely un-Russian, very aristocratic and noble."

But unfortunately for the Soviet Union, there was no Stirlitz in Berlin in 1945. The Soviets had spies, including Polish Jews and Germans, but none near the level of influence attributed to Stirlitz.

Nor did the events described as those of February, 1945, occur. Semyonov's story is loosely based on events that did take place a month later, in March, but in a very different way, according to American diplomatic records published in 1968.

The American documents indicate that Dulles was approached in Bern by Karl Wolff, the ranking SS man in Italy, in March, 1945. Wolff said he thought he could arrange for the capitulation of German forces in Italy, and only in Italy. He said he was acting without Himmler's knowledge.

The United States immediately informed the Soviet Union of this development, and the first Soviet reaction was favorable. The Soviets asked to take part in any negotiations that followed. Then, the American documents suggest, Stalin received intelligence that something more than surrender in Italy was involved. He began to complain bitterly that the British and Americans were leaving him out of important dealings with the Germans.

The resulting spat was a precursor of others between Stalin and his Western allies which came later in 1945. At the end of a progressively-more-bitter exchange between Stalin and Roosevelt on the Bern affair, Stalin virtually accused F.D.R. of lying, and of making life easier for the Germans at Soviet expense.

Roosevelt replied that he had received these accusations "with astonishment." His strongly worded message concluded, "Frankly I cannot avoid a feeling of bitter resentment toward your informers, whoever they are, for such vile misrepresentations of my actions or those of my trusted subordinates."

This letter was sent April 4. Wolff's approach in Bern had come to nothing, and Hitler's last defenses were crumbling. Wolff had not entered into any negotiations on surrender in Italy or on any other subject when the Red Army entered Berlin.

This actual course of events is not hinted at in "17 Flashes of Spring." Nor is it recorded in Soviet histories of the period.



Roosevelt, Stalin at Yalta in February, 1945, when "events" in Soviet TV film took place.

MUSIC IN MILAN

La Scala Woos Rossinians With 'L'Italiana in Algeri'

By William Weaver

MILAN, Dec. 11 (IHT).—This promises to be a big year for Rossinians in Italy. After the opening of the Rome opera season with the uncut, critical edition of "The Thieving Magpie" (already reported here), La Scala has inaugurated its own operatic year with a scintillating new production of "L'Italiana in Algeri." The conductor, Claudio Abbado, and the designer-director, Jean-Pierre Ponnelle, are the same who, last year, gave us a brilliant production of "La Cenerentola" and, the year before, a highly praised "Barber of Seville."

So La Scala has, in effect, its own Rossini team, also using many of the same singers—notably Teresa Berganza—from opera to opera. Audiences outside of Italy are familiar with the team through the series of recordings that have been produced.

Again, the score of "L'Italiana in Algeri" heard in Milan last week was not the usual, standard edition. The Italian musicologist Azio Corghi, in collaboration with the Rossini Foundation of Pesaro, has removed incrustations, restoring the score to its original redaction. Without going into the scholarly problems (which are explained in La Scala's illuminating program), one has the immediate impression—as with "Cenerentola" and "The Barber"—that the score is lighter, more delicate, airier. This impression is, of course, enhanced by Claudio Abbado's alert, idiomatic conducting. The opera moved at a natural, perky, but not hectic pace.

Never Forced Voice

Miss Berganza is an irresistible Isabella. Singing with style and wit, she never forced her voice but was always audible, nuanced. As her Lindoro, Ugo Benelli had some trouble with the intricacies of the Rossinian cadenzas. Corghi has introduced into the score, but by the end of the evening he sang more comfortably and sweetly. Paolo Montarsolo gave his usual buffo performance, too often sacrificing musical line to comic effect, though one must admit, the comedy was often successful. The rest of the cast was first-rate; the young bass Angelo Romero was particularly good as Haly.

Except for one or two moments where his comic invention ran out of hand, distracting from the music (already comic and inventive on its own), Mr. Ponnelle's production was bright and joyable. The action was framed in a brownish-pink mirrored construction with apposite backdrops. The costumes—especially Miss Berganza's—were constantly impressive.

PARIS MOVIES: *Mastroianni as Hopeless Ham*

By Thomas Quinn Curtiss

PARIS, Dec. 11 (IHT).—Yves Robert is a skillful caricaturist whether he is working as an actor, director or scenarist. He does not appear in the new motion picture he has written (with Jean-Loup Dabadie) and produced—"Salut l'Artiste" (at the Concorde Pathé and the Biarritz)—but his talent is ever present. The comic distortion of a character or an incident is Robert's signature.

This time he presents, with merry malice, the hopeless ham. His hero is an all-out performer, an incurable exhibitionist to whom the theatrical spotlight is life's only meaning. But fortune is cruel. At 45 he is still struggling for recognition, his face better known than his name. He is on eternal call—for "bits." He is the Louis XIV of a television commercial, strolling in royal finery in the Hall of Mirrors of Versailles. He is an extra in every other movie, a dubber of animal noises for animated cartoons, an extra at the theater each evening and after midnight he—and his almost as determined sidekick—do a quick-change turn in a cabaret. He is oblivious to his disordered private affairs. His adolescent son is a thief and the affection of the woman who has long loved him surrenders in total defeat to his passion for make-believe.

The film's virtues lie in the grade of the humor with which it depicts actor psychology and backstage doings and in the superlative quality of its two principal interpretations: that of Marcello Mastroianni, so droll as the actor impervious to discouragement, and that of Jean Rochefort, as his relatively less obsessed comrade. Françoise Fabian, though overshadowed, is decorative in support.

Robert has difficulty with his story after the halfway mark. He doesn't seem to know what to do or where to proceed once the initial notion has been stated and exhausted. But, it does not matter too much as far as entertainment goes. The first rupture in this performer's home life is an overture to the second, so there is no dramatic progress. However, since neither of these breaks affect him deeply, they are of slight import. The episodes of his professional career, the humiliations that he endures and the hopes of stardom that spring constantly in his heart are the meat of the scenario, and these are rich satire.

* * *

Last season Yves Robert directed Pierre Richard in "Le Grand Blond Avec une Chaussure Noire," a happy, hilarious romp. Now Pierre Richard has gone it alone, starring in "Je Sais Rien Mais Je Dirai Tout" (at the Marignan Pathé), which he has written and directed, apparently under the mistaken impression that he is Charlie Chaplin. If ever a comedian required material and the guidance of a strong directorial hand, it is Richard.

In this silly yarn, he plays the simpleminded son of a ruthless munitions manufacturer. The do-gooding offspring plots to blow up his father's armaments factory as an act of pacifism. Richard, running wild, blows up his own comedy. His satire—involving cigar-smoking tycoons, buttoned-up generals, pompous bishops—is stale and silly, and his gags fall flat one after another. Worse, he laughs at his own jokes, perhaps in fear that no one else will find them funny and hoping that laughter is contagious.

* * *

"Rude Journée Pour une Reine" of René Allio (at the Marbeuf and the Vendôme) is an exceedingly pretentious attempt at a sociological study. It is an attempt at disclosing the mentality of an oppressed domestic, whose dreary existence is brightened by the romantic trash she has read and seen in movies. She sees herself in her mind's eye as the Empress Elizabeth of Austria as a sordid family squabble swirls about her.

The idea itself is serviceable. It was used successfully in "Stage Struck," in which Gloria Swanson appeared as a waitress who imagined herself Salome, her daydreams being in Technicolor and her real life photographed in black and white. Allio has made all of his film in color, but it's colorless nonetheless.



Marcello Mastroianni and Françoise Fabian.

Instead of sharply contrasting the two spheres in which the heroine moves, his distinction between true and false is so obscure that the action of his story becomes utterly confused. Simone Signoret plows the barren ground of her assignment earnestly and with commendable force, but hard work is of little avail. B-movie imagination bestowed upon the leading character by the film itself with medium an objective viewpoint is being established.

* * *

"La Planète Sauvage" (at Biarritz and the Bonaparte) is a Franco-Czech science-fiction cartoon film in which the last survivors of the planet Terr themselves alarmingly on another planet inhabited by ghost giants. The premise is one H.G. Wells might have conceived when he had an awful hangover. Technically, this motion picture is quite extraordinary, the eerie ugliness becomes monstrous. There is not a touch of humor and its weird figures, some of them hideous, its odd coloring, give it the air of a newspaper-supplement illustrations of a Jules Verne text.

Correction

The London store Liberty will celebrate its centenary in 1975, and not this year as reported in the International Herald Tribune. The IHT regrets the error.

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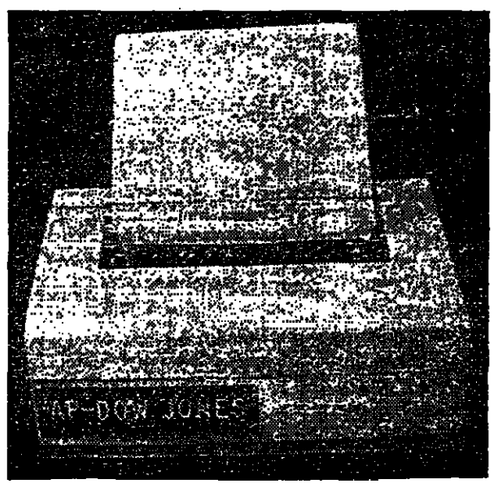
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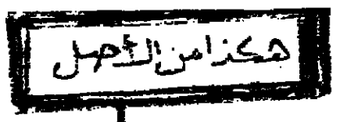
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INTERNATIONAL
BUSINESS **Herald Tribune** FINANCE
Published with The New York Times and The Washington Post
PARIS, WEDNESDAY, DECEMBER 12, 1973

FINANCIAL NEWS AND NOTES

Deutsche Bank Sees Lower Profit

Deutsche Bank expects its 1973 operating profit to decline from the 1972 level, says management board member Franz Heinrich Ulrich. Without giving figures, he adds that the bank's earnings situation, in view of adverse developments in the second half, could still be considered satisfactory. First-half operating profit had been higher than in the like 1972 period, but earnings came under pressure in the second half because of monetary restrictions initiated by the Bundesbank. The bank's overall interest margin is about 2 percent, compared with the usual 3 to 3.5 percent, he says, adding that at least a 2.5 percent margin is necessary. Total business volume of the bank rose about 13.6 percent to about 65 billion deutsche marks in the first 10 months of the year from the end of 1972. The group's balance sheet total rose about 14.4 percent to 56.4 billion DM at the end of October.

Alsthom Profits Drop Sharply

Consolidated net earnings of Sté. Alsthom, major French maker of heavy electrical equipment, declined to 4.7 million francs (about $1 million) in 1972 from 20.5 million francs in 1971. The company says the decline was mainly due to "difficulties" met by its steam turbine subsidiary, especially in foreign markets. In a letter to shareholders, president Georges Glasser said that consolidated results for 1973 will probably show "an important worsening." Sales of the parent company alone for 1973 are expected to increase 20 percent over the 1.41 billion francs recorded in 1972, with exports accounting for about 45 percent of the total. Orders received this year should show an increase of about 14 percent over last year. Mr. Glasser said that the group intends to "energetically" pursue its reorganization policy designed to bring about a recovery for both the parent and the group as rapidly as possible.

BASF Raises Prices, Cuts Production

BASF has raised its prices for plastics products between 10 and 25 percent and closed down some of its smaller West German plastics production facilities. A company spokesman says it was decided it was better to close some small production lines rather than reduce output at large plants. The spokesman declined to detail which production facilities were closed or to what degree BASF's production was affected.

Pan Am Seeks to Cut Service

Pan American has petitioned the Civil Aeronautics Board for permission to cut back its 1974 service to 75 percent of that planned because its 1974 fuel allotment will be only 85 percent of that used in 1972. Pan Am would suspend service to Baltimore, New Orleans, Belgrade, Bucharest, Glasgow, Oslo, Santa Maria in the Azores, Shannon, Stockholm, Belem in Brazil and San Pedro Sula in Honduras. It also is seeking permission to suspend transatlantic service into Philadelphia until at least the end of April. A spokesman says there will be some layoffs if the petition is granted, but the exact number is not known.

Pound Drops To Record Against Dollar

Rail Strike Cited For New Decline

LONDON, Dec. 11 (AP-DJ).—Sterling declined today to a record closing low against the dollar of $2.3070, despite what appeared to be a substantial effort by the Bank of England to moderate the decline.

Sterling had reached a record low of $2.3138 yesterday, but the rate kept falling after Britain's train drivers confirmed that they would start disruptive action at midnight.

The action will effectively cripple transportation in Britain in view of gasoline shortages. The train drivers decided to continue disruptive action indefinitely to force the government to abandon its wage-price restraints.

London also had its electricity supplies interrupted today because of similar disruptive action by the Electric Workers Union.

Though the dollar rose against the pound, it was little changed against other European currencies. The dollar closed in Frankfurt at 2.6435 deutsche marks, down from 2.6450. It rose slightly to 3.1975 Swiss francs from 3.1920 after the Swiss national bank acted to ease domestic money market liquidity.

Aside from sterling, the guilder also remained under pressure and had to be supported by central banks to keep it within trading limits of the joint currency float.

At the end of the day, the guilder was below its support point against the French franc for commercial transactions. This presumably occurred because central banks had retired from the market.

One Dollar...

LONDON (AP-DJ).—The late or closing interbank rates for the dollar here Dec. 11, 1973

	Today	Prev.	Ch.*
Ster is per £1...	2.3055	2.3145	—11.44
Belg. fr. (A)....	40.44	40.43	
Belg. fr. (B)....	40.35	40.25	+17.37
Deutsche mark	2.6442	2.6500	+21.78
Danish krone...	6.2225	6.2228	+12.10
Escudo.....	25.06	25.06	
Fr. fr. (A).....	4.7050	4.71	
Fr. fr. (B).....	4.5550	4.5563	+12.21
Guilder.....	2.8145	2.8145	+15.15
Israeli pound...	4.30	4.30	
Lira (A).....	628	629.25	
Lira (B).....	607.38	608.38	— 4.54
Peseta.....	57.10	57.10	
Schilling.....	19.42	19.42	+18.53
Swe. krona.....	4.3213	4.325	+ 6.46
Swiss franc.....	3.1940	3.1945	+20.00
Yen.....	280.03	280.00	+ 9.96

* Percentage change against the dollar from central rates set by the 1971 Smithsonian agreement as calculated by Morgan Guaranty Trust Co. The figures are based on currency quotations in New York.

A: Free. B: Commercial.

U.S. Debt Level Worries Experts

NEW YORK, Dec. 11 (AP-DJ).—If the shortage of oil causes a business recession in the United States in the coming months, as many economists fear, the overabundance of debt could make the slump a severe one.

That view, though still only a minority opinion among forecasters, is spreading. The idea that debt has risen dangerously and at some point will cause severe economic distress has surfaced periodically in the post-World War II era, usually at times such as now when business seems headed into a recession. But the dreaded collapse has not materialized.

Analysts say that is because the government has always kept the recessions mild through stimulative economic policies. What may be different now, however, is that the sort of stimulative measures that tended to mitigate earlier postwar recessions will not be feasible.

An expanding money supply, for example, served in previous postwar slumps to spur consumer and corporate spending and, ultimately, provided orders for idled factories and jobless workers. But now, it is feared, such a policy might only exacerbate inflation in areas where goods are available while factories idled by a lack of oil would remain so.

There is evidence that federal authorities keenly recognize the problem that such a recession would pose. Several days ago, for instance, Federal Reserve Board chairman Arthur F. Burns told a congressional hearing that while "the economic outlook has worsened," he feared "monetary devices for dealing with this problem can have very limited usefulness."

In such circumstances, some economists say, the nation's large and rising debt burden could at last cause real trouble. "The growing role of debt in the economy didn't disturb me particularly in the past when recessions were setting in," says John Gorman, a Commerce Department analyst who keeps a close watch on such matters. "But now, I don't know. I'm concerned."

The economist notes that a record portion of Americans' after-tax income is being taken up by interest charges and repayments on mortgages and installment loans. At present, he estimates, these debt payments eat up about 23 percent of income, after standing at only 11.3 percent in 1949.

Much of this borrowing, he fears, may have been done by "people who didn't expect economic trouble" in the months ahead.

Unprecedented Climb

The rapid rise of debt also disturbs Leonard H. Lempert, an economic consultant based in North Egremont, Mass. A close student of business-cycle history, Mr. Lempert says that debt traditionally tends to climb more swiftly in the early years of an economic expansion.

The rise since the end of 1970, however, when the current expansion began, dwarfs anything in the record books, the economist says. Mortgage debt has been soaring at an annual rate above $50 billion, he observes, and consumer installment debt has been leaping by more than $20 billion a year.

To place such increases into long-term perspective, Mr. Lempert says that, prior to the current expansion, mortgage debt never rose by more than about $20 billion annually and installment debt never by more than $9 billion.

The climbing debt burden also includes companies. Corporate debt outstanding now totals some $900 billion, according to government estimates. The total has about doubled just since the mid-1960s and is more than 10 times the level of $85 billion outstanding at the start of the postwar era.

One consequence of the huge rise in corporate borrowing is that cash held by corporations now amounts to only about 20 percent of their current liabilities, obligations that generally must be paid within 12 months. At the start of the 1960s, the comparable percentage was about 40 percent.

Wall Street Advance Fizzles, Dow Average Drops 17 Points

By Vartanig G. Vartan

NEW YORK, Dec. 11 (NYT).—Stock prices fell sharply today as Wall Street's stirring, three-day technical rally ground to a jarring halt. Volume rose to 20.1 million shares from yesterday's 18.59 million shares.

The Dow Jones industrials, turning suddenly weak after the noon-hour, plummeted 16.96 points to 834.18. In the three previous sessions, the Dow had recouped nearly one-third of its 198-point drop that ended one week ago.

Today's decline reflected several factors: The ebbing strength of the technical rally, jolting inflationary fears and renewed jitters over the energy crisis—the market's main depressant since late October.

A number of glamour stocks showed large declines, partly in anticipation of year-end "window dressing" by mutual funds and also in response to the pressures of tax-loss selling.

Itek, the second most-active issue, plunged 9 1/2 points to 12 1/4. This marked the lowest price in a decade for the high-technology issue that sold at a record high of 172 1/2 in 1967.

The big drop in Itek followed a statement by the company that it expects to report lower earnings this year. Itek said net income could run as low as $1.30 a share, against last year's $1.85 a share.

Avon Products, a market casualty this autumn because of its slowing growth rate, sank 9 points to a 1973 low of 65 1/2. Earlier this year, the nation's leading maker of cosmetics and toiletries traded at a record price of 140.

Honeywell dropped 3 1/8 to 73 3/4, Avon Products 9 to 65 1/2, Polaroid 4 to 72, Digital Equipment 6 1/2 to 90 1/2, Xerox 3 1/4 to 130 1/4, IBM 11 1/2 to 251 1/2, Burroughs 7 1/2 to 216 1/2, and Texas Instruments 3 1/2 to 99 3/4.

Heavily-traded S.S. Kresge lost 2 7/8 to 30, and Bristol-Myers 3 to 48 1/2.

General Motors, the day's most active stock, picked up 1/4 to 50 1/8. Chrysler rose 3/8 to 17, but Ford fell 1/4 to 42 5/8. The auto firms announced price increases.

American Telephone, among the volume leaders, lost 3/8 to 48 1/8.

Prices declined in moderate trading on the American Stock Exchange. The Amex index fell 1.05 to 91.03.

Company Report

Dresser Industries

Fourth Quarter	1973	1972
Revenue (millions)	306.7	253.3
Profits (millions)	14.85	12.11
Per Share	1.23	0.96
Year		
Revenue (millions)	1,025.0	906.9
Profits (millions)	44.20	38.93
Per Share	3.38	2.86

GE Gets Contract

WASHINGTON, Dec. 11 (Reuters).—The Navy today awarded General Dynamics a $269-million contract to build four more nuclear attack submarines. Newport News Shipbuilding & Drydock Co., a division of Tenneco, lost out on the bidding.

Decontrol Seen Step to End Phase-4

Detroit's Big 3 Increase Prices 4 Percent

WASHINGTON, Dec. 11 (AP-DJ).—America's Big Three automakers today raised the wholesale price of their 1974 cars and trucks by $150—which translates to $192, or a 4 percent increase, at the retail level.

Conforming to yesterday's exemption from Phase-4 price controls, the increase on small cars was limited to $150 per vehicle at the retail level.

Although Chrysler Corp. was not a party to the official industry-government agreement, it went along with General Motors and Ford in posting the increases today. American Motors, which was a party to the agreement, has not yet announced any price increases.

The surprise announcement about decontrol late yesterday is seen as a giant step toward phasing out controls and an indication that the industry-by-industry retreat from Phase-4 may proceed faster than originally anticipated.

Detroit's escape from the controls program is likely to increase pressures from other industries for equal treatment. It was the fourth significant decontrol action taken by the Cost of Living Council, which administers Phase-4, since late October. Last week, copper and aluminum prices were allowed to rise and other nonferrous metals were exempted completely, following earlier decontrol actions affecting the fertilizer and cement industries.

Council officials, in announcing the decision, emphasized that decontrol of the auto industry does not imply that restraints will be lifted quickly from other key sectors of the economy. "We look at each one of these cases individually," asserted John T. Dunlop, the council's director.

The auto decision encompasses a complex series of commitments on how much car prices would rise this year from three of the nation's four big auto makers: Ford, General Motors and American Motors. Chrysler would not agree to commitments, but the council exempted it anyway, explaining that "discipline of the car market would induce reasonable behavior" by Chrysler.

The agreement clearly represents a trade between the council and the auto makers. The companies basically received the price boosts they had hoped to get from the council plus the freedom to plan for the 1975-model car year without government restraints.

The council was able to assuage its worries that the auto companies would load any price boosts allowed onto their small cars.

The $150 retail limit on increases on small cars, the council said, will prevent "excessive" increases that could have occurred because of the current strong demand for small cars induced by the energy shortage.

Council officials said that without the restrictions, the auto makers probably would have raised small-car prices by an additional $50 to $100 or more per auto.

The companies agreed to hold the wholesale price increases on other 1974 models to a maximum $150 at Ford and GM and to $100 at AMC.

Analysts figure the auto makers could raise prices the full $150 retail limit on small cars without hurting their competitive position with imported cars. Overseas inflation and the effects of the dollar devaluations have forced sharp price increases on most imported cars this year.

Ford said the maximum allowable increase would enable it to recover less than half of costs it has absorbed since its last increase for labor and material two years ago. Ford said even with the higher prices, profits during the current model year will still decline.

GM, "gratified to receive the price increase it requested" and welcoming the decontrol action, contended it will have to absorb "a substantial portion" of its higher costs under the planned $150 increases.

Privately, auto officials were less cautious in their reaction. One high official said the negotiations with the council turned out better than he had hoped.

Resumption at Ford

DETROIT, Dec. 11 (Reuters).—Ford Motor Co. said today it will resume production at seven final assembly plants that have been idle since Dec. 4. A total of 18,200 employees are affected.

Ford said production can be resumed because engines now are available with the settlement of a strike against Ford of Canada.

Car Orders Drop 46% In Germany

FRANKFURT, Dec. 11 (AP-DJ).—Orders for West German cars at the factory level declined 46 percent in November from the like 1972 month, while orders for commercial vehicles fell 56 percent, the Automobile Industry Federation reported today.

The federation failed to give absolute figures, but noted that auto production declined 14 percent in November from a year earlier and commercial vehicles output dropped 22 percent.

Commenting on the order inflow decline, the federation said it was the sharpest drop since the recession in 1966-1967.

Arab States Set Up Company For Sumed Pipeline Project

CAIRO, Dec. 11 (AP-DJ).—A joint Arab shareholders company has been formed to finance construction of the Suez-Alexandria pipeline (Sumed) with capital of $400 million, an official announcement said yesterday.

Bechtel Corp., of the United States, won in early October a $345-million bid for implementing the pipeline. Oil sources said Bechtel would carry out the work, due to begin early next year.

A statement by the Egyptian Oil Ministry said Egypt will contribute $200 million, Saudi Arabia, Kuwait and Abu Dhabi $50 million each and Qatar $20 million.

It said 40,000 shares each worth $10,000 will be issued.

The Arab stock company will be called Suez Gulf-Mediterranean Oil Pipeline Co. It will have the nationality of Egypt, the statement said.

The company will be responsible for all the technical, industrial and commercial deeds connected with the project, the statement said.

A committee representing the parties concerned will meet in Cairo on Dec. 29 to sign the final documents for the company's establishment. The draft bill for establishing the company will later be submitted to the Egyptian parliament for approval, the statement added.

The pipeline is to transit "the Arab peninsula and the Persian Gulf oil to European consumers with minimum cost," the statement said.

The pipeline, 320 kilometers long, will pump an initial 60 million tons of crude annually through its twin 42-inch lines. At a later stage it will pump 80 million tons annually and this would possibly be increased to 120 million tons annually, according to the project's blueprints.

The pipeline would be the third-biggest project in Egypt after the Soviet-financed Aswan High Dam and Helwans iron and steel complex, near Cairo.

It would be competitive to Israel's Eilat Askelon pipeline. The Israeli pipeline pumped 19 million tons in 1971 and 25 million tons in 1972 and was to reach 40 million tons by the end of this year.

Eurco Is Worth...

Dec. 11, 1973

As calculated by the Luxembourg Stock Exchange, the Eurco was today worth:

DM	3.14194	Belgian Fr.	48.62231
French Fr.	5.53720	Krone	7.39282
£	0.57441	Irish £.....	0.57441
Lire	745.32694	Lux. Fr....	48.62057
Guilders ..	3.34270	U.S. $.....	1.18802



...ed Clears ...K. Banks ...n Takeovers

...oyds, Cedar Holdings ...n Get U.S. Concerns

...ASHINGTON, Dec. 11 (AP-...—The Federal Reserve Board ...approved the acquisition of ...U.S. banks by British con...

...Lloyds Bank Ltd., of London, ...a newly formed U.S. sub...sidiary, Lloyds First Western ...Inc., were given permission to ...quire First Western Bank & ...st Co., of Los Angeles.

...Lloyds and its banking sub...sidies control about $12.4 bil...n in deposits, making it the ...th-largest commercial bank ...Britain, according to the Fed. ...ank for one banking subsid...ry's branch office in New York, ...ich does not have any bank...offices in the U.S.

...First Western has 96 offices ...roughout California with de...its totalling $1.1 billion and ...e state's eighth-largest bank. ...Reserve Board said that ...yds has promised to inject ...million in additional capital ...First Western and also to ...ease the bank's capital in the ...re by reducing the level of ...lend payments, which "have ...high under its present ...ers."

...e board said it would con... separately the request by ...ds for permission to retain ...ndirect investments in Bal... Williamson Inc., Export ...t & Marketing Corp., and ...export concern's subsidiaries, ...e America Corp., Drake ...rica Corp. (PR) and Export ...it Corp., all of New York.

Cedar Bid Cleared

...e Fed also cleared the ac...ion of stock in Chester Na...l Bank, Chester, N.Y., by ...r Holdings Ltd., also of Lon... The British concern is en...d primarily in second-mort...lending through offices in ...on and Glasgow. It had de...s of $94.7 million at the end ...st year and also controlled ...nonbank subsidiaries. The ...er Bank has deposits of ...million, the Fed reported.

...ter Holdings has proposed ...quire up to 51 percent of ...U. S. bank's outstanding ...on shares through a tender ... However, because British ...ange controls restrict invest...s in a foreign bank by or...ations such as Cedar Hold... which is not considered a ... for exchange-control pur... the concern said it will divest ...hares acquired in excess of ...ercent to its institutional ...holders. It will then propose ...ights offering, giving all ...holders of the Chester Bank's ...non stock a chance to pur... an additional share for ...share held.

...ank Loans ...op in U.K.

...NDON, Dec. 11 (AP-DJ).—...ng by British clearing banks ...itish residents declined £377 ...n to £12.543 billion in the ...eeks ended Nov. 31, statistics ...ed by the banks showed ...

...banks, which comprise Bar... Lloyds, National West... ...er and Williams & Glyn's, ...nt for about 58 percent of ...eposits of banks in Britain. ... decline in lending was ...ned as an indication that ...ank of England's efforts to ...credit expansion are be... to take effect.

...ge emergency measure on ... the Bank of England rais... discount rate to a record ...cent from 11.25 percent and ... for special deposits of 2 ...t on most deposit liabilities ...uce the lending ability of ... by more than £580 million. ...the preceding four weeks ... Oct. 17, clearing banks' ...g rose by £749 million.

...eece Tops List ... Inflation in ...CD Countries

...NS, Dec. 11 (AP).—Greece ...perienced the worst infla... any of the member coun... the Organization for Eco... Cooperation and Develop... the year ending Oct. 31, ...ganization reported today. ... Greek inflation rate was ...ercent in the 12-month ... followed by Japan 14.4 ...t, Italy 11 percent, Britain ...rcent, Canada 8.7 percent, ... 8.1 percent, the United ...7.9 percent and West Ger... 6.6 percent.

...ng the month of October, ...flation rate was higher in ... than for the OECD mem...s as a whole. For all OECD ...ers—including the United ... Canada, Japan, Australia ...ew Zealand—the rate was ...rcent, while in European ...r countries it was 1.2 per...

... biggest rise was in Switzer...rith 2.1 percent, followed by ...n with 2 percent, mainly ...e of a sharp rise in food ... France was third with 1.1 ...it. The United States, West ...ny and Italy each had 0.8 ...t increases.

Commodity Index High

LONDON, Dec. 11 (Reuters).—Reuters index of world commodity prices today rose a further 11.2 points to a record 1,383.6 (1931 equals 100). The index now stands 38 percent higher than on June 27, when it first rose above 1,000. A year ago it was 714.9.

Swiss Ease Squeeze

ZURICH, Dec. 11 (Reuters).—The Swiss national bank said today it will reduce minimum reserve requirements on domestic and foreign liabilities by 20 percent on Dec. 20. The move is designed to ease domestic liquidity.

Brussels is the new capital of Europe and we're the Banque de Bruxelles.

Do you get the point?

*By 1972, 1,386 American projects had been launched in Belgium; British investments amounted to about £ 120 millions and German investments to more than DM 1,200 millions. Not to be left out, 16 Japanese companies started operating in Belgium that year.

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Banque de Bruxelles

*Figures taken from "Investissements Etrangers en Belgique. Rapport 1972", published by the Ministry of Economic Affairs.

165/73

New York Stock Exchange Trading

—1973— High	Low	Stocks and Div in $	P/E	Sls. 100s	High	Low	Last	Net Ch'ge
80⅞	53	AbbtLb 12.0	16	254	56	54	54¼	—1¾
51½	28⅛	ACF Ind24.0	10	126	46¼	45½	46¼	+2
17⅛	12¼	AcmeClev 1	7	15	13¾	13½	13¾	+⅛
27⅝	16½	AcmeM 12.0	6	9	22⅞	22⅛	22⅞	+½
11¼	4½	AdmDg 0.4e	6	83	4¾	4½	4½	—
14¾	11⅛	AdmE 115.e		52	12	11½	11½	—⅛
8½	4¾	Ad Millis 2.0	6	6	4⅞	4¾	4¾	—⅛
34	10¼	Addrss 6.0	26	316	10¾	9⅞	10	—⅜
18	7¼	Admiral	5	92	10¾	10¼	10⅝	—⅛
13⅝	8⅞	Advinv .10e		31	9⅝	9⅜	9½	—⅛
82	57½	AetnaLfeC 2	10	222	76⅞	75	75	—1¼
14⅝	8½	Aguirre Co	13	4	8¾	8¼	8¾	
30⅛	5⅝	Ahmen .20e	4	59	9⅝	9⅜	9⅜	—½
7	3	Aileen Inc	6	73	3⅛	3	3	
65⅞	37	AirProd 2.0	25	112	48¾	48	48⅛	—⅜
18⅛	10⅝	Airco .80	12	1330	17	16⅛	17	+1⅛
3⅝	1⅜	AJ Industris	5	23	1⅜	1¼	1¼	—⅛
31⅛	1¼	Akzona 120.	7	34	19⅞	19½	19½	—⅜
17½	13⅝	Ala Gas 11.8	6	11	14	13⅝	13⅝	+⅛
37⅞	23	Alaska Intrs	24	122	26⅛	26	26½	—1½
29⅛	7⅛	AlbertoC 35.	6	39	7⅛	7	7	—½
17⅜	10½	Alberisn .50	9	8	14¼	13¾	13¾	—¼
40	22⅞	AlcanAlu .1	19	629	39⅞	38¼	38⅞	—⅞
10⅞	6½	AlcoStd .36	4	28	7⅜	7	7	
42⅝	29¼	AlconLb 1.6	42	27	35⅛	34⅝	34⅝	—⅝
9½	3½	Alexdrs .10e	15	51	3⅞	3½	3¼	
31⅜	21½	AlisnM 30.2e	7	30	22⅞	22⅛	22⅞	—⅜
16	6¾	AllALfe 2.4	10	13	13⅝	13	13⅛	—⅛
14½	7¾	AllegCp 3.6e	11	41	9⅛	8⅞	9	+⅜
33⅝	10⅝	AllgLud 12.0	5	36	26⅞	26	26⅞	+⅜
44½	36½	AllgLud pf 3		26	37⅛	37	37⅛	+⅜
24½	16¾	AllgPw 1.44	7	366	19⅝	18⅞	19	+¼
19⅝	6¼	AllenGp 6.5t	7	20	8⅞	8½	8½	+⅛
48	23⅞	AlldCh 13.2	13	0631	46⅞	45⅝	45⅝	—1
44⅞	19¼	AlldMnt .48	14	21	23¼	21⅝	21⅝	—1⅝
22	13⅝	AlldPd .80	4	6	14¼	14⅛	14⅛	—⅛
39⅝	20⅛	AlldStr 15.0	5	88	20⅝	20⅛	20¼	
63⅛	59½	AlldStr pf 4		z10	61	61	61	
6⅛	3	Alld Supmkt	8	13	4½	4⅛	4⅛	—⅛
13⅝	8	AllsChl 2.2e	8	200	9⅞	9⅛	9⅛	—⅜
15⅞	5⅝	AllrtAut .50	4	7	6⅝	6	6⅝	+⅛
17⅞	11⅛	AlphaPI .60	5	20	14¼	13½	13⅞	—⅜
80⅞	47⅝	Alcoa 1.94	14	280	75⅛	72½	72½	—3⅛
28⅛	21½	AmalSg 16.0	6	4	21⅝	21⅝	21⅝	
14⅝	8	AMBAC 5.0	5	81	9	8⅝	8⅝	+⅜
6½	3⅞	Amcord 2.0e	6	8	4⅝	4⅝	4⅝	
26¼	18⅛	Amerce 1.20	6	x45	21	20⅞	20⅞	+⅝
46	34	Amrc pf2.60		2	35	35	35	+½
60½	28	AHess .30b	10	306	30⅞	29¼	29⅝	—1⅝
112½	66½	A Hes pf35.0		11	69⅛	69	69½	
40	13⅝	AAirFlt 4.4	11	54	14⅝	13⅞	13⅞	—⅜
25⅞	8⅞	Am Airlin		478	9⅞	9⅝	9⅝	—⅜
11¼	4⅝	ABaker 2.0		9	5½	5¼	5¼	
45⅛	30⅛	ABrnds 23.8	6	147	34¼	33½	33¾	
34⅛	19	AmBdcst 8.0	7	337	22¼	20⅜	20⅜	—1⅝
47½	6¾	AmBldM 2.8	6	27	7⅝	7½	7⅝	+⅜
34¾	24	Am Can 2.20	7	137	27	25½	25⅝	—1
24	21⅛	A Can pf1.75		3	22½	22¼	22½	+½
26⅛	9⅛	ACrtM 21.9e	6	76	11⅝	10⅞	10⅞	+⅝
28⅝	19¼	A Chwin 12.0	5	33	20	19⅝	20	+¼
32½	19⅞	A Cyan 14.0	8	400	20⅛	19½	19¾	—¼
27½	16	Am Distill 1	17	x8	17	16½	17	+¼
61⅞	35⅝	AmDisTl 4.	21	21	39⅝	39⅛	39⅛	+⅜
11⅝	4	AmDualVt		14	4⅝	4⅛	4⅛	—½
13⅝	11½	ADul pf6.4e		10	11⅝	11¼	11¼	+⅛
30¼	21¼	A ElPw 190.	8	630	25⅞	23⅝	24	—¾
23⅝	13¾	AmFin 1.10	10	11	15⅛	14⅝	14⅞	+⅛
28⅞	24⅛	AGeBd 19.9e		49	24⅝	24⅛	24⅝	+⅛
22⅞	14⅛	AGnCv 1153e		32	17¼	17⅛	17⅛	
21½	12⅝	A Gnins .60	5	145	14¼	13⅝	13⅝	—⅜
31¼	22⅝	A Gin pf1.80		78	25	23⅞	23	—⅜
17⅞	10⅛	AmHoist .60	7	65	13⅜	12¾	13	—½
48⅝	36⅝	A Home .65	32	603	40⅜	39⅝	39⅝	—1⅛
62¾	36⅝	AmHosp .28	36	330	40¼	39⅝	39⅝	—⅜
12½	6½	Aminves .50	9	23	6⅝	6½	6⅝	+⅛
37⅝	5⅞	A Medicl .12	5	197	6⅝	6	6	—½
12⅛	3¼	A Medicorp	3	418	4⅝	3⅞	4	—¼
46⅝	29	A MtlCl 1.50	13	224	48⅛	46½	48⅛	+1⅜
119⅛	86	A Clx pf5.25		15	120	116	120	+4
9⅝	4¾	Am Motors	5	914	9¼	8¾	8⅞	—⅛
47	29½	ANatGs 2.40	7	87	33⅞	32½	33½	+1¼
18⅝	4½	AmSeal .35p		20	5⅝	5⅛	5⅛	
28⅞	14	AmShip .68	5	14	14¼	13¾	14	
25⅛	17¼	ASmltR 1.2	6	279	23	21½	21⅝	—1¼
16¼	16½	AmStand .70	5	100	12⅛	11½	11½	—⅜
15⅝	9⅛	AmSierl .28	12	61	10½	10¼	10⅜	—⅛
9⅝	3⅝	AT&T wt		373	4¼	4⅛	4⅛	—⅛
55	45⅝	AmT&T 3.08	9	1252	48⅝	48	48⅛	—⅜
62⅞	54¼	AmT&T pf 4		59	56¼	55¾	56	+⅜
50¼	48¼	ATT pfBwl		165	48⅝	48⅛	48⅝	—⅛
53½	48¼	ATT pfA3.64		30	48⅛	47¾	47¾	—½
13½	8¼	AWatWk .64	5	24	9⅛	8¾	8⅞	—⅜
17¼	14½	AW 5pl.25		z200	16	15½	16	+¼
21½	16½	AW4.1pf 1.43		z1000	17½	17½	17½	+½
17¼	11⅝	Ameron .65	4	6	12	12	12	
12	2⅛	AmesD .10h	3	48	3⅞	3⅝	3⅝	—⅛
16⅞	10¼	Ametek .70a	7	51	13⅜	12⅞	12⅞	—⅜
57⅞	17¼	AMF In 1.24	6	267	19⅝	19	19⅛	—¼
31¼	11	Amfac .64	5	104	12½	11½	11½	—
52⅞	38	AMP .07h	36	224	44⅝	43	43¼	—1
9	6⅝	AmpPgh .40	5	24	7⅛	6⅞	6⅞	—⅛
6⅞	3¼	Ampex Corp	7	105	3⅞	3⅝	3⅝	—¼
14⅛	4	Amrep Corp	4	34	4⅞	4⅜	4⅜	—⅜
30	21⅝	Amstar 1.70	6	25	22⅞	21⅞	22⅛	—¼
43¼	33½	Amst pf2.65		8	34½	34	34½	+¼
9½	8	Amstr pf.68		72	8	7⅞	7⅞	—⅛
46⅞	32	Amsted 2.60	6	24	38	37⅛	37⅛	+⅜
7¾	4½	Amtel .20	6	19	6¼	6	6	
29½	17⅝	Anacon .50	9	287	26⅞	24	24	—2⅝
29⅞	10¼	AnchrH 1.08	5	61	14½	13⅝	13⅝	—1
24⅝	14⅝	And Clay .80	5	5	19½	19	19	—½
19⅛	7¼	Angelica .10	8	52	7¼	7	7	—¼
19¼	11	AnsulCo .50t	6	12	12⅝	12	12⅛	+⅝
12	11¼	Apache .36b	6	36	12⅞	12⅛	12⅛	
28¾	11	ApcoO .87t		23	12⅝	12⅜	12⅝	—⅛
7⅝	2	Apeco .12p	15	98	2⅞	2	2	—⅛
21½	5⅛	APL Corp	3	63	6⅝	6¼	6⅜	+⅛
9⅛	4	Applid Mag	8	27	4⅞	4½	4⅞	+⅛
165¼	102½	ARA Sv 1.32	22	76	114¼	112½	112½	+1⅛
14⅛	5⅞	ArcatN 14	25	13	7⅛	7¼	7¼	
30	22	ArclaN pf 2		5	22	21	21	—1
22¼	16⅝	ArchDan .25	17	225	24	22¼	22½	+½
19⅞	3	Arctic Entr		50	3¼	3	3⅛	—⅛
13⅞	7⅞	Aristar .72	5	19	9⅞	9¼	9¼	+⅛
24⅞	16⅜	ArizPSv 1.36	7	69	18⅝	18⅛	18⅛	+¼
22	6¾	ArBest .40	8	13	7⅞	7¼	7⅞	+⅜
13⅝	2⅝	Arlen RltyD	9	81	3⅝	3⅛	3⅛	—⅛
10¼	4⅞	Armada Cp	22	3	7½	7	7½	+⅛
25¼	18½	Armco 1.20a	6	203	20⅞	19¾	19⅞	—¼
31½	25	Arm pf 2.10		9	26	25⅞	26	
65	54	Armr pf4.75		z310	56⅝	55	55½	—1
34¼	21	ArmstCk .84	11	329	25	24	24	—⅜
58	53	ArmC pf3.75		z20	53	53	53	—⅞
33	16¾	Arm Ru 1.60	5	36	18¼	17⅝	18⅛	+½
21¾	12⅝	Aro Cp .90	5	231	12¼	12	12	—½
27⅞	9¾	Arvinind .52	7	44	10½	10	10	—¼
61¾	34⅝	ASA Ltd .70		263	59¼	56⅞	59	+1½
		ASA Lt fn.70		4	54⅞	51½	54½	

—1973— High	Low	Stocks and Div in $	P/E	Sls. 100s	High	Low	Last	Net Ch'ge
33⅝	21⅛	AshdOil 1.30	6	175	24¼	22½	22¾	—¾
67	43¼	AshlO pf2.40		12	47½	46½	47½	+½
54½	25½	AsdDrG 1.40	7	76	27⅛	26	26	—1⅛
33¾	19½	AsdSpg 1.20	6	10	21¼	20⅞	21	+⅜
12	5	Asd Transp		4	5½	5½	5¼	
15⅝	9½	Athlone .52a	3	213	11⅛	10⅞	11	—¼
3	10	AticcMig 2e	6	31	13¼	12⅝	13¼	+⅛
23½	17⅜	AtlCyEl 1.50	7	32	18⅝	17⅞	18	—¼
95½	73	AtlCE pf5.87		3	79	79	79	
113¼	66½	Atl Richfl 2	25	449	110¼	106½	106½	—2
55¼	48	AtlRc pf3.75		z200	48½	48¼	48¼	—¼
193¼	113¼	AtlRch pf 3		2	184	184	184	—3
73¾	50⅝	AtlRc pf2.80		290	71½	69¾	69¼	—1½
3	1½	Atlas Corp	42	118	2⅛	2	2⅛	
10½	5⅛	ATO Inc .20	4	85	6⅛	5¾	5⅝	—¼
94¼	37½	Autom Data	38	52	58⅝	56⅛	56⅛	—1⅞
8	2⅝	Autom Ind	11	124	2⅞	2⅝	2⅝	
14	6⅞	Avco Corp	2	116	7⅛	7⅛	7⅛	—⅛
4	1⅜	Avco Cp wt		21	1⅜	1⅜	1⅜	—⅛
46⅞	31¾	Avco pf3.20		35	34¼	32½	32¾	—⅞
51½	36⅛	AveryPd .25	28	194	37¾	37⅛	37⅛	—⅜
57¼	12⅝	Avisinc .40	6	177	13	12½	12⅝	—⅜
12⅞	6⅞	Avnetinc .30	4	149	8½	7¾	7¾	—¼
65	37	Avnet pf2.50		2	41½	40¾	41½	+1¾
140	73½	AvonPd 1.40	25	998	73¾	65½	65½	—9
29	12½	AztecO 1.32t	57	50	22⅞	21⅜	22¼	—⅜

B

—1973— High	Low	Stocks and Div in $	P/E	Sls. 100s	High	Low	Last	Net Ch'ge
35	21⅛	BabckW .80	20	92	34	32⅞	32⅞	—⅞
10⅝	4⅛	Bache .1 e		59	4⅝	4⅛	4½	—⅛
39	17	Beker In .16	15	306	17	16½	16⅝	—⅜
43	22¾	BakerO .37	32	65	33¾	38⅞	35⅞	—⅞
17¼	11	BaldDH .40	6	15	12½	12½	12½	—⅜
31⅛	22	BalGE 1.96	7	156	22⅛	22	22¼	+½
26⅝	21⅝	BanCal 1.34	8	17	21½	21¼	21¼	—⅛
43	23⅛	Bandag Inc	31	168	26⅞	25¼	25⅞	—2
18⅝	4⅛	Bangr Punt	2	48	5¼	4⅞	5	—⅛
30	18⅝	BangP pf 2		2	19⅝	19⅝	19⅝	+⅛
42	29¼	Bnk of NY 2	6	16	30⅛	30⅛	30⅛	+½
37	24½	Bk of Va .88	10	3	24½	24¼	24¼	—⅛
68	42	BankTr 2	7	139	44⅝	42¾	44⅛	—⅜
43⅝	25⅝	BarbOil .20e		29	28	27½	27¾	+⅛
39½	17⅛	BardC .18a	23	155	20½	19⅛	19¼	—1¼
30⅛	19⅛	BarnM 2.66e	6	24	20	19⅝	19⅝	—⅛
9	5⅞	BasicInc .4	5	11	6¼	6¼	6¼	+⅛
17⅝	9½	BatesMf .20	12	12	14½	13⅞	13⅞	
22	15	Bate Mf pr		3	18	17¾	17¾	—¼
36⅞	14¼	BathInd .30	4	96	16¼	15¼	15½	—½
60¼	17⅛	BauschL .42	19	525	37⅛	32⅞	33⅞	—3⅜
61⅝	41⅛	BaxtLab .7	52	168	48⅝	48⅛	48⅛	—⅛
25⅝	22	Bearing .32	12	12	23⅛	22⅞	22⅞	
30¼	18½	BeatFds .66	17	462	19⅛	18¾	18⅞	—⅛
47¾	21⅝	Beckmn .50	18	59	33¼	32	32¼	+⅜
44¼	32⅝	BectD c .35	25	120	38⅜	36½	36⅞	—1⅛
8¼	6⅛	Beech Airc	5	80	8⅝	7⅝	7⅝	
19⅞	15	Beker 1pc	12	109	19	18¼	18¼	—½
17¼	9	BelcoPt .25r	8	58	14⅝	13⅜	13⅝	—¼
30⅝	16⅝	Belden 1.20	6	11	16⅞	16¼	16¼	—⅛
15¼	7¾	BeldHe .30c	12	237	10	9⅝	9¼	—⅛
56⅝	20⅝	Bell How .84	6	87	23⅛	22	22	—1
28	11¼	BemisCo .60	5	56	14⅝	13⅞	14⅝	+⅜
51¼	22¾	Bendix 1.60	6	109	27⅞	26½	26¾	+⅝
73¼	43	Bendix pr 3		14	45	44⅜	45	—1
53	22	BenflCp 1.40	6	198	24⅛	23⅝	23½	
112½	58½	Benef pf4.30		5	60	58½	58½	—2½
35½	27	Bnfl 5pf 2.50		z470	29	28	28	
5⅞	2½	Benguet	5	147	2⅞	2⅝	2⅝	—¼
22⅝	7¼	Berkey .05e	5	155	10⅛	9¼	9¼	—¾
35⅝	24⅝	BethStl 1.60	6	293	30⅞	29⅞	29⅞	—¼
60¼	33½	BigThre .60	18	123	46¼	44¼	45½	+2
127	96⅝	BlackD 1.08	41	162	109½	107½	107⅝	—1½
13	4⅝	BlairJhn .6	4	13	5½	5⅜	5½	+¼
21⅝	13⅝	BlissLau 1b	5	11	13½	13¼	13¼	—¼
17	5¼	BlockHR .2	9	85	9⅝	9⅜	9⅜	
38	12⅛	BlueBel .65a	5	68	14⅝	13⅝	13⅝	—⅝
9⅝	2⅜	Bobbie Brks	4	37	2⅞	2⅜	2⅜	—¼
26⅞	13½	Boeing .40	6	167	14	13⅝	13⅝	—⅜
18⅛	8¼	BoiseCas .25	5	213	13⅝	13⅛	13½	
7⅝	3⅝	Bond Ind		17	4	4	4	
29	15¼	BkMnth .44	6	12	16⅛	16	16	
31¼	19	Borden 1.20	9	716	21½	20¾	21¼	+¼
36⅝	16⅝	BrgWar 1.35	6	176	19⅞	19	19	
6	2⅛	Bormans		53	2⅝	2⅛	2⅝	
39¼	25⅝	BosEd 2.44	8	78	26⅞	26¼	26¾	+¼
118	103	Bos E pf8.88		z210	105½	104½	105½	—½
21	10¼	Bourns Inc	7	5	14½	14¼	14¼	—¼
16¼	8¼	Braniff Int	8	259	9¾	9½	9½	—¼
60⅝	37	BriggsS 1.60	11	71	44	43⅝	44	+⅜
71½	51½	BrisiMy 1.22	16	1325	51¾	48	48½	—3
46⅞	33	BristM pf 2		14	34¾	34⅛	34⅝	+¼
16⅛	12½	BritPet .37e	9	1270	13⅝	13⅛	13⅝	—½
		BritPt fn.37e		3	12¼	12¼	12¼	
43⅝	21⅜	BdwyHal .60	12	88	24⅝	24½	24⅝	+½
72¼	42	BdwyHl pf 4		18	43½	42⅝	43½	+1½
27⅝	9¼	BrkwyGl .75	4	78	10⅝	9⅞	9⅞	—⅛
25⅛	18¼	BklyUG 1.72	8	14	19⅛	18⅞	18⅞	—⅜
16⅞	7	Brown Co	5	8	11⅛	11¼	11⅛	+⅛
34⅝	21⅜	BrnGrp 1.60	6	x12	23⅝	22⅜	23	+⅜
15	7¾	BwnShrp .40	7	19	8⅞	8¼	8⅝	+⅜
33	10½	BrwnFer .12	14	330	13⅝	12⅞	12¾	+¼
37⅞	11⅞	Brunswk .24	6	346	14⅛	13⅛	13½	—1⅛
31	21¼	BrushW .40	7	3	22¼	22⅛	22¼	
34⅝	17¾	BT Mt 2.72a	7	54	19⅞	19⅜	19⅞	+⅜
16¾	9¾	BuddCo .80	3	85	11⅛	10⅝	11	+⅜
67¼	63⅛	BuddCo pf 5		z300	65½	65½	65½	
7⅝	5⅝	BudCa pf.60		5	6¼	6⅛	6⅛	+⅛
10¼	4⅝	Budget Ind		31	5⅛	5	5⅛	—⅛
30¼	18⅛	BuffFor 1.20	8	7	18½	18⅛	18¼	
34¼	22⅛	Bldlnv 3.97e	7	82	26	25¼	25¼	—½
20⅞	10½	BulovaW .70	5	56	11⅝	10⅞	10⅞	—⅜
17¾	7	BunkrRa .40	4	72	7¾	7	7	—⅛
34	15	Bunk pfl.50		11	15⅞	15½	15½	—¼
38¼	20¼	Burl Indl.40	6	224	22⅝	21½	21¼	—½
49¾	36⅛	BurlNor 1.50	12	348	42⅞	42	42¼	—¼
8½	7	BurlNr pf.55		10	7⅛	7¼	7⅛	+⅛
35¼	10⅞	Burndy .74	12	7	25	24⅞	24⅞	
252⅝	209⅝	Burrghs .80	40	216	234⅝	216½	216½	—7½
11⅝	5⅝	Bush Univ	3	14	5¾	5⅝	5⅝	—⅛

C

—1973— High	Low	Stocks and Div in $	P/E	Sls. 100s	High	Low	Last	Net Ch'ge
29⅝	23¾	CabCF 2.35e	10	22	26⅝	26	26⅞	+⅞
40¼	28⅝	Cabot Cp .92	7	35	29⅝	28½	28½	+¼
8⅝	2⅛	Cadence Ind	3	15	2½	2⅛	2⅛	—½
5½	2⅝	Caesars Wrl	3	75	2⅞	2⅝	2⅝	—⅛
7½	2¾	Cal Finenl	3	59	3⅛	3	3	—⅛
20⅛	14⅝	CalPUt 1.32	5	12	16⅝	15⅝	15⅞	+¼
13	8¼	CallahM .34t	17	16	10⅛	10	10	—⅜
32	10¼	CamB 2.53e	5	29	13⅞	10⅝	10⅝	—⅜
74⅝	35⅛	CampR .50a	37	110	70⅝	66⅛	70	+1
35	27⅛	CampS 1.18	12	97	30	29⅝	29⅝	—½
36	28	Can Sou R 3	6	z60	32½	32	32	—½
19⅝	16½	CdnPac .74e	10	81	17	16⅞	16⅞	—⅛
16⅝	10½	CanalR 1.20	9	5	12⅜	10½	10½	—½
62½	30¼	CapCit Com	18	36	33⅝	32⅞	32⅞	—⅜
32⅝	23⅝	CapHold .26	19	195	29¼	28¾	28¾	

—1973— High	Low	Stocks and Div in $	P/E	Sls. 100s	High	Low	Last	Net Ch'ge
27⅛	17	CapMf 2.57e	6	52	18	17⅝	17¾	—⅜
73⅛	37¼	Carbrn 1.60	7	128	40⅛	40¼	40¼	—⅜
6⅝	3⅝	Carling OKe	34	13	3¾	3¾	3¾	
35	12⅞	Carlisle .68	5	56	13⅞	13⅛	13⅛	+⅞
13⅝	6⅛	CaroFrg .40	5	15	6⅝	6½	6⅛	—¼
36⅜	19	CaroPW 1.60	7	165	20⅞	20⅛	20⅛	+⅛
32½	20	CarTec 1.30	7	109	27	26	26½	
50¼	13⅝	CarrCp .52	8	152	14½	14⅛	14¼	—⅛
18⅝	11⅞	CarGn 1.30e		6	13⅞	10⅞	10⅞	+¼
27¼	7⅛	CartWa .40a	12	58	7⅛	7⅛	7⅛	—⅛
13	9⅛	CascNGs .92	6	32	10	9½	9⅞	+¼
18½	12⅛	CasNeC .60b	8	131	15¾	14⅝	15	—¼
77⅞	53⅝	CaterTr 1.60	16	865	69	64	64	—4⅜
6⅝	2	Cavngh Cm	2	64	2⅝	2⅛	2⅛	—⅛
4¾	1⅜	CCI Corp		32	1⅜	1⅜	1⅜	—⅛
15	7	CCI Cp pf		2	7	7	7	—¼
25½	11¼	Ceco Cp 1	4	35	10⅝	11	11	—¼
42¼	26	Celanese 2	5	186	29⅝	28	28	—½
58⅞	53½	Ceip pfA4.50		9	51	51	51	—¼
25⅝	9¾	Cencoinc .20	8	116	14⅛	13	13	—1
28¾	10	Centex .10e	12	182	14⅝	10¾	14	+½
24⅝	20⅛	CenHud 1.72	6	10	20⅞	20⅝	20⅝	—¼
25⅛	18⅝	CenIllLt 1.60	8	28	19⅝	18¾	18¾	—¼
19⅝	18⅝	CenIlPS 1.20	10	69	14½	14	14¼	—⅛
25	14½	CenLaE 1.16	9	70	18	16½	16½	—1¾
18⅞	15	CeMPw 1.34	8	17	15⅝	15⅛	15⅛	—⅛
23⅝	13	CenSoW 1.08	8	421	15⅛	14⅝	14⅝	—¼
43⅝	24⅞	Cn Soya 1.20	10	107	35⅛	33⅝	34½	+3⅛
25	18⅝	CenTU 1.04a	11	103	22	21⅜	21⅝	
97½	10⅝	CerroCp 1	3	40	15¼	14⅝	14⅝	—⅛
22⅝	12½	Cert-teed .60	6	118	14⅝	14½	14⅝	
43⅞	25	Crt-ted pf.90		1	29	29	29	
34⅝	10⅛	Cessna .80	3	284	11⅞	10⅞	10⅞	—⅜
2⅝	⅞	Chadbrn Inc		32	1	⅞	⅞	—⅛
23	14¼	Chmplnt .92	6	383	16⅛	16	16	—⅝
24	16	Chml pfl.20		287	19¼	18⅝	18⅞	+⅛
20⅝	12¼	ChamSp .52	14	421	17⅝	17½	17⅞	
30	10⅞	ChartrCo .40	5	29	16¾	16⅛	16⅛	—½
35⅝	25	Chartr NY 2	7	37	26⅝	26⅛	26⅞	+¼
72	8¼	ChaseFd .72		59	8⅝	8⅜	8⅝	—⅜
60¼	42½	ChasManh 2	10	360	54½	54	54	+½
70	40½	ChasT 4.66e	8	129	44¼	42¼	42⅝	—2
23	15	Checkr .28e	8	4	16	16	16	
13⅝	5	Chelsea .20	3	36	5⅝	5½	5⅝	—¼
22	13½	Chemetrn 1	6	48	15¾	15⅛	15⅛	+¼
54⅞	39	ChmNY 2.88	8	132	40½	39	39¾	—1⅛
42¼	29⅝	ChesVa 1.60	7	5	32	31½	32	+¾
92	64⅝	Chsbgh 1.12	26	79	66⅝	64⅞	64⅞	—1⅝
55½	40	Chessie 3.60	7	131	54½	53⅝	54	+¾
13⅝	9¼	ChEasIll .26	8	4	10⅛	10⅛	10⅛	+¼
11½	5½	ChiMilw Cp	3	102	8¼	7½	7⅝	+⅛
18	11¼	ChiMilw pf		10	13½	12⅝	12⅞	+¼
46⅞	25⅝	ChiPneuT 2	8	64	27⅝	26½	26⅞	—⅛
24⅛	10½	ChRI ctNW		15	32	11⅞	12	+⅜
7	4	ChkFull .22a	7	36	4¼	4⅛	4¼	+⅛
6⅝	2	Chris Craft	9	57	2⅝	2½	2⅝	+⅛
15	8½	ChCft pf1.40		1	8	8	8	—⅞
20⅞	9¼	Chromal .70	4	96	10½	9⅞	10⅛	—⅛
85	63	Chrome pf5		4	64¼	64¼	64¼	—⅜
44½	14⅝	Chryslr 1.40	3	1595	17⅛	16⅞	17	+⅜
18½	3⅞	Chrysler wt		421	5⅜	5	5	+⅛
25	10⅛	Cl Mtg 2e	5	92	11⅝	11	11	—⅜
		Cl Rlt 1.30e		52	8⅝	8¼	8½	
22⅞	18⅛	CinBell 1.46	8	11	18⅞	18⅝	18¾	
25½	18⅝	CinnGE 1.64	7	166	20	19⅞	20	+1
58½	50	CinGE pf 4		z120	50¾	50	50	
44¼	22⅞	CinMila 1.40	12	16	27¼	26⅝	26½	—⅝
49⅛	35	CIT Fin 2.20	9	281	33⅝	37¾	38	+1⅛
119	90	CIT pfB5.50		3	94	93¾	94	—12⅝
55⅞	41⅜	CitiesSv 2.20	10	273	52	50½	50⅞	—⅛
39¾	26½	CitzSo 3.03e	9	53	30⅜	29⅝	29⅝	—⅜
16	10	CityInvst .60	3	1054	10⅛	10	10	
4⅝	1¼	CityInv wt		13	1½	1¼	1⅜	
30½	20	CityIn pfB2		91	22⅛	21½	21½	—⅝
7⅛	3⅛	City Strs	8	10	3⅛	3¼	3¼	—¼
57	39⅛	ClarkE 1.52	11	164	45½	43¼	45½	+2¼
28⅞	13⅝	ClarkO .40a	4	74	16⅝	15¼	15¼	—¾
11	3⅞	CLC Am	3	64	4⅝	4½	4⅝	
83⅜	56½	ClvCwlf 2.10a	10	11	71¾	71¼	71¾	+2
37⅞	28⅛	ClvElIll 2.32	9	86	28⅞	28½	28⅞	+⅛
104	93	ClElll pf7.40		z20	94½	94½	94½	—1½
15½	8⅝	viClev Pitt		z30	9¾	9¾	9¾	
53	11⅞	CloroxCo .52	11	353	13⅝	13	13¼	+⅛
19⅝	7	CluetPea .50	7	150	7⅛	6⅞	6⅞	—⅛
15⅝	10⅛	CluettP pfl		17	10½	10⅛	10⅛	—⅜
91⅞	11⅛	CMIlnv Cp	6	95	15¼	13¼	13¾	—1½
20⅛	9¼	CNA Fin .58	6	491	10	9⅝	9⅝	—¼
25¼	13⅝	CNA pfA1.10		55	14¼	13⅝	13¾	+¼
13⅝	11½	CNA In .45e		24	12⅝	11½	11½	—⅜
7⅝	7⅛	CNA L 1.19e		21	7½	7¼	7⅝	—⅜
18	17¼	CNAL pf2.10		7	17¼	17½	17½	+¼
35½	7	CoastSt Gas	4	876	10⅛	8¼	8⅞	—1⅛
42	18	CstSG pf1.83		18	20¼	20½	20½	—¼
40¼	14⅛	CstSG pf1.19		9	16½	16	16	—⅜
150	123½	CocaCol 1.90	35	160	129⅞	124	124¼	—4⅝
27	17	CocaBtlg .38	20	151	19⅛	17⅞	19¼	—⅞
26¾	12	ColdwBk .36	6	13	12⅞	12¾	12⅞	
27½	5¼	Colecoln .06	9	21	6⅞	6¾	6⅞	+⅛
35⅛	23⅝	Colg Pal .54	22	376	29	28¼	28¼	—⅝
18⅞	6⅛	CollinAik .56	5	212	7	6½	6½	—½
20⅛	7½	Collins Fd	7	33	8¼	8	8	—⅛
70	39⅝	ColPenn .20	33	160	55½	55	55	+½
22¼	14¼	ColonSt 1.04	8	23	17¾	17⅝	17¾	+½
22½	13	Coltind 1	5	7	15⅝	15	15¼	+⅛
54½	44½	Colt I pf4.25		6	45½	45½	45½	
52	25	CBS 1.46	7	132	27½	25⅝	25⅝	—1⅝
35½	18⅛	CBS pfl		2	19⅝	19⅝	19⅝	+¼
33⅝	25⅛	ColGas 1.90	8	75	25⅞	26⅛	26⅝	—⅜
9⅞	2¼	Colum Pict		181	2⅞	2⅝	2¾	+⅛
29	22½	ColSOh 1.96	8	32	24¾	24½	24½	+¼
33⅝	20½	ColwM 3.07e	7	216	24⅝	24	24	—½
100	49⅝	CombE 1.51	25	x252	100¼	97¼	99¼	+1¼
83¼	46	CmE pf1.70		x1	87⅝	87⅝	87⅝	+1
22⅝	10¼	ComlSol .60	10	27	14⅛	10½	13½	—⅛
17	11⅞	ComSo pf.50		1	12⅝	12⅝	12⅝	+⅛
36⅛	27⅝	ComwE 2.30	8	184	28	27½	27¾	
12⅝	9	ComE Awt		4	9⅝	9⅝	9⅝	+⅛
12⅛	9	ComEdB wt		4	9⅛	9⅛	9⅛	
68	91¼	ComE pf7.24		24	90½	90	90	—1¼
27⅝	24⅝	ComwE pf 2		18	24¾	24⅝	24⅝	—⅜
26⅝	23¼	ComE pf1.90		53	23⅞	23⅛	23⅝	—⅛
24¼	18	ComE pf1.42		25	18¾	18½	18¾	—⅛
15⅝	6½	ComwO .18t	9	164	11	10¼	10½	—⅜
27	18⅛	ComO pf1.72		33	22	21½	21¾	+¼
5½	2¼	Comput Scl		81	2⅝	2¼	2¼	
64½	38½	Comsat .68	13	158	42¼	40⅞	40⅞	—1
17⅝	7½	ComAgr .50r	6	52	8½	7⅞	8⅛	+⅜
24¾	15	CneMill 1.20	5	14	16	15¾	15¾	
28½	17	ConnG 1.86e	12	80	19⅝	19⅝	19⅝	+⅜
31⅞	13¼	Conrac .60	7	35	15⅞	14½	14½	—½
26	18½	ConEd 1.80	8	275	19⅞	19⅛	19¼	—½
84½	68⅞	ConEd pf6		8	68⅝	67	67	—2
68	55½	ConEd pf5		9	57¼	56½	56½	—¼
62¾	52½	CnE pfC4.65		z20	54	54	54	+1½

All of these securities having been sold this announcement appears as a matter of record only.

NEW ISSUE

EATON

$85,000,000

Eaton Corporation

7⅞% Debentures due December 1, 2003

Interest payable June 1 and December 1

Merrill Lynch, Pierce, Fenner & Smith Incorporated

The First Boston Corporation — Goldman, Sachs & Co. — Kuhn, Loeb & Co. — Salomon Brothers

Blyth Eastman Dillon & Co. Incorporated — Drexel Burnham & Co. Incorporated — duPont Walston Incorporated

Halsey, Stuart & Co. Inc. — Hornblower & Weeks-Hemphill, Noyes Incorporated — E. F. Hutton & Company Inc.

Kidder, Peabody & Co. Incorporated — Lazard Frères & Co. — Lehman Brothers Incorporated

Loeb, Rhoades & Co. — Paine, Webber, Jackson & Curtis Incorporated — Reynolds Securities Inc.

Smith, Barney & Co. Incorporated — Stone & Webster Securities Corporation — Wertheim & Co., Inc.

White, Weld & Co. Incorporated — Dean Witter & Co. Incorporated — A. G. Becker & Co. Incorporated

Bear, Stearns & Co. — Fulton, Reid & Staples, Inc. — McDonald & Company

W. H. Morton & Co. Incorporated — The Ohio Company — Prescott, Ball & Turben — L. F. Rothschild & Co.

Shields Securities Corporation — Wood, Struthers & Winthrop Inc.

Banca Commerciale Italiana — Banque Nationale de Paris — Banque de l'Union Européenne

Barclays Bank International Limited — Kredietbank N.V. — Lavoro Bank Finance Company N.V.

Midland Bank Limited — Pierson, Heldring & Pierson — N. M. Rothschild & Sons Limited

J. Henry Schroder Wagg & Co. Limited — Westdeutsche Landesbank Girozentrale

—1973— High	Low	Stocks and Div in $	P/E	Sls. 100s	High	Low	Last	Net Ch'ge
46⅞	20	ConFds 1.35	8	254	21⅞	20⅝	21½	+⅝
114⅞	67	Con Frf4.50		10	68	66	68	+¼
22⅝	10½	ConFrgt .56	27	23	13¼	12⅝	13¼	+⅛
32	21½	ConNGs 2.03	6	124	23⅛	22½	22⅞	—⅛
30⅝	21⅛	ConsuPow 2	8	152	22⅞	22⅛	23	
102½	96	CnPw pf7.76		z100	98½	98½	98½	+1
104½	95	CnPw pf7.72		z20	96½	96½	96½	—1
102	90	CnPw pf7.45		2	89	89	89	—1
65¾	54½	CnPw pf4.50		z100	56	54½	56	+1½
17⅝	5⅝	ContAir Lin	40	262	6⅝	6	6⅛	—⅛
30⅞	20	CntCan 1.60	6	203	21⅞	20½	20½	—⅞
10⅝	4¼	ConCop .10e	4	94	6⅝	6⅛	6⅛	—⅛
14⅞	11½	CtCop pf1.25		z170	12	12	12	+½
43⅝	34⅝	ContCp 2.40	7	137	40¼	38	39¾	+⅜
49¼	37⅝	CtC pfB2.50		1	42	42	42	+1⅜
61⅝	52¼	ContlCp 1.96	10	27	53⅝	53	53	—⅛
18⅝	12	ContlP 1.41e	10	93	13⅝	13¼	13¼	—⅜
26½	12⅝	ContlR 1.77e	8	35	15	13⅝	15	+⅝
15⅝	2¼	Cont Invst	4	38	3⅛	2⅞	2⅞	—⅛
14	7	CnMlg 1.09e	7	198	8½	8¼	8⅛	—⅜
57⅜	26½	ContOil 1.60	12	731	53	49½	49½	—2½
25⅝	17⅛	ContTel .92	11	238	19⅝	19⅛	19½	+½
62	30⅝	Control Dat	8	239	36	33½	33⅞	—2⅛
59½	48	CnDt pf4.50		z120	49½	48½	49½	—½
32	22¼	Conwood 2	7	3	23	22¾	22¾	—¼
14⅝	5½	CookUnit .52	3	59	5⅝	5½	5½	—¼
46⅝	21½	CoopInd 1.04	11	126	39⅝	37	39⅝	+2⅞
122	75	Coopin pfA5		8	105	105	105	+6
31⅝	5	Cooper Lab	9	87	6⅛	5⅝	5⅝	—⅛
20⅝	8⅝	CoopT 1.08e	4	61	9⅝	9	9	—⅛
21½	12⅝	CopT pf1.25		2	14	13½	14	+1
26½	11⅝	Copeind .48	7	30	13½	12½	12¼	—¾
24⅞	12⅝	Copp Rnge	10	79	22½	20½	20½	—1⅜
30½	19¼	CopwCp 1.60	4	80	22	21½	21¾	+⅛
15½	3⅛	Cordura Cp	2	50	3⅝	3¼	3¼	—⅛
123½	79⅝	CorngG 1.12	23	x144	85½	83	85	—⅝
30⅞	19⅝	Cousin 2.32a	9	37	22¼	22⅛	22⅞	
9⅝	4⅝	Cowles Com	11	13	5⅛	5½	5½	—¼
40¼	13⅝	CoxBdct .35	8	55	16½	15⅝	16⅛	+¾
34	25½	CPCInt 1.77	9	132	28⅛	27⅝	27⅝	—⅝
22½	14¼	CraneCo 1a	4	23	16⅝	16	16¼	+½
12⅞	6⅜	CreditF .42	7	29	7⅛	7	7¼	
32½	22⅛	CrockN 1.66	6	160	22⅞	22	22	—⅜
19⅝	8½	CrompK .80	4	49	9⅝	8¾	9	—¼
28⅝	16½	CrouHin .60	11	10	17⅝	17	17	+¼
28⅛	19¼	Crown Cork	13	149	23⅝	22⅝	22⅞	+1⅜
43⅝	23½	CrwZell 1.60	9	228	37	35¼	35¼	—⅛
19⅞	11	CTS Cp .40	4	31	12½	12¼	12¼	
17⅛	10	Cuwilgan .36	10	x7	12	12	12	
59⅝	29¼	CumEn .88a	10	40	35	33⅝	33⅝	—1⅛
10¼	3⅞	CunnDrg .20	4	27	4¼	3⅞	4¼	+⅜
14⅝	11¼	Currinc .63e		28	12⅞	11⅝	12⅞	+1¼
35⅝	12	CurtissWrt	15	230	15⅝	13½	13⅝	—1⅝
44	20	CurtisWr A		2	21½	21½	21½	+½
50⅝	24	CutlerH 0.40	7	81	29⅝	28	28	—1½
28½	14¼	CyclopsCp 1	3	x8	16¼	16⅛	16¼	+⅜
43⅝	27¼	Cyprs 1.12a	10	33	39¾	38	38	—1¾

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—1973— High	Low	Stocks and Div in $	P/E	Sls. 100s	High	Low	Last	Net Ch'ge
62¾	26½	Damon Cp	25	199	38	36¾	36⅝	—1¼
12½	7¾	DanRiv .60	5	41	8	7⅞	8	—⅛
50⅝	14¼	Dartind .40b	6	232	17⅞	16⅝	16½	—1⅜
50⅞	22	Dartindpf 2		14	26⅝	25½	25½	—1¼
19⅝	12	Dayco 1.14	4	35	12⅞	12⅝	12⅝	—¼
18⅝	4	Daylin .24	3	57	4⅝	4½	4½	—⅛
27	8¾	DaytHud .54	5	97	10	9⅛	9⅛	—½
25	17¾	DaytPL 1.66	9	152	19	18½	18½	—½
102½	94	DPL pf 7.48		z50	94½	94½	94½	—1½
105	94½	DPLpf 7.70		z10	97	97	97	—1
18⅝	6½	DeanWit .40	10	47	7¾	7⅛	7½	—⅛
65½	35⅝	Deere 1.40a	9	593	53⅞	50⅝	50⅝	—3⅛
17⅛	13	DimarP 1.16	6	60	14⅛	13⅝	14⅛	+⅜
23⅞	15¼	DelMnt 1.20	8	53	19¾	19¼	19¼	—⅛
63⅝	35¼	DeltaAir .60	10	122	40⅝	38⅞	38⅞	—⅝
10⅛	6⅛	Deltec .10e	4	50	7⅛	6¾	7	+½
24¼	6½	Deltona Crp	4	136	8½	7⅞	7⅞	—½
38⅛	18	DennMfg .90	5	33	20¾	20	20	—½
28	16	DennMf pf 1		3	17⅝	17	17⅝	+⅛
20¼	7⅝	Dennys .06	10	90	10	8¾	8¾	—½
27¾	16¼	Dentsply .76	15	64	24⅜	22⅞	22⅞	—⅞
16¼	8⅞	DeSotoIn .60	5	106	9¾	9⅝	9⅝	—⅛
21¼	16¾	DetEdis 1.45	9	182	17¼	16⅞	17	+⅛
120	107½	Dete pf9.32		z50	110½	110½	110½	+1½
104	93	Det E pf7.68		z100	93	93	93	
102½	90	Det E pf7.45		z70	92½	92¼	92¼	+¼
83	67½	Det E pf5.50		5	67¾	66¼	66½	—1½
22⅝	12¼	Dexter .28	10	21	12½	12	12⅝	+⅜
24⅝	15⅝	Diel Finl .54	13	58	21⅞	18⅞	21⅞	+3¼
36½	23⅝	DiamInt 2	7	66	26⅞	25¼	25¼	—1¼
28⅝	16⅞	DiamSh 1.10	9	238	25¼	24⅝	24⅝	—⅞
37¼	25½	Dia Sh pfC 2		17	32⅝	31½	31½	—⅜
18⅛	14½	Dia pf D1.20		31	15¼	15⅛	15¼	—⅛
24¾	12½	DickAB .44	7	38	14¼	13¼	13⅝	—⅞
14⅝	7⅜	Dictaph .48a	7	22	9¼	9	9¼	
57½	41⅝	Diebold .40b	18	18	43	41¼	41¼	—1¾
13⅝	7⅛	DiGiorg .66	4	84	7½	7	7⅛	—⅛
119¼	73¼	Digital Eqpt	37	201	97¾	90½	90½	—6½
10¾	6¼	Dillingm .40	8	52	6⅞	6⅛	6½	—⅛
28¾	21	Dillingm pf 2		1	21¾	21¾	21¾	—⅜
39⅝	25¼	DillonCo 1b	14	8	30¾	29¾	30½	+1
123⅞	40½	Disney .12b	25	380	46	43¼	43⅝	—2¼
22¾	10¼	Dission .12	7	29	12⅝	12	12	—½
3⅝	1½	Diversfd In	12	50	1½	1½	1½	
29⅝	14⅝	DivMt 2.88e	5	161	17⅝	16⅝	16⅝	—1
30	20¼	DrPeppr .24	45	155	23¼	22⅛	22⅝	—⅞
132½	68	DomeM 1a	25	71	131	126¾	131	+2¾
9⅝	7	DomF 1.01e		53	8¼	8	8⅛	
10½	5⅝	DonLufJ .12	9	15	5⅝	5⅜	5½	—⅛
37⅝	17¾	Donnley .48	14	78	23¼	22⅝	22⅝	—⅝
26⅛	10	Doric Cp .32	5	17	13	12½	12⅝	+⅜
16½	5⅛	Dorr Oliver	7	24	5⅛	5¼	5⅝	—⅛
12⅝	3½	Dorsey .10	4	31	4⅛	3¾	4	—¼
55	29½	Dover 1.04	8	46	31¾	31½	31¾	+¼
68	46½	DowChem 1	19	536	55⅝	54⅝	54⅝	
8⅝	2½	DPF Inc		62	3	2¾	3	+⅛
35⅝	25	Dravo 1.50	10	57	36½	35¼	35½	+⅝
62⅛	33⅝	Dresser 1.40	19	385	62½	61⅜	61⅜	—⅛
62¼	37	Dres pf 2.20		64	63	62	62	—¼
55	32⅝	Drssr pfB 2		199	56½	55⅜	55⅜	
24	15	DrexB 1.92a		15	17⅝	17¼	17⅛	—⅛
16⅛	6⅞	DreyfusCp 1	6	27	7⅛	7	7	—⅛
23⅛	16	Duk Pw 1.40	8	356	17	16½	16½	—⅜
113¼	102	Duke pf8.70		z70	103⅛	103⅛	103⅛	+⅛
109	95	Duke pf8.20		z510	98	96	98	+3
105¼	95	Duke pf7.80		z140	95¾	95	95	
99⅞	82⅛	Duke pf6.75		1	82⅞	82⅛	82⅞	+⅝
42	32⅝	DunBrad .84	25	145	37½	36¾	36⅞	+⅜
14½	3	Duplan Cp	6	26	3⅛	3⅛	3⅛	—⅛
203½	147	duPont 5.75e	13	211	160½	156½	156½	—2½
70¼	64	duPnt pf4.50		3	65¼	65¼	65¼	
24¼	19	DuqLt 1.72	8	73	19⅛	19⅛	19⅛	
30½	26	Dq 4.1pf2.07		z10	26	26	26	—1
29	25	DuqLt 4pf 2		z150	25⅝	25½	25⅝	+⅝
27	12⅞	Dymoin .28	8	18	14¾	14¼	14½	+⅛

E

—1973— High	Low	Stocks and Div in $	P/E	Sls. 100s	High	Low	Last	Net Ch'ge
29	20	EaglePic .97	6	8	20¼	20	20	
17⅝	8¼	Easco .32r	5	62	10¼	10	10	
22½	5⅝	East Air Ln		421	7	6½	6½	—½
30	14⅛	EastGs .62t	15	69	23⅛	22⅝	22⅝	—1½
22¾	14¼	EastUtl 1.50	12	22	15⅛	14⅞	14⅞	
151¾	103½	EasKo 1.28a	27	924	115½	108¾	109¾	—6⅝
41½	22⅝	Eaton 1.80	5	137	26⅞	25⅝	26	+⅜
42¾	21	Echlin .34	19	112	28¾	26½	26½	+1
42½	22¼	EckrdJk .20	27	112	30⅞	28¾	28¾	—1¼
41⅛	11⅝	EckdNC .24	13	18	15⅝	15¼	15½	+⅛
47	21	EdisBro 1.20	6	13	22	21¾	22	+½
24¼	9½	EG&G .10	21	272	19	16⅝	16⅝	—2
9⅛	2¼	Elect Assoc	104	40	3⅛	2¾	3½	+⅝
56½	23	EDS .25e	19	23	26⅞	25¼	25¾	+⅝
13½	6¼	Elgin Natl	12	3	7¼	7¼	7¼	—¼
6⅛	2⅞	El Mem Mg	5	81	3½	3⅛	3⅛	+⅛
9¼	7	EMM pflk		3	7¼	7¼	7¼	+⅛
21½	2	Elixir Ind	4	31	2⅞	2⅝	2⅝	—½
21	13	ElPasoNG 1	6	202	13⅝	13½	13½	
35⅝	23¾	EltraCp 1.50	6	18	25⅞	25¼	25⅞	+⅜
53¼	42⅝	EmerEl .65	31	18	74 6¼	45⅝	45⅞	+⅜
74	54	EmE pfB.90		6	63	63	63	+1
75	43½	Emery A .74	38	58	53⅝	50¾	53	+3¼
17⅝	6½	EmeryIn .31	7	59	7	6⅝	7	
33	15⅝	Emhrt 1.30a	5	77	17⅝	17¼	17⅝	+½
5	2⅜	EMI Lt .22e	7	10	2⅞	2¾	2⅞	
17⅝	14¼	EmpDE 1.28	9	20	14¾	14¼	14½	—⅛
14	5⅝	EmpFin .57t	3	6	6¾	6½	6½	—⅛
18	8⅛	Empire Gas	3	39	11½	11	11⅛	+⅛
27¾	15	EnglhdM .43	8	x131	16⅝	15½	15½	—½
167	95½	EngM pf4.25		x2	100	100	100	+1⅞
8⅝	4⅝	EnnisB .06e	6	33	5	4⅞	5	
53	27¼	Envirotech	18	49	30	29⅛	29⅝	+1¼
36⅝	26⅝	EquitGs 2.40	6	16	28⅝	28⅛	28⅛	+¼
31¼	21⅞	EqutLf 2.39a	10	361	23½	22½	22½	+¼
33⅛	22⅝	ESBInc 1.40	9	21	28	27½	27⅝	—⅛
39⅝	20½	Esmark 1	6	x790	25	23½	23¼	—¾
10¼	5⅝	Esquire .32	4	11	6	5⅞	5⅞	—⅛
24¾	13½	EssexInt .72	6	77	14½	14⅛	14¼	
55½	31¾	Essex pf2.84		1	34½	34½	34½	
8¼	3¼	Esterline .30	9	33	4½	4	4	—¼
38⅝	20⅛	EthylCp 1a	4	140	23⅝	21⅞	21⅞	—½
50⅞	31	Ethyl pf2.40		46	34½	32½	33½	+1⅜
24⅝	10¼	EvansP .40b	5	184	11	10⅛	10⅝	
22	14⅛	ExCellO .90	7	49	15⅝	15	15	
25⅝	22⅛	Excelsr .88e		2	22⅝	22⅝	22⅝	—¼
17	6⅝	Extndcare	6	28	7¼	7	7	
103¼	83⅞	Exxon 4.25e	9	606	92	91½	91¾	+½

F

—1973— High	Low	Stocks and Div in $	P/E	Sls. 100s	High	Low	Last	Net Ch'ge
15⅛	6¾	Fabrge .40	5	96	8¾	8	8	—½
96¾	32	FalCam .30e	11	900	49⅞	44¾	45⅛	—4⅛
13⅝	4½	Fairind .30e	42	x26	4⅞	4⅝	4⅝	+⅛
15¼	7½	Fairmt .50a	11	99	12¾	12⅛	12⅛	+⅛
5⅝	2⅛	Falstaf Brw		85	2½	2⅛	2⅛	—½
15⅝	9⅛	Fanstel .30e	5	8	10	9⅞	10	
15	5¼	FarWtF .44t	5	40	6⅛	5⅞	5⅞	—¼
12⅝	4⅛	Farah Mfg		52	4½	4¼	4¼	—⅛
35⅝	9½	Fedders .50	12	94	12¼	10¾	11	—1¼
16	13	Federal .80a	3	21	14	13	13	—1¼
30⅞	17½	FedMog 1.80	7	34	18⅝	18	18¼	—⅛
23½	13½	FedNMt .50	6	575	17⅞	16⅝	16⅞	—⅜
26¼	15	FedPapBd 1	5	10	18⅞	17½	18⅛	+⅞
19½	14⅛	FPap pfl.20		19	15	14½	14¾	
11½	5⅛	FdSign S .30	4	18	6	5⅝	5⅝	+¼
57	28⅛	FedDSt 1.08	11	235	30¾	30	30	
11	5⅝	Federal Dv	11	4	5¾	5⅝	5⅝	—¼
47⅞	22	FerroCp .90	5	18	23⅛	23	23	
22⅝	13½	Fibrebrd .80	4	229	16¼	15⅜	15⅜	—½
6¼	4¼	Fide'ity Fin	4	13	4⅝	4½	4½	
38	9	FidMt 2.62p	2	120	10⅛	9	9	—⅝
47⅞	33⅛	FldUB 2.30b	7	6	33⅞	33⅞	33⅞	—¼
27½	14	FieldM 1.40	6	38	14¾	14	14¼	—⅜
23⅛	9⅝	FiltrolCp .60	7	15	11¼	10⅝	10⅞	—⅜
27¾	9½	FinlFed .93t	3	45	10⅞	10⅛	10⅛	—½
27¾	13	Firestone 1	4	218	15⅛	13⅞	13⅞	—⅜
31⅞	11⅛	FstChar .91t	6	239	11¾	11½	11½	—⅝
78⅛	49⅝	FstChIC 1.62	16	34	71⅞	71¼	71	—⅝
60½	40¼	FstIntBk .80	22	52	58½	56⅝	56⅝	—1¾
27⅞	8⅞	Fst Mt 2.04e	5	168	11⅛	10	10	—⅝
51½	34⅝	FstNCity .72	21	777	45	44⅝	44⅝	—⅝
36	24⅝	FstNStBn 2	63	5	25⅝	25¼	25¼	—½
22¼	15	FstNatStr		1	15⅝	15⅝	15⅝	—¼
52¼	34	Fst Pa 1.32	12	139	41⅞	40	41	+1⅛
27¼	13	FPaMt 2.06e	7	59	15⅝	14⅝	15¼	+½
12⅞	9¾	FstU RE .96	13	44	10⅛	10⅛	10⅛	+⅛
14⅝	9½	FstVaB .43e	9	34	9¾	9⅛	9⅞	+⅛
40½	32½	FstWBk 1.72	7	5	33	32¾	33	+½
44⅞	25½	FsWM 4.12e	7	19	30½	30¼	30⅛	+⅛
68⅞	39⅝	FischbM .96	15	17	47⅞	46⅝	47⅛	+1½
18½	11	FishFds .30	7	52	11⅝	11⅛	11⅛	—⅛
11⅝	5⅝	Fishr Sci .16	8	25	7⅝	7	7	—⅜
26⅛	4	FleetEnt .12	6	224	5	4½	4⅝	—⅛
12⅛	9¼	Fleming .60	7	15	10	9¾	9⅞	—⅛
32⅛	9¼	Flexvan .74t	6	100	11¾	10¾	10¾	—⅝
25⅛	15⅛	Flintk'e 1.8	5	34	15⅞	15¼	15¼	
75½	53½	Fnt pfA 4.50		z600	55½	53½	53½	—¼
30⅛	16⅝	FlaE Coast	5	2	19¼	19¼	19¼	
22¼	11⅛	FlaGas .65	5	72	13	12¼	12¾	—¼
57⅝	22	FlaPow 1.88	6	178	23⅝	25½	27½	+½
40⅝	24	FlaPwL 1.22	8	226	28⅝	26⅞	26¾	—1½
29⅝	18	FlaStl 1.30	5	30	22½	21⅞	21⅞	—¼
57⅞	27¼	Fluor 1.26t	6	205	55½	54¼	54¼	—⅝
91¼	54	Fluor pfB 3		4	89	88¾	89	—1
41¾	14	FlyTigr .20r	6	556	19⅛	16¾	17	—2
24¼	14⅛	FMC .92	7	146	17⅝	17⅛	17⅛	—⅛
39⅛	30⅛	FMC pf2.25		3	31	30½	30½	—½
9⅛	6½	FdFair .20b	8	56	7	6⅝	7	+⅛
13⅝	8¼	FooteCB .46	7	9	9½	9⅝	9½	+¼
9⅝	1¼	Foote Min		10	7⅝	7⅜	7⅝	—⅛
24¾	11½	Footz pf.55e		x20	23¼	19	19	—1⅛

—1973— High	Low	Stocks and Div in $	P/E	Sls. 100s	High	Low	Last	Net Ch'ge
82⅞	38⅞	FordM 3.20a	5	1164	44	42⅝	42⅝	—⅜
27⅛	10½	ForMcK .85	5	25	11⅞	11⅛	11⅝	
35½	21½	FMK pf1 30		41	22¼	21⅝	21⅝	—⅝
18⅝	15	FtDea 1.32e		x52	16⅛	15⅝	15⅝	
31⅛	16⅞	XtHowd .35a	16	67	16⅝	17¾	17⅛	—⅛
53⅞	21	FostWh .90	8	91	54½	52⅝	52⅝	—1⅞
47⅝	22⅞	Foxboro .40	24	93	44⅝	42⅝	42⅝	—1⅝
23⅝	9⅝	FrnklnM .20	1	40	14½	14	14⅛	—½
34	20¼	Freept M .80	16	106	27⅞	25	25	—1
34⅝	20¾	Fruehf 1.80	5	100	21⅝	20⅝	20⅝	—½
30⅝	6¾	Fuqua Ind	3	140	7⅛	7⅛	7⅛	—½

G

—1973— High	Low	Stocks and Div in $	P/E	Sls. 100s	High	Low	Last	Net Ch'ge
25	7⅛	Gableind 11	7	20	8¼	8⅛	8⅛	—⅛
6⅝	2	GAC Corp		41	2¼	2⅛	2⅛	
22¾	8½	GAF Cp .44	4	212	9¾	8⅞	9⅛	—⅛
29	16⅛	GAF pf 1.20		26	16	15⅝	15⅝	+¼
36⅞	22⅝	GamSk 1.40	4	70	26⅛	23¾	23⅞	—2⅛
37	24	GamS pf1.40		4	24	24	24	—1
45	29	Gannett .36	26	130	36	34½	35⅛	—⅜
31¾	16¼	GardDen .70	19	192	33⅜	31⅛	31⅛	—⅜
19⅝	13⅝	Garlock .84	6	8	14⅝	14½	14⅝	
17⅝	11⅛	Gas Svc 1.15	7	10	12⅞	12½	12½	—⅜
9⅝	3¼	Gateway In	9	41	3⅜	3⅛	3⅛	—⅛
13½	6	GCA Corp	7	53	7⅜	6⅝	6⅝	—⅜
17	8½	Gemini Cap		27	8⅝	8⅝	8⅝	—⅛
14½	12⅞	GeminiInc 1		15	13	12⅞	13	+⅛
17¼	11⅝	Gen Am Inv		45	12⅝	12½	12½	—⅛
51⅝	27½	GnA Oil .60b	25	91	43½	41¼	41¼	—1⅜
60¼	38⅛	GATran 1.80	13	74	55⅝	54¼	55⅛	+⅜
15⅝	12⅞	GnBncs .75e	6	5	13⅛	13	13	—⅛
16¼	7¼	GnCable .50	6	176	7⅞	7½	7⅝	
20⅛	11⅝	GnCig 1.20	6	124	12⅝	12¼	12¼	—⅜
14¼	4⅝	Gen Develpt	4	63	5⅛	4⅞	4⅞	—⅛
28⅝	18⅝	Gen Dynam	6	46	22⅝	20⅞	22	—½
75⅝	55	GenEl 1.60	19	536	62⅝	61⅛	61⅜	—1⅛
30½	21⅛	GnFood 1.40	10	272	24⅝	23⅛	24	+¾
20⅝	11⅛	GnGrth .66e	18	40	13⅝	13⅜	13⅝	+¼
18½	6⅛	Gen Hosz	3	8	6⅝	6⅛	6⅛	—⅛
29½	12⅝	GenInst .48t	8	111	13⅜	13	13	—⅜
42⅝	30⅛	GnIns r pf 2		1	32	32	32	
46	12	GnMedic .12	12	41	16	14⅞	14⅞	—1⅜
67⅝	46½	GenMill 1.28	20	167	60⅝	59½	59½	—⅛
84⅝	44⅝	GnMot 5.25e	5	2685	51⅝	50	50⅝	+⅛
78½	70	GnMot 5pf 5		1	70⅝	70⅝	70⅝	+⅝
58¼	52	GMt pf 3.75		3	52⅝	52	52	
15⅛	9⅝	GenPort .50	6	30	11⅝	11⅛	11⅛	—⅛
27¼	17	GPubUt 1.60	7	127	18⅛	17⅝	17¾	—½
7⅞	3⅝	Gen Refract	6	15	4⅝	4⅛	4⅛	
57¼	36⅝	GnSignal .70	16	40	45¼	44⅝	44⅝	—¼
4⅝	2⅝	Gen Steel		64	2⅞	2⅝	2⅝	—⅛
31⅝	22⅝	G TelEl 1.72	8	347	25⅛	24⅝	24⅝	—⅜
18¼	15¼	GTFl pf1.25		z300	15½	15¼	15¼	—¼
28⅝	12	GenTire 1.9	3	201	14⅝	13⅝	13⅝	
15½	5	Genesc .34p		98	5⅝	5⅛	5⅛	—⅜
19⅝	15¼	Genstar .90	6	1	15⅝	15⅝	15⅝	
48⅝	31	GenuPts .48	29	47	36¼	35⅝	35⅝	—¼
45⅝	30	GaPac .80b	12	610	40⅝	37⅝	37⅝	—1⅜
27⅞	13	Gerber 1.35	10	60	15⅞	15¼	15¼	—⅜
168½	92½	GettyO 1.21e	25	320	150	143	143	+1
21	16⅝	GettO pf1.20		2	18⅝	18⅝	18⅝	
8⅝	5	GF Bus .32	9	16	5¼	4⅞	5	—⅛
17⅝	11¼	GiantPC .80	8	8	12⅝	12½	12½	+⅛
34½	10½	GibFin .79t	3	71	12⅝	11⅝	11⅝	+⅛
12¼	4⅝	Gidd Lewis	65	38	6⅝	6¼	6½	+⅛
25½	11½	GiffdHil .48e	6	18	14⅛	14	14	
66⅝	34	Gillette 1.50	11	542	35⅝	33	33½	—1⅜
30¼	11¼	Ginos Inc	8	22	10½	12¾	12⅝	—1
33½	14¼	GleasnW .44	14	14	17¼	16½	16½	—⅛
23⅝	10¼	Global Mar	12	430	16⅛	15½	15⅝	+⅜
32⅝	14	GlobeU .30r	5	10	16⅝	16⅛	16⅛	—⅛
25¼	9¼	GoldWt Fin	6	22	10⅝	10¼	10⅜	+⅜
+⅛2⅛ 27¼								
⅛⅛ 81⅛¼ 1⅛¾ 4⅛¼ ⅛⅛ —		7⅛ ⅛ ECARg 7						
1 84⅞¼ 47¼ 4⅛¼ ⅛⅛		⅛ CNIDLUOg 3—¼						
30⅛	13½	Goodrh 1.12	3	222	16	14⅝	14⅞	—1⅛
31⅝	12⅝	GoodyrTR 1	5	731	14½	13⅝	13⅝	—⅜
25½	7⅛	GorJwlA .24	5	66	8⅝	8⅝	8⅝	—⅜
& ½ 3 ⅜⅞ 44⅞ ⅛								
34½	18⅝	GouldInc 1	6	771	21½	20½	20½	—⅛
30⅝	19⅝	Grace 1.50	8	121	25½	24⅝	24⅝	—1⅛
18⅞	9¼	GrandUn .80	9	69	13	12⅝	12⅝	+⅛
16¾	14⅝	Granit pf1.20	4	17	15⅝	14⅝	15	—¼
44⅝	11⅝	GrantW 1.50	5	803	11⅝	11⅝	11⅝	—⅛
28¼	6¾	GrayDrg 1e	6	34	7¼	7	7¼	+⅛
40⅝	26⅝	GtAMt 3.33e	9	48	31½	30¼	30¼	—⅛
19	8½	Grt AtlPac		268	8⅝	8⅝	8⅝	—⅛
31¾	15	GtLkDr 1.20	3	30	15⅝	14¾	14¾	—⅝
10⅝	9½	GtNoIr 1.70e	11	4	9¾	9⅝	9⅝	
59½	40	GtNNek 1.60	10	16	46½	45	46⅛	+½
34¾	14⅝	GtWnFin .40	5	213	16⅝	16⅛	16½	+½
8¼	1⅝	Gt Wn Unit		35	3¼	3	3⅛	
16⅝	8½	GtWnUnt pf		14	10⅝	10¼	10¼	
4⅞	2¼	GrtWsh Inv		4	2⅜	2¼	2⅜	
26⅞	16⅝	GrenGiant 1	7	20	19	18⅝	18⅞	+⅛
37⅞	26	GrGt pf1.76		5	27	25⅝	25½	—1½
38⅝	12⅝	Greyhd 7.84	9	849	15⅞	15⅝	15⅝	
5	3⅛	Greyhnd wt		81	3	2⅞	2⅞	—⅛
15⅝	5⅛	Grolier .50	3	92	6	5¾	5⅞	—⅛
12⅝	8	Grumm .15e		58	9⅝	9	9⅝	—⅛
35⅝	12⅝	Guardian In	10	25	16⅝	16	16	—⅛
38¾	22	GuarM 4.09e	6	152	28⅝	27⅝	28⅛	+⅜
57⅝	25⅝	GlfLfH .10h	6	85	29⅝	28⅜	28⅝	—¾
28⅞	20	GulfOil 1.50	6	1001	21⅝	20⅝	20⅝	—⅞
8⅝	4⅝	Gulf Resrce	8	106	10⅛	9⅝	10	—⅛
16⅝	9	GfR pfA.70k		6	14	10⅝	10⅝	—⅛
17	12⅝	GfR pfB.65k		4	16⅝	15½	15½	—1
22⅝	13½	GifStUt 1.12	8	245	15⅛	14	14⅝	+⅜
35⅝	21⅝	GulfWn .72	4	153	23⅝	23⅝	23⅝	—⅜
10⅝	5⅛	GlfWind wt		122	6⅛	5⅝	5⅝	—⅛
105	72⅝	GfWW pf1.75		1	79	79	79	
146	88½	GfWW pf 3.50		2	99	97	97	
67½	45½	GlfW pf 3.87		4	49½	49	49½	+¼
77½	69½	GlfW pf5.75		16	70⅛	69¾	70⅛	+¼
9	3⅝	Gulton Ind	8	21	4⅝	4	4	

H

—1973— High	Low	Stocks and Div in $	P/E	Sls. 100s	High	Low	Last	Net Ch'ge
38½	32½	HckWat 2.36	8	3	34⅝	34⅝	34⅝	—¼
189	105⅛	Halburt 1.12	37	639	178½	176½	176½	
22	11⅝	HamPap .70	9	61	16⅛	15⅝	15⅞	—½
15⅝	6⅝	Hamond .40	5	57	7⅛	6⅞	6⅞	
15⅝	5⅝	Handlmo .68	5	58	7⅝	7	7	—¼
20⅞	14⅝	HandyH .72	7	9	16	16	16	+¼
16⅝	8⅛	HanesCp .60	4	95	9⅝	9⅛	9¼	
60¼	37⅝	Hanna 1.35	19	15	51	50⅝	51	+1
35⅝	16	Harcourt 1	6	15	18⅝	17⅝	17⅝	—⅛
32	5⅝	Hardees .16	7	161	7⅛	6½	6½	—½
34½	16⅛	Harnisf 1.40	5	35	29¼	28⅛	28⅝	
26⅝	8⅝	Harrahs .22	8	35	11⅝	10½	10½	—1
49⅝	24⅝	HarrInt 1.12	11	32	31	30⅝	30⅝	—¼
29⅝	13	Harsco 1b	5	19	13⅝	13⅜	13⅜	—¼
20⅝	10⅛	HrlSMrx .88	6	22	11⅝	11	11	—¼
20⅝	7	HartHk 2.0e	6	24	8⅛	7⅝	7⅝	—½
34	19	HewliEl 1.56	7	46	20½	20⅛	20⅛	—⅛
10¾	9⅝	Hayes Alb 1	5	29	11⅛	11⅛	11⅛	+⅛
8⅝	4	Hazeltine		41	4⅛	4	4⅛	
30	16	HCA Martin	11	9	18⅝	18⅛	18½	—⅝
35⅝	9¼	Hecks .12	6	26	10⅝	10	10⅛	—⅜
22	13⅝	HeclaM .33t	31	112	17⅝	16¾	16⅞	—½
52⅛	37¼	HeinzH 1.08	13	49	47½	46⅝	46⅞	+⅛
6	2½	Helene Curt		18	2⅝	2⅝	2⅝	
45	29⅝	HellerInt .84	17	198	38⅛	35⅝	38⅛	+2⅛
16	12¾	HelmeP 6.0	13	14	15⅝	15⅛	15⅝	—⅛
45½	18⅝	HelmrhP .24	20	46	44⅝	42½	42½	—2⅛
3⅝	1⅛	Hemisph Cp		9	1½	1½	1½	+⅛
7⅝	6⅝	HamInc .70e		1	6½	6½	6½	
40¼	29½	Hercules .80	15	244	33½	32¼	32¼	—⅜
24¼	12⅝	HershF 11.0	10	63	13½	13¼	13¼	—½
45⅝	26⅛	Hesston .32	8	102	32	29⅝	30	—¼
62	35⅝	Heublein 1	21	106	50⅝	49	49	—1½
100⅝	71	Hew Pck 2.0	41	267	81¾	79	79	—2⅝
8⅞	4¼	High Voltg	15	26	6	5½	5⅝	—¼
35⅛	18⅛	Hillenbd .48	10	52	20½	19½	19¾	—⅜
43⅝	11½	Hilton Htl 1	6	70	15⅝	15	15½	
6⅛	3⅛	HMW Ind	10	6	3⅝	3⅝	3⅝	—⅛
38	24⅝	HobartM 7.2	12	201	25	24½	24½	—⅛
43¼	24⅝	HoernW 1.12	8	28	33⅝	31⅝	31⅝	—1¼
28	5	Hoff Elctrn	6	28	6⅝	6	6	
42⅞	12⅝	HoldyInn .30	8	444	13⅝	12⅝	12⅝	—⅝
63	20	HlidyA 1.70t		2	21¼	21¼	21¼	—⅛
15⅝	11	HollySug 1e	6	14	11⅝	11	11	—½
58⅝	23	Homestk 1a	17	274	56⅝	53⅝	56	+1
140⅝	73⅝	Honywll 1.40	14	297	74⅝	73⅝	73⅝	—3⅛
41	17⅛	HoovBll 1.28	5	21	20⅝	20	20	—½
15⅝	5⅝	Horizon Cp	4	86	6⅝	6	6⅛	—⅜
21⅝	8½	HospAff .57t	7	18	10½	9⅝	9⅝	—½
37	10⅝	HospitA 1.6	11	226	15⅝	14⅝	14⅝	—⅜
26⅝	7⅝	Host Intl 3.6	7	18	8½	8⅛	8½	+½
16⅛	9¼	Houdail 8.0a	5	43	9⅞	9⅝	9⅝	+¼
37⅛	24⅝	Houd pf 2.25		2	25½	25	25	
19⅝	10	HougMit 48.	7	113	11	10½	10½	
13⅝	5	House Fbric	11	136	7⅛	7¼	7⅛	—⅜
35⅝	16½	HousFin 90.	7	910	18⅛	17⅞	18	+¼
58⅝	33	HouF pf2.50		26	35	34⅝	34⅝	—¼
79½	41⅛	HouF pf2.37		14	42½	42	42	—½
51¼	25⅝	HousLP 1.40	10	329	29½	28⅝	28⅝	—⅜
34	20¼	HouNGs 5.0	15	156	27	26⅝	26⅝	+⅛
68¼	43½	HouG pf25.0		13	53	52⅝	53	+½
34⅞	10⅝	HowJohn .20	11	237	12⅝	11	11½	—1⅛
81⅛	10¼	Howmet 7.0	10	74	15¾	15	15	—⅝
21⅝	17	Hubbd 15.5e	11	40	17⅝	17¼	17½	—⅛
37⅞	20⅝	HudBay 16.0	8	9	27¼	26⅝	26⅝	—⅜
9¼	3⅝	HughHat .40	4	29	4⅝	4¼	4⅝	
89¼	41½	HughTl .28e	34	399	89½	85¼	85¾	—2¼
25½	13⅝	HuntCh 18.	20	39	20⅝	20	20	
18⅝	6⅝	HuttnEF .40	16	17	8½	8⅛	8¼	—⅛
37	23⅝	Huyck 2.8a	29	29	28½	26¼	27⅝	+1⅞
14⅝	6⅛	Hydrom 1.6	5	36	6⅞	6⅝	6¾	—⅛

I

—1973— High	Low	Stocks and Div in $	P/E	Sls. 100s	High	Low	Last	Net Ch'ge
22⅞	6¾	ICN Pharm	14	75	8⅛	7¾	8	
36	25⅝	Idaho P 1.86	9	13	27⅞	27½	27½	—¼
20¼	12⅛	IdealBas .80	10	203	19½	18	18¼	—1¼
90	68½	Ideal pf 47.5		19	84	80	80	—3¾
11⅛	3½	IdeaToy 1.5t	6	26	4	3⅝	4	+⅛
37⅝	22⅝	IDS Rl 2.53e	10	25	26⅝	25⅝	26	+½
29	16¾	IllCent 1.30	5	69	18¾	18¼	18¼	
127	80	IllCent pfA6		9	83	81¾	81¾	
55½	38	IllCen pf35.0		47	39⅝	39½	39⅝	+⅜
34¾	23	IllPowr 22.3	9	100	25¼	24⅝	24⅝	—⅜
29½	25	IlPow pf304.		z350	25½	25½	25½	
35	22½	IlTool .36a	16	7	24½	24½	24½	
19	7⅝	ImpCpAm	4	334	8⅝	8	8	—⅛
49⅝	30⅝	INACp 21.0a	7	195	35	34	34	—½
24⅛	16¾	INA In 1.18e		22	18⅛	18¼	18¼	+¼
10⅝	5⅝	Income Cap		27	6½	6¼	6¼	—⅛
10⅞	9	IncCCu 9.0e		12	9⅞	9½	9½	—⅛
27½	15¼	IndianHd 1	5	19	18⅝	18⅛	18⅝	+⅜
28⅝	20¾	IndiGas 1.92	6	72	21⅝	21⅛	21⅝	+½
96	85	IndlM pf7.68		z300	87	87	87	
29⅛	21	IndplPL 18.2	7	x30	23	22½	22½	
44⅞	24⅛	IndlNat 12.0	7	96	24⅝	24½	24½	—⅝
20⅝	7⅝	Inexco Oil	26	121	12⅝	11⅝	12	—⅛
91½	51	IngerR 21.6	19	213	93⅝	91½	93½	+2
54¼	36	IngR pf235.		46	56½	55	55⅝	+1⅛
50⅝	35⅝	InlCon 1.68a	8	13	39	38¼	39	+1
34⅛	25⅝	InlandStl 2a	6	62	27⅝	27	27	
10⅞	5⅝	Inmont 3.0	4	33	6⅝	6	6	—⅛
15	7⅝	Insilco .70	6	62	9	8⅝	8⅝	+⅛
20¼	14⅝	Insc pfA12.5		2	15⅝	15½	15½	
52½	34⅝	InspirCop 2	9	20	42⅝	41	41	—1⅛
19⅝	8½	InstInv 14.5e	6	42	9⅝	8⅝	9⅛	+⅜
12	7⅝	Integon 28	8	227	9	8½	8⅝	—⅛
54	25⅝	Interco 13.6	6	65	26⅝	26	26⅝	+1
29	19⅝	Interlk 18.0a	5	17	21	20⅝	20⅝	—⅜
340	245	IBM 44.8	25	636	263½	251¼	251½	—11½
108⅝	67⅝	IntFlaF 4.4r	50	154	78⅞	73⅝	73¾	—2⅝
39	22½	IntHar 15.0a	6	344	26⅝	26	26	—1
16½	11	InHold 1.47e		5	11⅝	11⅝	11⅝	+¼
4⅝	9-16	Int Indust		145	15-16	⅞	⅞	
14⅝	1⅞	IntIndA pf		52	1⅞	1½	1½	—⅜
40¼	20¼	IntMiner .52	15	834	37⅝	36⅝	37	—½
14	8½	Int Mng	14	78	13⅝	12⅝	13	—½
34⅝	20⅝	IntMltif 1.25	6	7	21	20⅝	20⅝	—¼
37⅞	27	InNick 1.20a	13	212	33⅝	32⅝	32⅝	
57	33	IntPap 1.50a	15	407	50⅝	48⅝	49	—⅜
12⅝	4⅝	IntRect 1.0e	8	15	6⅝	6⅛	6⅛	—⅜
60⅝	25⅝	Int T&T 1.40	6	768	27⅝	26½	26⅝	—1
109	50½	IntTT pfH4		9	52½	52⅝	52⅝	+⅛
103	51	ITT pf14.55		44	55½	54	54½	—⅜
104½	47½	IntTT pfJ4		19	49¼	49	49	—⅛
100	46	IntTT pfK4		176	49⅝	49	49½	+½
74	30¼	ITT pfN2.25		109	30⅝	32⅝	32½	—1⅛
98⅝	55	IntTT pfO5.		61	56⅝	56	56½	—⅛
20½	12½	Intrpce 1.10	5	36	14⅝	13⅝	14⅛	+½
72	55	Intrpce pf 5		7	55⅝	55	55⅝	+⅝
25⅝	10	IntrptGo .80	3	24	11	10½	10½	
14	4⅞	Intrst Brds		69	5⅝	5	5	—½
19½	14⅝	IntrsPw 1.36	9	26	16½	14⅝	15½	+⅜
7¼	9-16	Interst Sirs		797	11-16	⅝	9-16	—⅛
11⅝	3⅝	IntrsUn .16e	3	53	4⅛	4	4	—⅛
35⅛	16⅞	Iowa Beef	4	48	19⅝	19	19	—⅝
18⅝	14⅞	Iowa El 1.30	6	70	14⅝	14⅝	14½	+⅛

—1973— High	Low	Stocks and Div in $	P/E	Sls. 100s	High	Low	Last	Net Ch'ge
20⅝	15¾	IowaIlG 1.44	6	106	16½	15⅝	16⅛+	[illegible]
24⅝	19⅝	IowaPL 1.74	7	76	21¼	20⅝	21¼+	[illegible]
21⅝	16½	IwaPSv 1.40	9	9	17½	16⅝	16⅝—	[illegible]
8⅝	3⅝	IpcoHsp .16t	9	41	4⅝	4	4	
37½	15⅛	ITE Imp .60	6	229	17	15½	15⅞—	[illegible]
53⅝	10⅝	Itek Corp	6	2315	10	10	10⅛—	5
20⅝	17	IU Int .76	6	502	18⅝	17⅝	17⅞—	[illegible]
70½	42	IU Int A		2	45½	45	45 —	[illegible]
45⅝	27⅝	IU Int pf1.26		4	29	27½	27½—	[illegible]

J-K

—1973— High	Low	Stocks and Div in $	P/E	Sls. 100s	High	Low	Last	Net Ch'ge
25	8½	JamesF .52	8	30	9½	9⅛	9⅛—	[illegible]
20½	11½	Janlzen .60b	5	7	12⅝	12¼	12¼	
16⅝	7⅝	Japan 1.74e		63	8⅝	8¼	8⅝+	[illegible]
		Jpn fnl.74e		7	7½	7½	7½	
40⅝	27	JeffPilot .52	16	78	35⅝	35	35⅞+	[illegible]
55⅝	27½	Jewel C 1.56	8	47	30½	30¼	30¼—	[illegible]
30⅝	7⅝	Jewelcor	9	300	10	10⅛	10⅝+	[illegible]
33	13¼	JimWalt .68	5	59	17	16¾	16¾—	[illegible]
38½	18¼	JimW pff.60		20	20¼	20⅞	20¼+	[illegible]
14	12	JimWlt pf30		z40	12⅝	12½	12½+	[illegible]
20½	10⅝	JHanS 1.15e		x32	18½	17¾	18½+	[illegible]
132¾	100	JohnJhn .50	47	283	120½	117¾	117⅞—	[illegible]
27¼	18⅝	JHanl 1.95e		42	20⅝	20⅝	20 +	[illegible]
30	16⅝	JhnMan 1.20	6	230	16¾	16¼	16½—	[illegible]
30	21½	Jorgen 1.30b	8	2	22⅝	22⅝	22½—	[illegible]
52¼	34¾	JoyMfg 1.40	23	122	52½	50½	51⅝—	[illegible]
31¾	12½	Jostens .80	5	50	12¾	12¼	12½—	[illegible]
28⅝	16⅝	JonLau 1.40	6	27	18¾	17⅞	18½+	[illegible]
61½	14⅞	JonLog .80	3	68	15	14⅝	15	
37⅝	15	Johns Sy .80	6	86	16¾	15½	16⅝—	[illegible]
58	47	KaiA pf 4.72		3	47½	46	46 +	[illegible]
29½	18	KaisAlm .50	18	196	22⅝	20⅞	20⅞—	[illegible]
20¾	10¼	KaneMill .70	4	35	15⅝	15	15⅝	
32⅞	24	KCtyPL 2.20	8	315	24½	24	24 —	[illegible]
42	18½	KCSou 1.50r	5	61	18¾	16¾	16¾—	[illegible]
14⅝	11	KCSou pf 1		z70	14	11	11 —	[illegible]
23¾	7¼	KanGEl 1.56	7	26	8	17¾	17¾	
38⅝	14⅝	KanNeb 1.32	8	6	6	5¾	5¾	[illegible]
8⅝	4½	Katy Ind	2	8	7	6¾	6¾	
8¾	4⅝	Katy Ind	7	82	7	6¼	6⅝—	[illegible]
25⅝	16½	Kty pfB 1.46		24	19⅝	18⅝	18½—	[illegible]
45⅝	10	KaufBrd .16	7	207	12⅝	11¼	11¼—	[illegible]
14¼	7⅝	KawcBrl .20	9	92	11¾	11¼	11¼—	[illegible]
19⅝	10⅝	KayserR .60	4	57	12¼	11½	11⅝—	[illegible]
33⅝	16⅝	Keebler .70	17	17	17	16¾	16¾—	[illegible]
9⅝	2	KeeneCp .70	4	38	3⅝	3¼	3⅝	
16⅝	6⅝	Keller .45	3	12	7⅛	7⅛	7⅛	
17½	13	Kellogg .54	17	48	15⅝	15	15 —	[illegible]
17½	10⅝	Kellwood .80	6	15	15	14⅝	14⅝—	[illegible]
36¾	21¼	Kennmt 1.20	7	52	34⅝	33	33 —	[illegible]
40	23	Kennecotr 2	9	902	39⅝	38⅝	38⅝—	[illegible]
26⅝	16⅝	KyUtil 1.74	6	89	20⅝	20⅝	20⅝—	[illegible]
95⅝	52⅝	KerrMG .60	37	300	90	87⅝	87⅝—	[illegible]
20⅝	14⅝	KeysCon .60	4	91	18⅝	13⅝	13⅝+	[illegible]
29⅝	14⅝	Kidde .80a	4	57	16⅝	16	16 —	[illegible]
64⅝	46	Kidde pfB 4		4	46⅝	45⅝	45⅝—	[illegible]
61⅝	34⅝	Kid pf A2.20		8	35	33⅝	34⅝+	[illegible]
50⅝	31⅝	KimbCl 1.44	30	288	36⅝	34⅝	34⅝—	[illegible]
13⅝	5⅝	KingDSt .30	6	x445	6⅝	6⅝	6⅝—	[illegible]
40⅝	11⅝	KirschCo .76	5	37	14⅝	13⅝	13 —	[illegible]
22	20	KLM Airlin		7	23⅝	22⅝	23⅝+	[illegible]
57⅝	25	KnightN .32	12	97	26⅝	26	26⅝—	[illegible]
22⅝	12	Koehrng .60	5	53	16⅝	15⅝	15⅝—	[illegible]
41½	32	Koeh pf 2.75		4	35⅝	35½	35½—	[illegible]
44⅝	31	Koppers 1.80	7	35	37⅝	37⅝	37⅝—	[illegible]
58⅝	50	Koppr pf 4		z50	53⅝	53⅝	53⅝+	[illegible]
50⅝	37⅝	Kraftco 1.77	10	128	39⅝	39⅝	39⅝+	[illegible]
51⅝	28⅝	KresgeS .20	26	1097	32	29⅝	30 —	[illegible]
22⅝	14⅝	Kroehlr .80a	5	13	13	12⅝	12⅝+	[illegible]
24⅝	15	Kroger 1.30	10	48	19	18⅝	18⅝+	[illegible]
16	8⅝	Kysor .60a	4	32	9⅝	9⅝	9⅝—	[illegible]

L

—1973— High	Low	Stocks and Div in $	P/E	Sls. 100s	High	Low	Last	Net Ch'ge
22⅝	17⅝	LacGas 1.56	7	18	18⅝	18⅝	18⅝—	[illegible]
16⅝	10⅝	Lams Sess 1	5	6	11⅝	11⅝	11⅝+	[illegible]
33	11⅝	LaneBry .72	6	32	12⅝	12½	12⅝—	[illegible]
32⅝	13⅝	Larwn 2.70e	6	27	14⅝	14⅝	14⅝+	[illegible]
9⅝	4⅝	LaTrobe Stl	7	14	5⅝	5⅝	5⅝—	[illegible]
9⅝	4⅝	LearSieg .28	4	187	6⅝	4⅝	4⅝—	[illegible]
32	23	LearS pf2.25		5	23⅝	23⅝	23⅝—	[illegible]
19⅝	8⅝	Leasco .40	4	186	10⅝	10⅝	10⅝—	[illegible]
23⅝	20	Leas pfC2.60		11	20⅝	20⅝	20⅝—	[illegible]
34	21	Leasc pf2.20		8	22⅝	22⅝	22⅝—	[illegible]
48⅝	19	Leasew .60b	8	77	25⅝	24	24 +	[illegible]
22⅝	10	LeedsN .50	18	36	17⅝	16⅝	16⅝+	[illegible]
19	11⅝	Leesona .50	5	61	12⅝	12⅝	12 —	[illegible]
19⅝	11⅝	LehPCt .80a	6	29	18⅝	17⅝	17⅝—	[illegible]
2⅝	1	LehVal Ind		20	1⅝	1⅝	1⅝	
18	12⅝	Lehmn 1.57e		140	14⅝	14	14⅝+	[illegible]
23	4⅝	Lennar Crp	2	22	5	4⅝	4⅝—	[illegible]
44	22⅝	Lenox .60b		41	24⅝	23⅝	24⅝+	[illegible]
14⅝	7⅝	LevFd Cap		8	7⅝	7⅝	7⅝—	[illegible]
49⅝	5⅝	LeviStrs .48	4	109	16⅝	14⅝	15 —	[illegible]
27⅝	3⅝	Levitz Furn	4	346	4⅝	4	4⅝—	[illegible]
8⅝	3⅝	LFE Cp	12	38	3⅝	3⅝	3⅝—	[illegible]
43⅝	24⅝	LOF 2.30e	5	123	27⅝	25⅝	25⅝—	[illegible]
81	59⅝	LOF pf4.75		9	60⅝	59⅝	60⅝+	[illegible]
23⅝	14⅝	LibrtyCo .30	6	15	14⅝	14⅝	14⅝—	[illegible]
13⅝	7⅝	LibrtyLn .40	9	16	8⅝	8⅝	8⅝—	[illegible]
16⅝	12⅝	LibyL pfl.25		3	12⅝	12⅝	12⅝—	[illegible]
45⅝	29	LiggMy 2.50	7	114	29⅝	28⅝	28⅝—	[illegible]
109	98	LiggM pf 7		z200	101⅝	101⅝	101⅝+	[illegible]
92⅝	70⅝	LillyEli .80	35	1198	80⅝	77⅝	77⅝—	[illegible]
48⅝	28⅝	LincNat 1.16	8	107	38⅝	37⅝	37⅝—	[illegible]
97⅝	61⅝	LincNt pf 3		18	78⅝	77⅝	77⅝—	[illegible]
6⅝	2	Lionel Corp	9	43	3	2⅝	2⅝+	[illegible]
15⅝	6⅝	Litton .23t	6	989	7⅝	7⅝	7⅝—	[illegible]
16⅝	8⅝	Litton pfc pf		8	9⅝	8⅝	8⅝—	[illegible]
41	32	Litn cv pf 3		1	32⅝	32⅝	32⅝—	[illegible]
21⅝	17⅝	Litton pfB 2		22	18⅝	18⅝	18⅝—	[illegible]
9⅝	2⅝	Lockhd Airc	4	184	4⅝	4⅝	4⅝—	[illegible]
48	17	Loews 1.16a	4	110	18⅝	17⅝	17⅝—	[illegible]
23⅝	8⅝	LomaFin .36	7	17	9⅝	9⅝	9⅝—	[illegible]
52⅝	37	LomM 3.80e	10	16	39⅝	39	39 —	[illegible]
21⅝	9⅝	Londontwn	3	36	11⅝	10⅝	10⅝—	[illegible]
25⅝	14⅝	LoneSfInd 1	6	104	18	17⅝	17⅝—	[illegible]
40⅝	23⅝	LoneSG 1.46	9	177	26⅝	25	25 —	[illegible]
23⅝	16⅝	LngIsLt 1.46	8	96	17⅝	17⅝	17⅝—	[illegible]
93⅝	73	LIL pf 5.75		3	73⅝	73⅝	73⅝—	[illegible]
85⅝	57⅝	LongDrg .56	33	57	63	61½	[illegible]	[illegible]
5¾	2	Loral Corp	8	32	2¾	2½	[illegible]	[illegible]
63	32	LaLand 1.04	27	835	49⅞	47	[illegible]	[illegible]
48⅝	31¾	LaPacif .20	8	170	38¾	36	[illegible]	[illegible]
36¾	22⅝	LouisGs 1.84	9	41	24½	23¾	[illegible]	[illegible]
24½	12⅝	Lowensin 1	4	x36	15	14⅝	[illegible]	[illegible]
13½	7½	LTV Corp	3	794	10⅛	9½	[illegible]	[illegible]
16¼	8⅝	LTV Cp AA		2	10½	10½	[illegible]	[illegible]
50	29⅝	LTVCp pf 5		87	35¾	34½	[illegible]	[illegible]
50½	32¾	Lubrizl .40e	22	42	39⅝	38⅝	[illegible]	[illegible]
16¾	9⅞	LuckyStr .54	12	84	10⅝	10⅜	[illegible]	[illegible]
20⅝	8⅝	Ludlow 1.08	5	55	9	8¾	[illegible]	[illegible]
38	16¾	LukensStl 1	9	62	26¾	25⅞	[illegible]	[illegible]
7¾	3⅝	LVO Corp	18	61	5¼	4⅞	[illegible]	[illegible]
11⅝	4¼	Lykes Yngst		82	4⅝	4½	[illegible]	[illegible]
32	16½	Lyke pf4.37k		15	17¾	17⅛	[illegible]	[illegible]
16⅝	6⅝	LynchSy .40	10	74	6⅝	6⅝	[illegible]	[illegible]

M

—1973— High	Low	Stocks and Div in $	P/E	Sls. 100s	High	Low	Last	Net Ch'ge
16¾	9¼	MacAnF .60	3	23	9⅝	9½	9½—	[illegible]
4⅞	2½	MacDonel	7	64	2⅝	2¼	2⅝—	[illegible]
12⅝	4¼	Macke .30	4	24	4⅞	4½	4½—	[illegible]
12½	4½	Macmil .15e	4	206	6	5¾	5⅞—	[illegible]
47⅞	16	Macy 1.10	5	62	17	16⅝	16⅝—	[illegible]
13⅞	8	MadisFd 1e		145	9	8½	8⅝—	[illegible]
9	4⅝	MadSq Gar	69	82	7¼	7⅛	7⅛—	[illegible]
21⅛	5⅝	MagicCf .32	5	83	6	5⅞	5⅞—	[illegible]
29⅝	6⅜	Magnvox .60	13	280	7⅛	6½	6⅝—	[illegible]
32	16¼	Mallory 1	7	84	17⅞	17	17⅝—	[illegible]
35¾	17	MalHyde .36	16	5	21⅝	21⅝	21⅝—	[illegible]
17⅝	6⅝	ManInd .56b	4	16	6¾	6⅝	6¾	[illegible]
31	13⅝	Manpwr .80	5	12	14	14	14	[illegible]
47⅝	28½	MfrHan 2.56	17	82	37⅝	36¾	37⅝	[illegible]
43⅝	20½	MAPCO .94	25	298	44½	42½	43¼	[illegible]
33⅛	9¼	Marathn Mf		176	10	8¾	9¼—	[illegible]
52¼	26½	MaratO 1.60	18	339	49⅝	48¼	48⅝—	[illegible]
29⅝	17⅝	Marcor .90	7	192	20½	20⅛	20¼—	[illegible]
59⅞	37¾	Marcr pf A2		13	41	40	40	[illegible]
69½	22¾	Maremt .39a	7	191	30	28¾	28½—	[illegible]
32¾	21⅝	MarMid 1.60	7	130	23⅝	22¾	23	[illegible]
45⅝	27¾	MarionL .28	27	202	34½	33¼	33¼—	[illegible]
67½	40½	Marlen 3.30	20	45	44½	43⅞	44½	[illegible]
57¼	19⅝	Marley .60	15	20	35¾	35¼	35½—	[illegible]
18¾	6¼	Marqtte .97a	7	5	6¾	6⅝	6⅝	[illegible]
41	15	Marriot .07t	22	862	17⅞	16½	16⅝	[illegible]
37¾	17¼	MarsFd 1.24	7	29	18¼	17¾	17¾	[illegible]
13½	10	MarMe 1.20	5	63	15⅝	14⅝	14⅝	[illegible]
17¾	6¼	MartMAl .40	7	29	10¼	9½	9⅝	[illegible]
36⅞	13¼	MarldCup .54	6	88	14¼	13¾	14⅛	[illegible]
63	41	MascoCp .28	27	78	45⅝	45	45	[illegible]
67½	31¼	Masonite .50	15	185	33⅝	31¼	31⅝	[illegible]
27⅞	16⅝	MasyF .50e	7	24	20⅞	20½	20⅝	[illegible]
28⅝	16¼	MasMt 1.94e	8	89	16⅝	16⅜	16⅝	[illegible]
22⅝	15⅝	MasCp 1.44e		27	17	16¾	16¾	[illegible]
14½	11⅝	MasInc .81e		114	12⅞	12⅛	12⅛	[illegible]
35⅝	15	MatsuE .54r	4	517	15½	15	15	[illegible]
14⅞	3	Mattel .02p		173	3⅝	3½	3⅝	[illegible]
52⅜	21½	MayDSt 1.60	6	177	22½	22	22	[illegible]
35¼	20	MayD pf1.80		9	21⅞	21	21	[illegible]
32⅞	20	MayerOs .65	11	22	21⅝	20⅞	21⅝	[illegible]
10⅜	5	MaysJW .59	5	15	6	5⅞	5⅞	[illegible]
43⅝	24	Maytg 1.30a	11	46	25½	24⅝	25⅝	[illegible]
34⅝	18½	MCA Inc .64	6	40	20½	19	19	[illegible]
24	10⅝	McCord .92	4	17	13⅝	12⅝	12⅝	[illegible]
30⅝	12	McCror 1.20	3	75	13	12⅝	12⅝	[illegible]
104⅞	50	McDermot 1	31	344	106	102½	103½	[illegible]
76⅞	44⅝	McDonalds	42	885	54¼	52¼	52⅝	[illegible]
29	13⅝	McDonD .40	4	154	15⅝	14⅝	15⅛	[illegible]
40¼	20	McGEd 1.50	8	259	20¾	20⅛	20½	[illegible]
16⅞	6¾	McGrwH .48	6	446	6¾	6½	6⅝	[illegible]
28¼	16½	M GH pf1.20		3	16½	16¼	16½	[illegible]
5⅛	2¼	McGrg Don	7	25	2½	2¼	2¼	[illegible]
69½	46	McIntyre	19	z310	54	53½	53⅝	[illegible]
42⅞	15¼	McKee 1	16	77	36¼	34½	35⅝	[illegible]
28⅝	21	McKee wt	3	4	24½	23½	23½	[illegible]
56⅝	33⅝	McLean .32	10	10	38⅝	37⅝	38	[illegible]
24⅝	14⅝	McLout 1.60	4	40	17⅞	16⅝	16⅝	[illegible]
15⅝	10⅝	McNeil .75	5	28	11⅝	11	11	[illegible]
22½	13⅝	MeadCp .80	7	85	17	16⅝	16⅝	[illegible]
44	34½	Mea pfA2.80		6	36½	35¾	35¾	[illegible]
45⅝	34⅝	Mea pfB2.80		6	37⅝	36⅞	36⅞	[illegible]
4	1⅞	MEI Cp	5	49	2	1⅞	1⅞	[illegible]
34	12⅝	Melv Sh .46	8	138	12	11⅝	11⅝	[illegible]
17½	4⅝	Menasc .22t	4	154	5¼	5⅛	5⅛	[illegible]
80	48¾	MercStr .80	13	12	47⅞	47¾	47⅞	[illegible]
101½	76⅝	Merck 1.40	35	209	85½	83⅝	83⅝	[illegible]
20½	9⅝	Meredith .70	4	18	9⅞	9⅝	9⅝	[illegible]
32⅝	12⅝	MerrLyn .56	12	188	14⅝	13⅝	14	[illegible]
42¾	34⅝	MesaPet n	19	101	41½	39	39	[illegible]
170¼	118	MesP pf2.30		1	165½	165½	165½	[illegible]
[illegible]	[illegible]	MesabiTr .e	8	22	9	8⅝	8⅝	[illegible]
19⅞	11⅛	MestaM .40e	12		15⅛	15⅛	15⅛	[illegible]
24	8⅝	MGM 1.75e	24	16	8⅝	8⅝	8⅝	[illegible]
32⅝	7⅛	Metromi .50b	4	174	8	7⅝	7⅝	[illegible]
98⅞	24⅝	MGIC In .10	15	326	32	28⅝	28⅝	[illegible]
20⅛	13¾	MichGs 1.84	9	18	14⅝	14	14⅛	[illegible]
16⅝	12⅝	MichTube 1	6	4	13⅞	13⅝	13⅝	[illegible]
17⅝	8⅝	Microdot .44	4	40	9	9	9	[illegible]
33⅝	15⅝	Microw .79f	9	17	16¼	16¼	16¼	[illegible]
19½	15⅝	MidConTel 1	10	38	16⅝	16⅝	16⅝	[illegible]
27½	14	MidSUt 1.20	7	x501	15⅝	16	16	[illegible]
18⅝	11¼	MidlM 1.74e	7	4	13⅝	13⅝	13⅝	[illegible]
15⅝	9⅝	Midw Res .80	6	55	10¼	10	10	[illegible]
60	29⅝	MilesLb 1.28	10	24	33⅝	32⅝	32⅝	[illegible]
31	8⅝	MillBrd .36a	8	60	9⅝	9	9	[illegible]
91⅝	74⅝	MinnMM 1.30	31	413	79⅝	78⅝	79⅝	[illegible]
22½	15⅝	MinnPL 1.48	8	22	18	17½	18	[illegible]
20	10⅝	MirroAl .96	13	[illegible]	31½	31¼	31⅝	[illegible]
20⅞	14⅝	MissnEq .28	10	21	16⅝	16⅛	16⅝	[illegible]
20⅝	14½	MissRvr .96	9	25	17⅝	16⅝	17	[illegible]
83	70	MoPac A 5		x21	71½	70	71	[illegible]
29⅝	20⅝	MPCem 1.60	6	15	22½	22¼	22⅝	[illegible]
17⅞	11⅝	MoPSv .86	7	27	12⅝	11⅝	12	[illegible]
75⅝	44⅝	MobilO 2.80	6	562	49⅝	48⅝	48⅝	[illegible]
18⅝	4⅝	MobHom .20	4	85	5	4⅝	4⅝	[illegible]
33⅝	13⅝	Mohas 1.20	5	106	16	15⅝	15⅝	[illegible]
13⅝	2⅝	Mohk Data		156	3⅝	2⅝	3	[illegible]
23⅝	11	Mohk Rub 1	3	24	12	11⅝	11⅝	[illegible]
28⅝	11⅝	Molybden	8	123	19⅝	17⅝	17⅝	[illegible]
36⅝	26⅝	Molyb pf2.50		1	30	30	30	[illegible]
18⅝	11½	Monarch .40	11	16	14	12⅝	13⅝	[illegible]
12⅝	3½	Monarm Ind	3	68	4½	4½	4½	[illegible]
31⅝	11½	MonrEq .44	7	x214	14⅝	13⅝	13⅝	[illegible]
75⅝	46⅝	Monsanto 2	7	484	49⅝	47⅝	47⅝	[illegible]
64	58⅝	Mons pf2.75		8	64	63	63	[illegible]
42	29⅝	MontDUt 2	6	14	31⅝	30⅝	30⅝	[illegible]
36	28	MontPw 1.80	12	29	34⅝	33⅝	34⅝	[illegible]
24⅝	19⅝	MontSf 1.21e		74	21⅝	21⅝	21⅝	[illegible]
14⅝	7⅝	Mony .94e	7	173	7⅝	7⅝	7⅝	[illegible]

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New York Stock Exchange Trading

(Continued from preceding page.)

—1973— High	Low	Stocks and Div. in $	P/E	Sls. 100s	High	Low	Last	Net Ch'ge
39⅝	10½	MorrisMcC	3	42	13¾	13	13	+ ⅛
73½	47	Morgan 1.40	16	97	66	64	64	—1
27¼	14⅝	MorrsKn .80	7	32	23⅛	22⅝	22⅝	—1
36⅛	5⅝	MorseEl Pd	2	106	6¼	5⅞	6	— ⅛
13⅝	3	MorseS .61e	2	183	4	3½	3½	— ½
23	7⅝	MtgTr 1.82e	4	75	8⅛	7⅞	7⅞	— ⅛
33⅝	13⅝	MorNor .88	10	48	21⅛	20¼	20⅝	— ¾
60¼	41¼	Motorola .50	18	282	53	51	51	— 1½
66½	57¾	MtFuel 1.92	26	97	59½	56	56	— 2
23½	19⅝	MtStTel 1.52	9	14	22⅛	21⅞	22⅛	+ ⅛
26½	16⅝	MSL Ind	4	8	17	16⅛	16⅞	— ⅝
14½	5	Munford .28	4	32	6	5⅞	5⅞	— ½
9	4¼	Munfd pf.40		2	5⅛	5⅛	5⅛	+ ⅛
23½	15¼	Munsng 1.08	5	2	15¼	15½	15½	— ½
24⅛	13	MurphC 1.20	6	17	15	14⅝	14⅞	— ⅜
96	47½	MurpOil .64	12	55	85	81¼	82	— 1⅝
33¼	22½	MurrOh .60a	8	x61	24	22⅝	22½	— 1⅝
18⅞	15	MutlO 1.22e		37	15⅞	15½	15⅞	+ ⅛
13⅝	9½	MyersL .80	7	62	10	9⅝	9⅝	— ¼
		N						
51	38⅞	Nabisco 2.30	12	103	40½	40⅛	40½	— 1⅝
	25	NalcoCh .43	27	273	32½	31¼	31¼	
27¼	8	NarcoSci .40	6	16	9⅝	9¼	9¼	— ¼
47⅞	35⅝	NashuaC .92	14	22	36¾	36½	36½	+ ¼
33⅝	11⅞	NatAirl .40e	5	x46	13⅝	13	13	— ⅝
21⅞	10	N Avia 1.35e		95	11⅞	11	11⅛	— ⅛
17½	7¼	Nat Can .45	4	37	8⅞	8⅜	8⅝	
19¼	16	N Can pf1.50		7	18¼	18¼	18¼	+ ⅜
46⅝	26⅝	N CashR .72		279	34⅝	32	32⅞	— 1½
92	78¼	N Chms .48a	42	16	85½	85	85½	+ 1⅝
17⅝	10	NatCityL .90	4	16	11¾	11	11¼	— ⅛
41½	36¼	NatDet 2.36	5	14	37¾	37¼	37¾	
17½	12¼	NatDistil .90	8	100	14⅝	13½	13¾	— 1⅛
39½	20½	NatFuel 1.90	6	21	21⅝	21	21⅛	— ¼
27½	11	NatGyp 1.05	5	109	11⅞	11	11⅝	
12	2½	NHome .15p		108	3⅛	2½	2½	— ⅛
4⅛	2½	NatInd .05e	8	158	3¾	3	3¼	
10	6⅝	NatInd pf.60		1	6⅝	6⅝	6⅝	
14⅝	10¼	NtInd pf1.25		12	10½	10¼	10½	— ⅛
11½	9⅝	N Mtg 1.45e	7	13	11	10⅝	11	
34⅞	26⅛	NPres 1.10a	4	13	27⅜	27	27¼	+ 1
68½	23	N Semicndr	28	516	55⅞	50	50⅝	— 3⅝
16¾	9	NSvcInd .70	6	796	10¼	9⅝	9½	— ½
35½	15	N Stand .75	9	58	16⅛	15⅞	15⅞	— ⅝
59⅝	47⅝	N Starch .66	21	16	54⅝	54⅛	54⅝	+ ⅝
42¼	28⅝	Nt Steel 2.50	6	130	31¼	30⅜	30⅞	+ ½
17⅝	3⅝	Nat Tea		25	3⅞	3⅝	3⅝	— ⅛
16½	12	NatUnEl .90	3	13	13⅝	13½	13½	— ½
119	28⅝	Natomas .25	93	540	66¼	63⅛	63⅝	— 2⅞
12½	8	Neptune .40	9	12	8½	8¼	8¼	— ⅜
31½	18	NevPw 1.35	6	30	20¼	19¾	20⅛	+ ¼
21½	18⅞	NevP pf1.50		z30	19⅝	19½	19½	+ ¼
38⅛	18¼	NEngEl 1.78	7	131	20	19½	19½	
35⅝	13½	NEnGE 1.24	7	18	14¼	13⅞	13⅞	— ⅛
35⅝	28½	N EngT 2.36	10	30	29⅝	29	29	
17⅞	7	Newhall .20	100	6	9⅛	8¾	9	+ ¼
24⅝	21⅜	Newmt 1.40	9	201	30¼	29½	29⅝	
32⅛	23¼	NYSEG 2.20	8	74	25	24⅝	24⅝	+ ⅜
	101½	NYSE pf8.80		z40	103	103	103	+ 1½
	47	NYSE pf3.75		z20	47	47	47	
	12¼	NiaMP 1.16	9	157	13⅛	13⅛	13⅛	
	59½	NiaMpf 4.85		z60	59½	59½	59½	
	44½	NiaMpf 3.90		z200	44½	44½	44½	
	41	NiaMpf 3.60		z120	41½	41¼	41½	— ⅝
	16¼	NiagSh .18e		6	17⅝	17⅛	17½	
	17⅝	NLT Cp .36	9	648	20	18¼	18⅞	— 1⅝
	6	NorflkWn 5	7	138	69	68⅝	69	+ ⅝
	13¼	NorflnCp .80	3	73	15	14⅝	14⅝	— ⅜
	19⅜	Norris 1.08	5	25	20¼	20	20	— ¼
	19¼	NoACoal .60	18	168	40	39¼	40	+ 2
	17½	NoAMt 2.31e	9	60	23	22⅞	22⅞	— ⅛
	16¾	NoAmPhil 1	4	41	18⅝	17⅜	17⅜	— ⅝
	2½	NoCAir .05e	5	109	3	2⅞	2⅞	
	1	NoCeAir wt		6	1⅛	1	1	— ⅛
	10⅝	NoestUt 1.02	8	435	11¼	10⅝	10⅞	— ⅜
	9⅝	NoCenGs .60	8	24	10¼	10½	10½	— ⅜
	5	viNoCen Ry		z168	8½	8	8	+ ½
	21¼	NoilGas 1.92	7	67	22⅝	22½	22⅞	— ⅛
	23⅛	NIIGs pf1.90		18	23⅞	23⅞	23⅞	
	15⅝	NIndPS 1.26	7	177	16¼	15⅞	16	— ⅛
	99	NoNG pf3.48		y30	100⅛	100⅛	100⅛	
90½	84½	NoNG pf5.80		y10	83¼	83¼	83¼	
	22½	NoStPw 1.84	8	105	24⅛	23⅝	24	— ¼
	100	NSPw pf7.84		z300	103	101	100	— 4
	52	NSPw pf4.10		z20	51	51	51	— 2
	45	NSPw pf3.60		z100	45¼	45¼	45¼	+ ¼
	4⅝	Northgate	4	32	5⅛	5	5⅛	
	14	Northrop 1	6	33	16⅛	15⅝	16⅛	+ ⅜
	16⅝	Nrthp pf1.45		4	18⅝	18	18	— ½
	39⅞	NwstAirl .45	10	x948	22⅝	19	19	— ¾
	50¾	NwtBnc 1.60	16	35	59⅝	59⅛	59⅛	+ ½
	14	Nwst Ind .85	3	187	16⅞	15⅝	16⅞	— ⅜
	5½	NwstInd wt		67	7½	7⅛	7¼	— ⅛
	53	Nwind pfA5		29	62	61	61½	— ¼
	55½	Nwind pfC5		19	62½	62⅛	62⅛	— ⅝
	47¼	Nwtin pf4.20		44	51⅝	51⅝	51⅝	+ ⅛
	27⅞	NwMu 1.91e	12	167	24⅝	24⅛	24½	+ ¼
	22¼	NwtStW 1.04	6	95	23⅝	22⅞	23	— ¼
	20⅛	Norton 1.50	5	20	20⅝	20⅝	20⅝	+ ½
	18¼	NorSim .30	10	608	23⅜	17⅝	18	— 1⅝
	37	Nrt S pf1.60		33	41	41	41	— 2
	18⅝	Nucor .10e	5	12	19⅛	18⅝	19⅛	
	12¼	NVF 4.00t	2	185	14⅛	10⅝	14⅛	+ ½
		O						
	9¼	Oak Ind .32	4	6	11	10½	10½	— ¼
	10½	Oakite P .64	8	3	10⅞	10⅝	10⅞	— ½
	7⅝	Occid Pet	10	431	9⅝	8⅞	9⅛	— ⅛
	40	OccidPt pf4		6	40⅝	40	40⅝	— ⅛
	37⅝	OccIP pf3.60		z20	40	40	40	— ¼
	10⅝	OgdenCp .80	5	57	13⅝	12⅞	12⅞	+ ⅛
	17¾	OhioEd 1.60	9	218	19	18¾	18¾	— ½
	57½	OhEd pf4.56		z300	59	59	59	— 1
	91	OPwC pf7.60		z120	91	91	91	
	19⅝	OklaGE 1.32	11	49	21⅝	21⅛	21⅝	+ ½
	10½	OklGE pf.80		z300	10⅞	10⅞	10⅞	+ ¼
	18⅜	Ok'aNG 1.32	9	37	20⅝	20⅛	20⅛	— ⅛
	18⅝	OlinCorp .88	6	115	19⅞	19⅛	19⅛	— ¾
	6⅝	Omark .36	4	20	8	7⅝	7⅞	+ ¼
	16⅛	Oneida .76	5	15	18⅛	18⅛	18⅛	— ⅛
	15⅞	Opelika 1	5	1	19⅛	19⅛	19⅛	— ½
	16⅛	OrangR .20	6	84	18¼	18⅛	18⅛	— ⅛
	33	OtisEl 2.20	7	104	35⅞	34¼	34¼	— 1⅝
	16⅛	OutMar 1.20	3	194	19⅞	18⅞	18⅞	— 1
	8	OutletCo .65	4	30	8⅞	8⅜	8½	— ⅛
	10⅛	OverlITT .72	5	16	15⅞	15	15	+ ⅛
	18½	Over Shiphg	10	100	20⅝	22	22	— ⅛
	29⅝	OwenCn .88	16	101	47⅛	45⅜	45½	— ⅞
	27⅝	OwenIll 1.48	7	229	33⅝	32	32	— 1⅜
	63	OwIl pf4.75		2	66⅛	66⅛	66⅛	
	14½	Oxfrind .80b	3	19	14⅝	14	14⅛	— ⅝
		P - Q						
	16⅛	PacASh .67e		27	16⅞	16⅛	16⅞	+ ⅛
	20	PacGsE 1.76	7	245	23⅜	23⅛	23⅛	+ ⅜
	16¼	PacLtg 1.68	8	79	19	17⅝	18	+ ¼
	20⅜	PacPetrl .60	19	183	34	33⅝	33⅝	+ ⅝
	22½	PacPw 1.60	10	109	25¼	24⅝	24⅝	— ⅛
	16⅛	PacTT 1.20	9	108	16⅝	16¼	16⅝	
	79	PacTT pf6		z10	80¼	80	80¼	
	6⅛	Pac Tin .40a	6	7	8¼	8⅛	8¼	+ ⅛
	3⅝	PaineWb .30		34	4	3⅝	3⅞	— ⅛
	10¼	PaW pf1.20		18	10⅞	10⅞	10⅞	+ ⅛
	3⅛	PalmBc .25	4	7	3⅞	3⅝	3⅞	
	4	Pamida Inc	9	36	5⅛	5⅛	5⅛	+ ¼
	3⅝	PanAm Air		234	5	4⅝	4⅝	+ ⅛
	27	PanhEP 2	7	114	32¼	30⅞	32⅛	— ⅜
	8⅝	Paprcft .60b	5	32	10	9⅝	9⅝	+ ⅛
	10	Pargas .90	7	33	10⅝	10⅛	10⅝	
	19	ParHan 1.08	8	44	24	22⅞	24	+ 2⅛
	16⅝	ParPen .50a	8	17	17½	16⅝	16⅝	— 1
	8⅝	Pasco Inc	16	104	10⅝	10⅛	10⅝	+ ⅜
	10¼	PaylnW .27	6	18	12	11⅝	12	+ ½
	19	PeabGa .04e	22	183	31	28⅛	28⅝	— ⅞
	1⅝	Penn Cent		319	2⅛	1⅞	2⅛	— ⅛
	4⅝	PennDx .20b	5	34	5¼	5⅛	5⅛	
	3	Penn Fruit		14	3⅝	3	3	
	62⅛	Penney 1.12	20	209	65⅝	62¼	63⅛	— ¼
	47⅝	PaC pf8.10k		1	54	54	54	+ 1⅝
	17⅝	PaPwLt 1.68	7	73	20⅝	20	20	— 1
	97½	PaPL pr8.70		z100	101½	101	101	+ ⅜
	100	PaPL pf8.60		z100	100½	100½	100½	+ ½
	93	PaPL pr8.40		z30	99	99	99	— 1½
	96	PaPL pr8.00		z20	97½	95½	95½	+ ½
	50	PaPL pf4.50		z220	54	53½	53½	
	53	PaPL pf4.40		z170	53½	53	53	
	18½	Pennwlt 1.20	9	50	20¾	20¼	20¾	— ¼
45⅝	34⅞	Penwl pf2.50		2	36¼	36¼	36¼	—1
37	20	Penwl pf1.60		12	22½	20½	20½	
32	17½	Pennzoil .80	10	608	23⅝	22⅝	23	— ⅛
45¾	29½	Pennz pf1.33		13	33⅝	32½	32⅝	+ ⅛
10⅝	5	PeopDrg .20	5	37	5⅝	5	5	— ⅜
37⅝	26	PeopGs 2.06	6	x100	28	27¾	27⅝	+ ⅜
80¼	61	PepsiCo 1.20	28	178	71⅜	69⅜	69⅝	— 1⅜
43⅝	29	PerkElm .20	37	70	35⅜	35	35	— ¼
39⅝	19⅝	Pet Inc 1.35	7	28	23⅛	20½	20⅝	+ ½
27½	16⅝	PetInc pf 1		1	16⅝	16⅝	16⅝	
31	19½	PetInc pf.80		2	19½	19½	19½	+ ½
31	9¾	PeterPl 1.20	17	14	10½	12⅛	12⅝	+ ⅛
80	45½	PetrieS .40a	21	92	50⅞	50⅞	50⅞	+ 1⅝
33	10¾	Petrolan .35	9	104	11⅝	10½	10⅞	— ½
65	23	Petrol pf1.37		4	22⅝	22⅝	22⅝	— ⅜
25⅝	20	Petrlm 2.10e		13	22⅝	22⅜	22⅝	+ ⅜
50⅝	38½	Pfizer .68a	25	297	42⅝	42⅜	42⅝	— ⅜
57¼	38⅜	PhelpD 2.60	9	105	47¼	45⅛	45⅝	
23⅛	17	PhilaEl 1.64	8	203	18⅝	17⅞	18	— ⅛
	103	PhilE pf8.75		z220	105¼	106	105	— 1
108⅝	94½	PhilE pf7.85		z160	96	94½	96	
105⅝	96	PhilE pf7.80		2	97	97	97	— 2⅛
12⅛	6½	KaisCem .50	6	46	8⅝	8¼	8⅝	— ¼
65	59⅝	PhilE pf4.68		z90	59	58	58	— 2
63⅛	54	PhilE pf4.40		z50	55⅝	56⅜	55⅝	+ 1⅜
136⅝	97½	PhilMor 1.40	31	248	118	111½	111⅝	— 5⅝
53⅛	47¼	PhilE pf3.80		z10	47⅝	47¼	47¼	+ ½
11⅞	3⅛	Philip In .20	3	67	4⅛	3⅞	3⅞	— ⅛
22⅛	17	PhilSub 1.30	7	44	17⅝	17	17⅜	+ ⅛
70½	40½	PhilPet 1.30	27	488	67½	65⅝	65⅝	— ⅝
18⅝	8⅝	Phil Ind pf 1		7	10¼	10	10⅛	+ ⅛
20⅝	9¼	PhilVH .40a	5	23	9⅝	9¼	9¼	— ⅜
81½	18½	Pickwk 1.29t	8	65	17	16¼	16¼	— ⅝
19⅝	13⅞	PiedNG 1.68	5	10	14⅛	14⅛	14⅛	+ ⅛
55	35	Pillsbry 1.84	9	82	40½	39⅝	40	+ 1⅝
23⅛	14½	PionNGs .84	12	38	19	18⅜	18⅞	
21⅝	6⅞	PitnyB .5p		280	8⅝	7⅝	7⅝	— ⅝
17⅜	13	PittFrg .80b	11	2	13⅞	13⅛	13⅛	
34⅞	23	Pittston .40b	10	204	26⅛	25½	26	+ ⅞
36	14¼	Pizza Hut	12	83	17⅝	16⅛	16½	— 1⅝
19¼	4½	Playboy .12	5	44	6⅝	6⅛	6⅛	— ⅜
26⅝	17½	Plessey .87e	6	9	18⅛	18	18	— ½
26½	15¼	PNBM 2.10e	8	20	19	18½	18⅞	
143⅝	69⅝	Polaroid .32	48	519	76⅞	71¼	72	— 4
85⅝	32	Ponderosa S	19	440	42½	38½	38½	— 3¼
33⅛	16⅝	PopeTa .40b	3	34	19⅛	18⅝	18⅞	— ⅜
18⅝	11⅝	Portecin .80	7	5	14⅛	14	14	— ⅛
82⅛	76	Portr pf5.50		z20	76	76	76	
32⅝	16½	PortGE 1.48	9	38	18⅝	18½	18⅞	+ ⅜
33⅛	19½	Potlch 1.20	5	48	25⅝	25	25¼	+ ¼
16⅝	11½	PotmEl 1.08	8	134	13½	13	13	— ⅛
60	52	PotEl pf4.50		z30	52	52	52	
41	30⅛	PotElpf2.44		2	34	33¼	31	
47	23	PPGInd 1.70	6	179	23⅝	22⅝	23⅛	+ ⅛
18⅝	11	Premr pf.90		8	12	11⅞	11⅞	— ⅛
120	93	Proct G 1.60	26	149	97¾	96⅝	96½	
9½	4⅝	ProdRsh .10	4	20	5⅛	4⅞	4⅞	— ⅛
27⅝	7	PSA Inc	9	58	7⅝	7⅛	7¼	
24⅝	14¼	PSvCol 1.20	6	180	15	14⅞	15	
25⅝	18	PSvEG 1.72	7	337	18⅝	18¼	18¼	— ½
122⅛	113	PSEG pf9.62		z270	110	107	108	— 1
93½	85½	PSEG pf6.80		z30	83⅛	83⅛	83⅛	— 2
73⅛	63⅝	PSEG pf5.28		z30	63⅝	63⅝	63⅝	
45	30½	PSvInd 2.42	9	61	34⅝	33¼	33¼	— 1½
15½	13½	PSInd pf1.08		z300	14	14	14	
25⅛	17	PSvNH 1.64	8	37	18⅛	18	18	— ⅛
25⅝	16	PSvNM 1.20	6	33	16⅛	16¼	16¼	— ¼
5⅝	3	Publckr .24t	29	127	3⅝	3⅛	3⅛	— ⅛
7	3½	Pueblol .28a	9	52	4⅛	4½	4½	— ⅛
10¼	6½	PR Cemt .40	9	26	6½	6	6⅛	+ ⅛
34½	23⅛	PugSPL 1.98	8	18	25⅛	25	25⅛	+ ⅛
61⅛	53¾	Pullm n1.50	15	366	67	64⅞	64⅞	+ ⅞
19¼	10⅝	PurexCp .88	7	x73	11½	10⅞	10⅞	— ⅛
12⅝	4	PurlFsh .28	3	43	4¼	4⅛	4¼	— ¼
63⅝	30½	Purolatr .88	11	99	32½	29¼	31⅝	+ 2⅛
47⅝	27⅛	QuakOat .76	17	100	31½	29½	29⅞	— 1
44	18½	QuakStO .50	22	39	27⅞	27	27⅛	— ⅝
24	8⅛	Questor .50	5	26	8⅞	8½	8½	— ¼
		R						
49¾	32½	RalstonP .75	17	89	40	39⅝	39⅝	— ⅛
22	4⅛	Ramad .12b	9	1075	6⅛	5⅞	5⅞	— ⅛
24	11¼	Ranco In .92	5	31	12	11¾	11¾	— ⅛
21	10¼	RapdAm .30	3	198	14½	14	14	
32⅝	18½	Raybest 1.50	4	7	19⅝	19	19	— ¼
16½	7½	Raymint .20	11	24	11⅝	10⅞	10⅞	— ⅛
34½	21⅝	Raythen .70	9	81	29¼	28½	28	+ ½
39⅛	16½	RCA 1	7	x637	19½	17⅝	18	— 1⅛
61	53½	RCA cv pf 4		17	60	57	57	— ⅝
53	43	RCA pf 3.50		z2000	44½	44½	44½	
4⅛	1⅛	viReadg Co		10	2⅝	2¼	2¼	— ¼
3	1	viReadg 2pf		1	1⅝	1⅝	1⅝	
42	20½	RdgBate .30	28	208	41	39⅝	39⅝	— ⅞
33¼	4	Redman .12		153	5¼	4¾	5	+ ⅛
27½	16	Reece .74a	4	34	21⅝	20⅛	21	— ⅝
19½	10	Read Tool	24	56	16⅛	16⅛	16⅛	
30⅝	18¼	Reeve 1.50b	4	10	18⅞	18⅛	18⅝	+ ½
13¼	6¼	ReichCh .40	4	36	7½	7	7	— ½
10½	7	Reliab St .60	4	1	7	7	7	— ⅛
27½	13⅛	ReliancEl .80	11	151	21⅛	20	20⅛	+ ⅝
75⅛	43¼	Relian pf 3		5	57½	54	57	+ 4¼
48½	26	Relja pf1.60		2	34⅛	34¼	34⅛	+ 1⅛
4⅛	1⅛	Republic Cp	11	106	1½	1⅛	1½	
28	13	RepFinS .80	3	58	13⅝	13⅛	13⅛	— ½
19¾	10¼	RepMtg 1.80	7	29	11½	11⅜	11⅜	— ⅛
30⅛	19⅝	RepStl 1.20a	4	134	23½	22¼	22¼	— 1
33⅝	18	RetailCred 2	7	9	19	18⅞	19	
54⅛	32⅛	RevcoDS .30	19	50	33⅛	32⅛	32⅛	— ⅜
11⅝	6⅝	Revere Cop		102	8⅞	8	8	— ⅝
75⅝	56¼	Revlon 1.08	18	124	60⅛	59½	59½	— ¼
6⅝	2⅝	Rexham Cp	6	44	3	2⅞	3	
29⅛	15½	Rexnrd 1.04	7	46	16⅛	16⅛	16⅛	+ ⅛
46⅝	29⅛	Rexn pf2.36		4	29⅛	29	29	— 1
55⅝	38	Reyind 2.68	6	239	40¼	40⅛	40⅛	— 1⅛
61	35½	Reyl pf 2.25		81	41	39¼	39⅞	— 1½
23¼	12	ReynMet .40	17	372	19⅝	18	18	— ⅞
63⅝	52¾	ReyM pf4.50		6	55½	55	55½	+ ⅛
40	38⅛	ReyM pf2.37		1	38½	38½	38½	
18½	8	ReynSec .50	10	7	9⅛	9⅜	9⅛	
16⅝	8⅛	Richrdsn .80	4	30	8½	8¼	8⅛	— ⅛
30⅛	25⅝	RichMer .56	14	49	28⅛	27⅛	27⅞	— 1¼
24⅝	15⅛	Richmnd .60	7	128	18⅝	18¼	18¼	+ ¼
20⅞	12	RidderP .40	8	3	12⅝	12½	12½	— ½
20⅞	12½	RiegelT 1.10	4	12	18⅛	18¼	18¼	+ ¼
17⅜	9½	RioGran .60	5	183	10⅞	10⅜	10⅜	+ ⅛
12⅛	9⅛	RioGr pf.80		16	9½	9⅛	9⅛	+ ⅛
56¼	15⅛	RiteAid .10	15	243	16⅝	14⅝	16	— ⅞
40	17⅝	RivianF .88	11	19	19⅝	18⅞	19	+ ⅜
	4⅜	RoanST .99e		39	5⅛	5⅛	5⅛	— ⅛
37⅛	13⅛	Robshaw .90	6	40	15⅛	14⅛	14⅛	— 1½
23	14	Robrtsn 1.10	5	4	16⅛	16	16	
37⅜	20	RobinsA .32	22	341	23	22	22	— 1
24⅝	17⅜	RochGs 1.24	7	25	18⅛	18⅛	18⅛	
25⅛	15⅛	RochTl .70a	9	19	16⅝	16⅛	16⅛	
17⅜	7	Rockwer .28	5	23	7⅝	7⅛	7⅛	+ ⅜
33⅛	24⅝	Rockwil 1.80	6	140	25⅝	24⅞	25	— ⅛
82⅛	62	Rkint pf4.75		8	63½	62	62	— 2
29⅛	22	Rkint pf1.35		2	22⅝	22⅝	22⅝	— ⅜
116	61½	RohmH 1.12	14	127	73	67¼	69¼	— 3⅛
23½	14¼	Rohrind .90	12	133	19⅝	18⅝	18⅝	— ⅛
36½	14¼	Rollinsin .16	16	70	18⅛	17⅝	18⅛	+ ⅜
7⅝	4½	Ronson .20b	5	5	5	5	5	
32¼	12⅜	Roper 1.10	5	16	14⅝	14⅜	14½	
39½	27	RorerA .80	19	130	35⅞	34¼	34½	+ ⅛
32⅛	18⅝	Rosario .35r	17	45	32	31⅝	32	
45¼	10⅝	RoyCCol .64	10	x79	16¼	15½	15⅞	— ¼
46½	33⅛	RoyD 2.64e	5	180	33⅛	32⅛	32⅝	— ⅛
		RoID fn2.64e		39	30½	30	30	
	5½	Royal Ind	4	60	6⅞	6¼	6⅛	— ⅜
13⅝	8	RTE Cp .08e	13	12	9⅝	9⅝	9⅝	
50¾	32	Rubbrm .32	27	171	36½	35⅝	35⅝	— ⅛
10⅞	4⅛	Rucker Co		117	9⅝	9⅛	9⅛	
18⅝	8	RussTog .70	3	91	9¼	8⅝	8⅞	
46¼	23½	RydrSys .30	16	89	28¼	26¼	26¼	— 1½
		S						
7	2⅝	Safegrd Ind	5	31	3¼	3	3	— ⅛
44⅛	27¼	Safewy 1.60	10	88	35¼	34⅝	34⅞	— 1⅛
35⅝	24⅝	StJoeM 1.60	10	83	35½	35	35⅝	+ ¼
17	12⅝	StJoLtP 1.32	7	7	13	12⅞	13	+ ⅛
46¼	25⅝	StLSaF 2.50	6	52	30⅝	29⅞	30	— ⅝
15⅝	10½	StPaul 1.04e		9	11⅝	11½	11⅝	+ ⅛
55⅝	35⅝	StRegP 1.80	10	107	48	45¼	45¾	— 1⅝
		StRegisP wi		21	31½	31½	31½	
16⅝	5⅝	SalantCp .24	3	16	6	5⅝	5⅝	— ¼
20⅝	13⅛	SahDGs 1.20	7	155	15	14½	14½	
18⅝	6⅝	Sandrs Asso	9	57	7⅝	7¼	7½	
17⅝	9¼	Sangamo .60	6	12	10⅛	10⅛	10⅛	— ¼
20¼	12¼	SJuan 1.301	10	28	13	12¾	12⅝	— ¾
34⅝	22⅝	SFe In 1.60a	8	490	31	30⅛	30½	+ ⅛
9⅝	6⅛	SFeInd pf.50		4	8⅝	8⅝	8⅝	+ ⅛
52	36½	SanFeInt .20	41	152	50¾	49½	50	— ⅛
8½	4⅛	SarWeSc .30	6	12	5⅜	5⅛	5⅛	— ⅛
17¼	11¼	SaulRl 1.55e	8	86	13¼	12⅞	12⅞	
16	12	SavanE 1.12	10	42	12¾	12⅛	12⅛	— ½
18½	14⅜	SavnEA .33e		1	14⅜	14⅛	14⅜	
10¾	3⅝	SavA Stp .24	6	x59	3⅝	3½	3½	
13⅝	4¼	SavODr .10e	8	30	4⅝	4⅛	4⅛	
17⅞	9¼	SavinB Mch	16	9	4⅝	4¼	4½	
14½	3⅛	Saxon Ind	3	306	3⅞	3⅝	3⅝	
27½	5⅛	SCA Svc	6	60	7⅝	7¼	7¼	— ⅛
10⅝	4½	Schaefer Cp		20	4⅝	4⅛	4⅛	+ ⅛
87⅝	69⅝	ScherPlg .62	33	268	74⅞	73½	73⅝	+ ⅜
68⅝	49	SchlitzBr .64	29	177	56⅛	55	55	— 1
108⅛	80½	Schlmbg .60	56	387	139	136¼	136⅛	— ¼
18⅞	8⅝	SCM Cp .40	4	108	10⅛	9⅞	9¾	+ ⅛
9⅝	4⅝	SCOAInd .40	10	30	5	4⅞	5	
21⅞	9¼	ScotLFd .58	5	4	10¼	10¼	10¼	+ ⅛
44⅛	19	ScotFetz 1a	7	100	20⅞	19⅝	19⅝	— 1⅛
13⅝	7⅛	ScottFor .60	5	48	8⅛	8	8	— ⅛
18⅞	11⅝	ScottPap .56	8	199	14⅝	13⅞	13⅞	+ ⅛
28¼	11¼	ScovilMf .80	5	77	13	12⅝	12⅞	+ ⅛
69	33	Scovil pf2.50		19	35	34¼	35	+ 1⅛
9⅝	5⅝	ScudDuoVt		35	6⅛	6⅛	6⅛	+ ⅛
8⅝	7⅛	Scud pf.67k		1	7⅝	7⅝	7⅝	
52¼	21⅛	SeaCL 2.30b	5	468	26	25	25⅛	+ ⅛
12	2¼	SbdWA .55t	5	155	3½	3⅛	3⅛	
15⅝	5⅝	Seaprve .34e	3	58	6⅛	5⅝	5⅝	— ⅛
29½	11	SealPw .72b	5	27	13⅝	13⅛	13⅛	+ ⅛
39⅛	27½	SearleG .46	25	161	29⅞	29½	29⅛	— ⅛
123¼	80⅛	Sears 1.60a	19	430	84¼	82	82⅛	— 1⅛
9⅝	1	Seatrain Lin		181	2	1⅝	1⅝	— ⅛
66	35⅝	Sedcolnc .08	34	297	66⅛	64⅛	64⅛	— 1⅛
26⅞	10¼	Servmt .56a	5	100	12¾	11⅞	12⅛	+ ⅛
12⅝	4⅝	Shakspre .28	4	80	5⅛	4⅝	5	— ½
22	8	Shapell .10	4	715	9½	8⅞	9⅛	+ ½
63⅝	45⅞	ShellOil 2.40	11	179	61⅝	59	59¼	— 2⅞
25¼	21	ShellT 1.03e	5	1	21	21	21	
23⅛	5⅝	ShellrGl .56	3	103	7½	6⅞	6⅞	— ⅝
24½	14	ShlIGl pf1.40		10	14½	14	14	— ½
34½	14	ShlIGl pf1.35		9	14⅝	14	14½	
51⅝	27⅝	Shorw Wm 2	7	57	30⅛	30⅛	30⅛	+ ⅛
10	5⅞	SiegelH .20e	5	12	5⅞	5⅝	5⅞	+ ⅛
15⅝	10	SierraPc .86	7	55	10½	10¼	10⅜	+ ⅛
27½	15⅞	Signal .60b	7	194	19⅞	18⅞	18⅞	— ⅝
57	36	Signal pf2.20		14	41⅜	41	41	+ 1
24¼	15⅝	Signal pf 1		14	18⅞	18⅛	18⅛	+ ⅛
54	38½	Signode .86a	14	4	41	40¾	41	+ ½
5⅛	2⅞	Simm Prec	7	7	3⅛	3⅛	3⅛	
28	13⅝	Simm .88a	6	85	15⅝	14	14	— 1⅛
60⅝	41⅝	SimPat .33a	34	344	44	41½	41½	— 1⅝
73½	35	Singer 2.60	7	411	39⅛	37¼	37¼	— 2⅝
24⅞	12½	SkaggCo .40	8	147	12½	12	12⅛	
72	52	Skelly Oil 1	18	13	64	63⅛	64	
44	11⅛	SkilCp .67e	5	140	12¼	11⅝	12	— ¼
33⅝	9⅝	Skyline .24	7	133	11⅛	10⅞	10⅞	— ⅛
34½	11⅞	SlaterW .40	8	4	14½	14	14	— ½
22½	10¼	SmithAO .78	4	54	11⅞	11⅛	11⅛	— ⅛
29	15	Smithint .22	25	436	28¾	26½	27⅛	— 1⅝
61⅞	46⅞	Smithkline 2	14	102	50¼	49⅝	49⅝	— ¼
23	10⅝	SmithTr .40	5	8	12⅝	12¼	12½	
25⅝	15⅝	Smucker .80	8	3	15½	15¼	15¼	— ⅛
21¼	12	SolaBas .56	6	58	15⅝	15⅛	15⅛	— ⅛
6⅝	2⅝	Sonest 1.66c		19	2½	2⅝	2⅝	— ⅛
57¼	28⅝	SonyCp .10e	23	733	29⅝	27⅞	28⅛	— 1⅝
		Sony fn.10e		168	27⅝	26	26⅛	
34⅝	25½	SooLin 1.80e	4	22	33	32⅝	32¼	
10	5¼	SOS Con .27	4	17	6½	6⅛	6⅛	+ ⅛
25	15⅛	SCarEG 1.43	9	149	16⅝	16⅛	16⅛	— ⅛
35⅝	29⅝	SCEG pf2.50		2	29⅝	29½	29½	— 2
24	16¼	SoJerIn 1.56	6	4	17¼	17¼	17¼	+ ⅛
20	8⅝	Southdwn In	4	34	11⅝	11	11	— ½
35¼	20½	Sodw pf1.80		2	22⅝	22⅝	22⅝	— ⅛
38¾	27⅛	SoeastBk .76	13	54	29	28½	29	+ ⅜
17½	13⅛	SoastPS 1.28	9	2	13½	13½	13½	— ⅛
28½	17¼	SoCalE 1.56	7	491	19	18½	18⅝	+ ⅛
20⅝	14⅜	SouthCo 1.34	7	920	15⅛	15⅛	15⅛	+ ⅛
40¼	29	SoulGE 2.08	6	7	31	30½	30⅛	+ ⅛
66⅝	42½	SoNRes 1.50	9	54	49½	48⅛	48⅛	— ⅝
45	34¼	SoNETI 2.84	8	32	36½	35⅞	35⅞	— ⅛
53½	49½	SNET pf3.82		3	49½	49½	49½	— ½
44⅛	28	SouPac 2.16	10	153	35⅞	35	35⅛	
50¼	29⅝	SouRy 1.92	10	74	44	43½	43⅝	+ ⅛
7⅛	6¼	Sou Ry pf.50		32	6½	6⅛	6½	
33⅝	24	SouUGs 1.50	8	13	28	27⅝	27⅞	+ ⅛
32¼	13½	Southld .30b	10	121	15⅝	14	14¼	— ⅛
12⅝	7⅛	SwstFor .20	3	53	8⅛	7⅞	8	+ ¼
25½	18½	SwFI pf1.50		20	19⅝	19	19⅝	— ⅛
14⅝	10	SwstPSv .82	9	243	10⅛	10	10⅛	— ⅛
8⅝	5	Spartor .20a	4	5	5⅝	5⅛	5⅛	
31⅝	10⅝	SperrvHut 1	3	93	12	11⅛	11⅞	+ ⅛
51⅝	32½	Sprry H pf 3		5	33	32⅞	32⅝	
56	35⅝	SperryR .66	14	604	45⅝	44	44	— 2
20⅛	17¼	Sprague El	7	199	18⅝	17	17⅛	— 1⅛
15⅝	11	SpringM .60	5	12	12	11⅝	11⅝	— ⅛
38	23	SquarD 1.10	17	x79	26¼	25⅛	25⅛	— ⅝
114⅛	84¾	Squibb 1.62	24	83	88¾	86⅛	86⅛	— ⅜
31⅝	20¼	StaleyM 1.40	7	12	23⅛	23⅛	23⅛	
25⅝	22	StPoor 1.18e	6	64	24⅛	24⅛	24⅛	+ ⅜
55⅝	46½	StBrand 1.83	13	53	48	47⅛	47⅛	
51⅝	49¾	StdBr pf3.50		z230	51½	50¼	51⅛	+ 1½
56⅝	30	StBPaint .25	30	66	35⅞	35⅛	35⅛	— ⅛
37¼	27⅛	StOCal n1.70	7	1261	29⅛	28⅜	29¼	+ ⅛
98¼	76½	StOilInd 2.48	14	319	100¼	98⅞	99	+ ⅞
	84⅛	StOilOh 2.72	35	64	162	160	160	+ 2
81	75	StdOilOh wi		2	81	80	80	— 1
9⅛	5	StPress .21e	4	22	5⅞	5⅝	5⅝	— ⅛
11⅝	8⅞	StPrudnt .66	8	44	9⅛	9	9⅛	
20¼	9	Standex .44	4	43	10½	10¼	10¼	+ ¼
44⅝	27⅝	StanWks .96	9	32	30⅝	29½	29½	+ ¼
16⅛	8⅝	Stanray .60	5	12	8⅝	8⅛	8⅛	— ⅛
25	16¼	Starrett 1	7	x4	19¼	19⅛	19⅛	+ ⅛
38	13⅝	StatMI 1.44e	6	30	15	14½	14½	— ⅛
14	11	StatMS .73e		62	11⅛	10⅞	10⅞	— ⅛
55⅞	35¼	StauffChm 2	8	131	40⅛	38⅛	39⅛	+ ⅛
10¼	6⅛	Sterchi .48b	5	31	6⅛	6⅛	6⅛	— ⅛
37¼	2	SterDrug .60	22	212	28⅛	28⅝	28⅛	
35¼	23⅛	StevensJP 2	4	92	23⅛	23⅛	23⅛	
35⅝	22⅝	StewWa 1.92	7	14	24⅛	24⅛	24⅛	+ ⅜
21¼	13¼	StokeVanC 1	6	36	14⅛	14⅛	14⅛	+ ⅛
14⅛	12½	StokVC pf 1		z100	12⅞	12⅞	12⅞	+ ⅛
80¼	32¼	StoneWeb 2e	15	289	76	73	74⅛	+ 2⅝
73⅝	8⅝	StoneCon .40	5	1	9⅝	9⅝	9⅝	— ⅛
44	12	StorerBdg 1	6	32	14½	13½	13½	— ⅛
16⅝	6⅝	StridRite .65	5	52	7⅝	7	7⅛	+ ⅛
55	25½	StuWor 1.32	3	10	27	26¾	27	+ ½
41¼	21½	StW pfA1.40		33	21½	21	21	— 1
17⅝	1⅛	SuavSh .10p	4	145	2½	1⅛	1⅛	— ⅛
33	14	SubnPro .80	9	84	20	19⅛	19⅛	+ ⅜
10½	6⅝	SuCrest 10e		x2	7⅝	7⅛	7⅛	+ ⅛
25½	14⅝	Sun Chm .40	5	17	15½	15	15⅛	+ ¼
61⅝	42¼	SunOil .98r	12	61	55½	55⅛	55⅛	+ ⅜
52	38¼	Sun O pf2.25		87	50⅛	50	50⅛	+ ⅛
34⅝	17	Sunbeam .90	9	228	21	19¼	19¼	— ⅝
37½	15⅝	Sundstrd .80	14	66	29	26¼	27⅛	+ ⅛
50½	39	Sunds pf3.50		5	41	41	41	+ ½
16⅝	9⅝	SunshM .10e	72	41	12⅝	12	12⅝	+ ⅜
24⅞	13	SupValu .74	6	25	15½	14⅞	14⅞	— ⅜
353	201	Supr Oil 1.40	55	43	295	285	285	— 9½
14⅛	5⅝	SupmkG .20	9	64	7	6⅛	6⅛	— ⅛
33	17	Supm pf1.30		1	17	17	17	
47⅝	16⅝	Superscpe	5	106	24⅝	22⅛	22⅞	— 1
19	10⅛	Sutro 1.60e	6	43	11⅝	10⅝	10⅝	— ⅛
10⅛	5⅞	Swank .68a	5	207	6⅝	5¼	5⅝	— ½
39⅝	20¼	Sybron .72	15	51	29⅛	27½	28	+ ⅝
62	40½	Sybrn pf2.40		5	45	48⅛	48⅛	+ 1
15⅝	7⅝	Systron Don	6	10	8⅝	8⅛	8⅛	— ⅛
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58⅝	16⅝	Taft Brd .60	6	128	17⅝	16	16	— 1⅛
23	5⅝	Talcott .27p		35	6⅝	6⅛	6⅝	+ ⅛
31⅛	5	Talley .63	5	86	5⅞	5¼	5⅝	— ½
17⅝	8⅝	Tajley pfB 1		15	9⅝	9⅛	9⅛	— ⅛
27¼	13¼	TampaE .88	8	270	15⅝	14⅝	15⅛	+ 1
49⅞	16⅝	Tandy Corp	8	149	21⅝	20⅛	20⅛	— ½
23	6½	Tappan .30	4	20	8⅛	7⅝	7⅝	— ½
21¼	9⅝	Technicon	23	9	15	14⅛	14⅛	— ⅛
56⅝	37⅞	Tektronx .20	17	149	42¾	41¼	41⅝	— 1⅛
19⅛	4⅝	Telecor .25	5	35	5⅝	5	5	
20½	9½	Teledyn .59t	4	175	11½	11	11⅛	— ⅛
37⅝	3⅛	Teleprmpt	5	201	4½	4⅛	4⅛	— ⅛
9	2⅝	Telex Cp		109	3⅝	3¼	3¼	
20⅝	18⅞	Tenneco 1.44	8	281	22⅛	21⅝	22⅛	— ⅛
8⅝	3⅝	Tenneco wi A		135	4⅛	4	4⅛	— ⅛
110¼	72½	Tennc pf5.50		7	86	84	84	— 1⅛
49½	24	Tesoro .10e	12	550	47⅝	45⅛	45⅛	— 1⅛
43⅛	25	Texaco 1.76	6	1058	29⅛	27⅛	27⅛	— 1
61⅝	38⅝	TexETr 1.58	14	94	49⅛	45⅛	45⅛	— 1⅛
40	22⅝	TexGsT 1.64	6	282	24	23½	24	+ ¼
39⅝	23	TxGs pf1.87		1	23¼	23⅛	23⅛	— ⅛
33⅝	17½	Texasglf .76	16	400	30⅛	28⅛	29	— 1⅛
27½	16	TexasInd 1b	6	32	17⅛	17	17	— ¼
137⅞	83	TexInst .68	31	600	104⅝	99	97¾	— 3½
39	10½	TexOilG .01	17	143	17½	16	16	— 1⅛
27⅝	16⅝	TexPLd .9e	22	18	20½	20⅛	20⅛	+ ⅛
34½	20½	TexUt 1.04	12	430	23½	23	23	— ⅛
	8¼	Texfl Ind	3	80	9⅝	9	9	— ⅛
34⅝	16½	Textron 1	8	107	22½	22⅛	22⅛	+ ⅛
48½	28⅝	Textr pf2.08		8	30½	30	30	
37⅝	19⅝	Textr pf1.40		3	22⅝	22⅛	22⅝	+ ⅝
22	8⅝	Thiokol .50	5	74	11	10⅝	10⅝	— ⅛
65½	43⅝	ThomBet .64	37	26	47	46	46⅛	+ 1
27⅝	8	Thomln .40b	5	31	8⅝	8⅛	8⅛	+ ⅛
24⅛	9⅝	ThompJW 1	4	41	10¼	10	10	— ⅛
12	6	ThriftDg .37	6	50	6⅝	6¼	6⅝	
23⅛	10⅝	TI Corp 1.40	6	49	19½	18⅛	18⅛	+ ⅛
43⅛	33	TidwatM .52	17	49	40½	39½	39½	— 1⅝
60⅛	26⅝	Time In 1.90	5	69	29⅝	27	27	— 2⅛
25⅞	16⅝	TimeMir .32	10	106	18⅛	17⅝	17¾	— ⅛
42⅝	30½	Timken 1.80a	6	127	32⅛	32⅛	31	— ⅛
25	10⅛	TishRlt .40b	109	30	16⅛	15⅝	15⅝	— ⅛
9⅝	5⅝	Tobin Pkg		3	5⅞	5⅞	5⅞	
23⅛	12	TodShp .20p	30	28	15⅝	15⅛	15⅛	
30⅝	22⅝	ToledE 1.92	7	60	25	24⅛	24⅛	— ½
20⅝	10⅛	TonkaCp .40	7	20	14⅛	14⅛	14⅛	+ 1
46	15⅝	ToolRh 1.14t	9	92	18⅝	17⅝	17⅞	— ⅝
37⅝	6⅛	ToolRol .40b	9	16	7⅛	7	7	
48½	28⅝	TraneCo .86	8	38	34⅝	32⅝	32⅝	— 1⅛
44	26	TranUn 1.44	13	49	41⅛	39⅝	39⅝	— 1⅛
42⅛	13	Trans W Air	4	203	16	15	15	— ⅛
29⅛	18	TWA pf 2		27	19⅛	19⅛	19⅛	
15⅛	5⅝	TrnWF .16e	3	28	6⅝	5⅞	6⅛	+ ⅛
17⅝	8⅛	Transam .59	6	434	9	8⅝	8⅝	— ⅛
128	73	Trans pf4.55		2	75	74½	75	+ ⅛
23⅛	18⅛	Trainc 1.65e		43	19⅛	18⅞	19	— ¼
15	6⅛	Transcn .43	5	50	7⅝	6⅞	6⅞	— ⅝
40⅛	26½	Travelers 1	10	260	35¼	34½	34½	+ ½
50⅝	36⅛	Travelr pf 2		31	41⅛	40⅝	41	+ 1⅛
34⅛	21	TriCon 2.81e		115	24⅝	24	24	— ¼
35⅛	31⅝	TriCn pf2.50		3	32⅝	32⅝	32⅝	— ⅛
37	21⅛	TriSM 2.92e	7	46	23⅝	23	23	— ⅝
17⅝	11⅛	Trianind .95	6	10	12⅝	12¼	12⅝	— ⅛
21	11	TrianPlc .40	3	9	12	12	12	+ ¼
27⅞	16	Trinity .50	9	34	25¼	24¼	24¼	— 1
57⅛	16	Tropicana	19	81	22⅝	21	21	— 1⅛
54⅛	17½	TRW In 1.12	6	215	20⅝	19½	19½	— ⅛
82½	55	TRW pf4.40		4	57⅛	57⅛	57⅛	— ⅝
69⅛	55	TRW pf4.40		29	59⅛	58⅛	58⅛	+ ½
15⅛	10⅝	TucsonG .84	6	51	12	11⅝	11⅝	— ⅛
13⅝	5	TwenCe 15e	6	193	6⅛	5⅛	5⅛	— ⅛
25¼	11⅝	TylerCp .20	4	121	14⅝	10⅝	14	— ⅛
		U						
34½	15⅝	UAL Inc	11	378	20⅝	19⅞	20	— ⅛
33½	16	UAL pf.40		4	23⅛	20⅛	20¼	+ ⅛
22¼	14⅛	UARCO 1.10	6	43	15½	15⅛	15⅛	— ⅛
19	13⅝	UGI Cp 1.32	7	34	13⅞	13⅝	13⅝	
21⅛	10	UMC Ind .96	5	130	10⅝	10⅛	10⅛	— ⅛
11¼	7⅛	Unarco .40b	4	15	7⅛	7⅛	7⅛	— ⅛
55⅛	41½	UnNV 2.60e	5	1	41⅛	41⅛	41⅛	+ ⅛
62¼	35⅛	U Camp .46	15	343	55⅛	55⅛	55⅛	
51⅛	29⅛	UnCarb 2.10	6	556	32¼	31⅛	31⅛	— ⅞
41⅛	14⅛	UnCom 1.33	5	57	15⅛	15	15⅛	— ⅛
12¼	4⅝	Union Corp	11	61	7⅝	7	7	— ⅛
18⅝	14¼	Un Elec 1.28	7	152	14⅝	14⅛	14½	
106	93	UnEl 7ipf		1	94	94	94	+ 1
100¼	90½	Un El pf7.44		1	90	90	90	— 3
62½	54	Un El pf4.50		z200	54	53⅛	54	
27⅛	2⅛	Un Fidelity	7	56	2⅞	2⅝	2⅝	— ¼
49⅞	32⅛	UnOCal 1.70	9	412	46⅝	46	46½	— 1½
64¼	46½	UOCa pf2.50		137	62⅛	61	61	— 1½
87½	51½	UPacCp 1.40	16	270	86½	82⅛	84½	— 4⅛
15½	9⅝	UnPac pf.47		33	15	14½	14⅝	
40	21⅛	Unionam .44	8	x16	22½	22	22	
16	7⅛	Uniroyal .75	5	163	8⅛	7⅝	7⅞	— ⅛
106½	89	Uniryl pf 8		z260	91	89½	91	+ 1
46⅛	22½	Unit Air 1.80	4	230	24⅛	23	23	— 1½
12⅞	6	Unit Brands	5	75	8⅛	7⅝	7½	— ½
15½	12½	UBrd pf1.20		9	12⅞	12⅝	12⅝	
10	7½	UnitCp .73e		17	7⅝	7⅝	7⅝	+ ¼
15	5⅛	UnitFin Cal	7	56	6⅛	5⅝	5⅝	— ⅛
31	17⅝	UnitGas .92	6	12	19¼	19	19	— ⅛
34⅛	25⅛	U Illum 2.22	7	13	26⅛	25⅛	25⅛	— ⅛
9⅛	5	Unitlnd .34	4	27	5⅝	5	5	— ½
32⅝	5	Unitlnn .10	5	20	5⅝	5⅛	5½	— ⅛
28⅝	15⅝	UJerBk 1.04	8	23	16	15⅞	16	
24⅝	17¼	UnMM 1.30	4	44	17⅝	17⅛	17⅛	— ⅛
20½	6	Un Nuclr		171	13⅛	12⅝	13	+ ⅛
3¼	1½	UnitPk Min		15	2	1⅞	1⅞	
27⅝	10⅛	UnRefng .32	5	12	14⅛	13⅞	13⅞	
44⅛	32½	USFidG 2.40	9	72	35⅞	35⅛	35⅛	— ⅛
39⅛	18⅛	USFor 6.05e		32	21⅛	20⅛	20⅛	— ⅛
24⅞	11⅛	US Frgt 1.40	6	114	14⅞	14	14⅛	— ⅛
27⅛	17⅛	USGyps 1.60	6	160	18⅛	17⅛	17⅛	— ½
33⅛	21⅛	USGy pf1.80		20	22⅛	21⅛	22	— 1
25⅛	3⅛	USHome .16	2	255	4⅛	4⅛	4⅛	+ ⅛
21⅞	7⅛	US Ind .65	3	339	8⅛	7⅞	7⅞	— ⅛
35⅛	15⅛	USLeasg .24	13	31	17	17	17	— ½
16⅛	9⅛	US Rlty 1.36	10	28	9⅝	9⅛	9⅝	
23⅛	10⅛	US Shoe .95	6	74	11⅛	11	11	— ⅛
37⅛	25⅛	USSteel 1.60	6	442	33⅛	32⅛	32⅛	— ⅛
20	15⅛	USTobac .76	9	30	10⅛	10⅛	10⅛	+ ⅛
23⅝	15	UniTel 1.04	10	84	16⅛	15⅞	16	— ⅛
7⅛	1⅛	UnITel wi		63	2⅛	2½	2½	
30	19⅛	UnTl 2pf1.50		26	21⅛	21	21	— ⅛
34⅛	20	UnTel pf1.50		3	23⅛	23⅛	23⅛	— ⅛
15⅛	6	Unitrode Cp	8	57	7⅛	7⅛	7⅛	— ⅛
104⅛	72⅛	Upjohn .88	38	213	89	85⅛	85⅛	— 2½
37⅛	27⅛	USLIFE .28	13	152	29⅛	28⅛	28⅛	— ⅛
14⅛	10⅛	USLInc .93e		x9	11⅛	10⅛	10⅛	— ⅛
23⅛	15	USM stp .60	4	33	16⅛	16⅛	16⅛	— ¼
33⅛	26	USM pf2.10		6	26⅛	26	26	
20	16⅛	USM pf1.50		z50	17⅛	17	17	— ½
57	27⅛	Utah In .44a	30	277	55⅛	53	54⅛	— ⅛
38⅛	30⅛	UtahPL 2.32	8	44	30⅛	30⅛	33⅛	+ ⅛
37⅛	23	UV Ind 1a	4	51	29⅛	27⅛	27⅛	— 2⅛
29	23⅛	UV In pf1.26		6	23⅛	20⅛	20⅛	+ ⅛
		V						
19½	9⅛	Varian .05e	11	154	13	10⅞	11⅛	— ⅛
20⅛	7⅛	VCA Cp .44	4	84	8⅛	7⅝	7⅝	— ⅛
34⅝	21½	Veedr 1.72a	6	36	26½	25	25	— 1
15	6	VendoCo .40	7	23	6¼	6⅛	6¼	
17	7	Venice .20	5	20	9½	8¾	9½	+ 1
15⅛	12½	VestSe 1.14e		46	14	13⅞	13⅞	— ⅛
35⅞	17	Velco Offsh	38	165	34	32	32	— 2
34⅛	15⅛	VF Corp .64	8	56	18½	17⅛	17⅛	— 1⅛
20	4⅛	Viacom Int	7	88	5⅛	4⅛	4⅛	— ⅛
10⅛	7	VictCmp .50	8	37	8	7⅛	8	+ ⅛
23⅛	13⅛	VaEPw 1.38	6	656	14⅛	14⅛	14⅛	— ⅛
114⅛	106	VaEP pf8.84		z50	107	107	107	— 1
105½	95	VaEP pf7.72		z60	96⅛	95⅛	96⅛	
102⅛	90⅛	VaEP pf7.45		z10	92	92	92	
73⅛	63	VaE&P pf 5		z130	63⅛	63⅛	63⅛	+ ⅛
67⅛	60	VaEP pf4.80		z30	59⅛	59⅛	59⅛	— ⅛
19⅛	3	Vornado 9.7t	5	188	3⅛	3⅛	3⅛	— ⅛
22⅛	13⅛	VSI Corp 5.2	5	14	14	13⅛	13⅛	
29⅛	20⅛	VulMat 1.40	6	19	23⅛	23	23⅛	+ 1
17⅛	10	VWR Un 6.4	6 13	14	12⅛	14	12⅛	— ⅛
17⅛	10	VWR Un .64	6	14	13⅛	12⅛	12⅛	— ⅛
		W						
44⅞	29½	Wachova 76.	14	27	32¾	31⅞	32⅜	+ ⅞
96⅛	63⅛	Wach pf22.0		2	69	68½	68½	+ ½
33⅛	15⅛	WacRl 1.44e	7	40	16⅞	16⅝	16⅝	+ ⅛
22⅛	12⅛	Walgreen 1	6	39	14	13⅞	14	
57½	49⅛	WkrA 140.a	14	33	51¾	51½	51¾	+ ¾
25⅛	14⅛	Wall Bus .45	10	3	16	16	16	
18⅛	9⅛	WallMu 6.0a	3	14	9⅝	9½	9½	
32	21	WalM pf1.70		1	20½	20½	20½	— 1
34⅛	14	WalMar .05e	17	17	15¼	14⅞	14⅞	— ¼
33⅛	12	Wang Labs	17	63	19¾	18¼	18½	— 1½
12	4½	Ward Foods		27	4⅛	4½	4¼	+ ⅛
20¼	9⅛	Warnaco 8.0	3	55	9½	8⅝	8¾	— ½
39⅛	9	WrnCom 40.	4	641	11	10	10	— ½
133⅛	47¼	WrnC pf42.5		3	48	48	48	+ ¼
78	19¼	WrnC pf1.25		2	20½	20¼	20¼	— ¾
54⅛	35⅝	WarnL .72a	22	419	39¾	38¼	38¼	— 1⅛
43⅛	22	Warn S 1.20	11	157	36	35½	35¾	— ¼
27⅝	20	WashGs 1.58	6	41	21⅝	20⅞	21½	
22⅛	17⅛	WasWP 1.44	8	64	18⅝	18	18	— ½
17⅛	12½	Waste Mgmt	16	285	15¼	14½	14⅝	— ⅝
41⅛	16⅛	WatknJ .05e	11	47	17⅛	16¾	16¾	— ⅛
11⅛	5	WayGos 6.0	5	x5	5⅛	5⅛	5⅛	+ ⅛
6⅛	3½	Wean Unit		22	5	4⅝	4⅝	
11⅛	7⅛	WeanUnit pf		15	8⅝	8⅛	8⅛	— ⅛
11⅛	5¼	Weathrd .40	4	11	6⅛	5⅞	5⅞	— ⅛
8¼	2⅛	Webb Del E	3	96	3⅛	3½	3½	— ¼
17⅛	6⅛	WeilMcL 5.4	4	17	6⅞	6¼	6⅞	
21⅛	12⅛	WeisMkt .058		5	13⅛	13⅛	13⅛	— ⅛
2⅛	⅞	Welbilt Corp		13	1	15-16	15-16	
29⅛	19⅛	WellFgo .96	9	84	22⅛	21⅛	21⅛	— ⅛
25⅛	15⅛	WIFM 21.1e	7	20	17½	17	17	— ⅛
21⅛	7⅛	WellRG 6.8a	3	14	8⅛	8	8	
18⅛	10⅛	WescoF 4.0a	5	4	10½	10⅛	10½	+ ½
25⅛	16⅛	WestctTr 7.5	8	8	22⅛	22⅛	22⅛	+ ⅛
30⅛	19	WIPtPep 2a	5	41	22⅛	22⅛	22⅛	+ ⅛
14⅛	6⅛	WnAirL .25e	6	187	9⅛	8½	8⅛	— ⅛
37⅛	26⅛	WnBnc 1.40	7	206	26⅛	25⅛	25⅛	— ⅛
14⅛	6⅛	Wn Pac Ind	6	69	7⅛	6⅛	6⅛	— ⅛
49⅛	12	WUnion 14.0	3	742	12⅛	11⅛	11⅛	— ⅛
99	44	WnUn pf4.60		3	45	44	44	— 1
47⅛	29⅛	WestgEl .97	14	855	33⅛	31⅛	31⅛	— 1⅛
64	54	Wst E pf3.80		z60	54⅛	54⅛	54⅛	
40⅛	19⅛	Wstvco 1.10	8	110	33⅛	32⅛	32⅛	+ ½
31⅛	16⅛	Weybrg 1.28	5	18	17⅛	17⅛	17⅛	— ⅛
82⅛	44⅛	Weyerh .86a	15	314	80⅛	79⅛	79⅛	+ ⅛
39⅛	34⅛	Weyrhsr wi		39	40⅛	39⅛	39⅛	+ ¼
23¼	9⅛	WhelFry .40	9	x77	12	11⅛	11⅛	
21⅛	10⅛	WheelPitt St	5	105	12	11⅛	11⅛	+ ¼
64⅛	55	WhelPit pf 6		z100	55	55	55	
53⅛	44⅛	WhelPit pf 5		z210	46	44⅛	45	+ ⅛
37⅛	23⅛	Whirlpol .80	10	144	25⅛	24⅛	24⅛	— ⅛
21⅛	9⅛	WhitCon .60	3	180	10⅛	9⅛	9⅛	— ⅛
41⅛	34	WhitC pfC 3		7	37⅛	37	37	— ⅛
16	8⅛	White Motor	6	98	10⅛	9⅛	9⅛	— ⅛
7⅛	2	Whittaker	37	262	2⅛	2⅛	2⅛	
28⅛	11⅛	WickesCrp 1	5	409	12⅛	11⅛	11⅛	— ⅛
8	5⅛	WiebtSt .25b	5	7	5⅛	5⅛	5⅛	— ⅛
40⅛	17⅛	WillRoss .48	21	205	32⅛	31⅛	31⅛	+ ⅛
72⅛	39	Williams Ko	16	476	71⅛	70	71	
53⅛	19	Wms Co wt		146	51⅛	50	51	— ⅛
65	35¼	Wms C pf.80		3	63	63	63	
41⅛	29⅛	WinnDx 1.26	17	51	37⅛	37	37	+ ⅛
48⅛	35⅛	WinnDix B		4	44⅛	44⅛	44⅛	+ 1
27⅛	3	Winnebago	8	284	3⅛	3⅛	3⅛	— ⅛
25⅛	21	WisEl P 1.72	9	46	24⅛	23⅛	23⅛	— ⅛
105	93	WisE pf7.75		z30	98	98	98	
18	14⅛	WiscPS 1.24	8	34	15⅛	14⅛	15⅛	+ ⅛
24⅛	15⅛	Witco 1.04	5	12	17	16⅛	16⅛	— ⅛
7⅛	2⅛	WolvW .05p	37	76	3	2⅛	2⅛	— ⅛
19⅛	7⅛	Wometco .50	6	20	9	8⅛	8⅛	
19⅛	9⅛	WoodsCp .48	5	16	10⅛	10⅛	10⅛	— ⅛
31⅛	17⅛	Wolwth 1.20	5	247	19⅛	18⅛	18⅛	— ⅛
47⅛	30⅛	Wolw pf2.2		3	32⅛	32⅛	32⅛	
7⅛	3⅛	World Arwy	5	51	4⅛	4	4	
68⅛	55	Wrigly 2.40a	10	x22	55⅛	54	54	— 1
17⅛	6⅛	Wurlitzr .80	10	26	8⅛	7⅛	8	— ⅛
11⅛	3	Wyly Corp		86	3⅛	3	3⅛	
		X						
170	121⅛	XeroxCp 1	31	678	134	130⅛	130⅛	—3⅛
28½	14½	Xtra 1.57t	5	64	19⅝	18¼	18¼	— ⅛
		Y						
14⅛	9¼	YngSDr .30e	8	21	11¼	10⅞	10⅞	
		Z						
43½	15	ZaleCorp .72	6	115	15½	15	15⅛	— ⅛
37¼	19¼	Zapata .10e	6	110	29⅛	28	28	— 1⅛
29¾	4½	Zayre Corp	2	193	5¼	5	5	— ⅛
56	25⅛	ZenithR 1.52	8	301	28⅛	26⅛	26⅛	— 1⅛
20⅛	9	Zurn Ind .28	9	71	10⅛	9⅛	10	

z—Sales in full.

Unless otherwise noted, rates of dividends in the foregoing table are annual disbursements based on the last quarterly or semi-annual declaration. Special or extra dividends or payments not designated as regular are identified in the following footnotes.

a—Also extra or extras. b—Annual rate plus stock dividend. c—Liquidating dividend. e—Declared or paid in preceding 12 months. h—Declared or paid after stock dividend or split up. k—Declared or paid this year, an accumulative issue with dividends in arrears. n—New issue. p—Paid this year, dividend omitted, deferred or no action taken at last dividend meeting. r—Declared or paid in preceding 12 months plus stock dividend. t—Paid in stock in preceding 12 months, estimated cash value on ex-dividend or ex-distribution date.

Tokyo Exchange

Dec. 11, 1973

	Price Yen		Price Yen
Asahi Glass	277	Matsu El. Wks.	445
Canon Camera	237	Mitsubi Hvy. Ind.	145
Dai Nip. Print.	255	Mitsubi Corp.	442
Fuji Bank	—	Mitsui Co.	457
Fuji Photo	260	Mitsukoshi	453
Hitachi	145	Nippon Elec.	165
Honda Motor	471	Sharp	254
C. Itoh	659	Shiseido	903
Japan Air Lines	1,870	Sony Corp.	3,500
Kansai El. P.	765	Sumitomo Bk.	453
Kao Soap	278	Taisho Marine	379
Kirin Brewery	273	Takeda Chem.	212
Komatsu	219	Teijin	322
Kubota I. Wks.	340	Tokyo Marine	432
Matsu E. Ind.	447	Toray	163
		Toyota Motor	405

Market Summary

Most Actives—New York

Dec. 11, 1973

	Sales	C'ose	N.C.
Gen Motors	253,500	50⅛	+ ¼
Itek Corp	231,500	12¼	—9½
Kresge SS	176,900	30	—2⅞
Gulf Oil	171,100	22¾	— ¾
Chrysler	157,500	17	+ ⅜
Airco Inc	133,000	17	+1⅝
Brist Myer	132,600	43½	—3
Brit Pet	127,000	13⅝	— ½
Am Tel&Tel	125,200	48⅛	— ⅜
StdOilCal n	120,100	29⅛	+ ⅛
Ford Mot	116,400	42⅝	— ¼
Texaco Inc	116,800	27⅞	—1
Ramada In	107,500	5⅞	— ⅛
City Invest	105,400	10	
Allied Chem	103,600	45⅛	—4

	Today	Prev. day
Volume (in millions)	20.70	18.57
Advances	510	1063
Declines	1029	471
Unchanged	317	279
Total issues	1856	1853
New 1973 highs	23	18
New 1973 lows	95	85

Most Actives—American

	Sales	Close	N.C.
Warn Cpf C	54,500	2⅝	— ⅛
Syntex	43,300	108½	—5
Houst Oil M	41,900	57⅛	—3⅝
Std Mot A	40,100	5⅞	— ⅛
McCull Oil	34,600	4⅞	— ½
Kaiser Ind	25,900	5⅞	— ⅞
RapidA wt	25,500	3	— ¼
Con Oil Gas	25,300	6¼	— ⅞
Loehmann	26,300	6	— ⅛
Buttes Gas	25,300	30⅝	—1⅝
Approx total stock sales		3,170,000	
Stock sales year ago		3,954,140	

American Stock Index:

High	Low	Close	N.C.
93.67	90.45	91.03	—1.05

Dow Jones Averages

	Open	High	Low	Close	Net
30 Ind	853.94	861.07	833.80	834.18	—16.95
20 Trn	178.97	181.52	175.87	177.42	— 0.89
15 Util	89.31	90.27	87.46	88.09	— 0.77
65 Stk	266.65	259.37	263.33	251.83	— 3.89

Standard & Poor's

	High	Low	Close	N.C.
425 Industrials	111.12	107.17	107.62	—2.26
15 Railroads	42.03	40.80	41.19	—0.62
60 Utilities	47.31	45.94	46.27	—0.32
500 Stocks	99.09	95.62	96.04	—1.97

NYSE Index

	High	Low	Close	N.C.
Composite	52.43	51.20	51.20	—0.96
Industrials	57.62	56.09	56.39	—1.22
Transportation	35.66	34.83	34.83	—0.34
Utility	33.96	33.64	33.64	—0.27
Finance	64.65	63.63	63.68	—0.39

Odd-Lot Trading in N.Y.

Shares

	Buy	Sales	*Short
Dec. 10	431,512	445,616	9,507
Dec 9	494,057	429,826	7,961
Dec. 6	373,250	497,961	10,742
Dec. 5	312,935	487,855	9,705
Dec. 4	320,797	508,946	11,108
Dec. 3	332,916	552,650	15,267

*These totals are included in the sales figures.

Tuesday's New Highs and Lows

NEW HIGHS—23

AMetCIx pf, Archer Danl, Beech Airc, Bucy Erie, Comb Engin, Cont Oil, Dravo Corp, Dressr Ind, Dresser pf, Dressr pfB, Fost Wheel, Gard Denv, Hughes Tool, Ing Rand, Ing Rand pf, Joy Mfg, MAPCO, McDermot, Pullman n, Schlmbrgr, SEDCO Inc, StdOil Ind, Weyrhsr wi

NEW LOWS—95

Addressog, Alberto Cul, Am Airlin, Am Shipbdg, AmT&T pfA, Amrep Corp, Amstar pf, Angelica, ArcataN pf, Aro Corp, Assd DGds, Avis Inc, Avon Prod, Baker Ind, BanCal Tr, BankofVa, Bliss Laug, Brist Myer, Cascde NGs, CCI Corp, Ceco Corp, Chesebrgh, ChrisC cvpf, Cluett Pea, CmE 7.24pf, ConEd 6pf, ConFds pfA, CnPw 7.45pf, Crocker Nat., DetE 5.50pf, Dexter Cp, Diebold In, DiGiorgio, Dillinghm, Falstaff, Fareh Mfg, Feder Dev, ForeMcK pf, Gen Steel, GF BusEqt, Gillette Co, GrtLkDred, GrnGnt pf, Grolier Inc, Hobart Mfg, Intlndst pf, Interst Str, Itek Corp, IU Int pf, KC Soulnd, Kidde pfB, Kidde pfA, Levi Straus, Ligg Myers, MacDonal, Magnavox, Marathn Mf, McGrw Hill, Melv Shoe, Meredith Cp, Metromed, NoNG 5.80pf, NSPw 4.1 pf, Northrop pf, Oxford Ind, Pac TelTel, Petrolane pf, PhEl 4.68pf, PhilVanH, Pickwck Int, PSEG 9.62pf, PSEG 6.80pf, PuerR Cem, Rite Aid, Seagrave, Simp Pat, Smucker J, Sony Corp, SCarEG pf, SoeastP Svc, StalMut Sec, Sterchi Bro, StuWor pfA, Sutro Mtg, Swank Inc, Taft Brdcst, UnEl 7.44pf, UnEl 4.50pf, VCA Corp, VaEP 4.80pf, WallMurr pf, Warnaco, Wn Bancorp, Wstn Union, Wrigley

U.S. Commodity Prices

NEW YORK, Dec. 11.—Cash prices in primary markets as registered today in New York were:

Commodity and unit	Tues.	Year ago
FOODS		
Cocoa, Accra, lb.	•.65½	•.38⅝
Coffee 4 Santos, lb.	•.70	•.57½
TEXTILES		
Printcloth 64-60 38½ yd.	.50	.21
METALS		
Steel billets (Pitt.) ton	132.00	126.00
Iron 2 Fdry Phila. ton	87.92	83.36
Steel scrap No 1 hvy Pitt.	78-79	42-43
Lead spot, lb	18½-19	14½-15
Copper elec. lb	68.15-68¼	50½-¾
Tin (Straits), lb.	3.26	1.75
Zinc E. St. L. basis, lb.	20½-22	18
Silver N.Y. oz	310.5	1.87¾
COMMODITY Indices		
Moody's index (base 100 Dec. 31, 1931)	698.3	472.7

•—Nominal

NEW YORK FUTURES

Dec. 11, 1973

World sugar No. 11: March 10.74-70, May 10.07-02, July 9.40-42, Sept. 8.80, Oct. 8.55, March 8.12, May 7.80.

Wool: Dec. 246.0 b, March 250.5 b, May 249.0 b, July 248.0.

Cocoa: Dec. 58.75-60, March 52.31-44, May 51.30-40, July 50.50-20, Sept. 49.80-35, Dec. 47.75-15, March 47 02-07

Copper: Dec 103.75, Jan. 97.20, March 85.20, May 80.70, July 77.90, Sept. 76.50, Oct. 75.90, Dec. 74.60, Jan. 74.00.

Orange juice: Jan. 56.15, March 57.00, May 57.60 b, July 58.00 b.

Potatoes: March 8.30, April 8.66, May 9.50, Nov. 5.50.

Silver: Dec. 312.00, Jan. 312.70, March 315.80, May 317.60, July 321.20, Dec. 328.80, Jan. 324.50, March 336.40.

b—Bid. a—Asked. n—Nominal

COTTON No. 2:

	Open	High	Low	Close	Ch.
March	83.47	83.47	81.50	82.65	+116
May	82.70	81.35	79.70	79.70	+ 55
July	73.35	78.35	76.73	77.73	+ 35
Oct.	67.00	67.30	67.80	68.45	— 35
Dec.	62.50	63.63	63.00	62.55	— 20
March	62.90	63.10	62.85	B62.50	— 23
May	61.85	61.85	61.85	B62.05	+ 5

(b) Bid (a) Asked

CHICAGO FUTURES

	Open	High	Low	Close	Prev Close
WHEAT					
Dec	5.55	5.63	5.45	5.63	5.43
Mar	5.32	5.34½	5.24	5.43½	5.24
May	5.10	5.24½	5.07	5.24½	5.05
Jul	4.40	4.51	4.35	4.50	4.35
Sep	4.37	4.50	4.35	4.48	4.33
CORN					
Dec	2.65	2.69	2.62	2.69	2.61
Mar	2.66½	2.75	2.67½	2.75	2.66
May	2.71	2.77½	2.70½	2.77	2.69½
Jul	2.72½	2.78¼	2.71½	2.76¼	2.70½
Sep	2.65½	2.71	2.64	2.71	2.63
Dec	2.51½	2.59	2.51	2.58½	2.50½
Mar	2.55	2.61¼	2.54	2.61¼	2.53½
SOYBEANS					
Jan	6.18	6.30	6.12	6.28	6.16
Mar	6.18	6.36	6.17	6.35	6.23
May	6.24	6.37½	6.21	6.38	6.24
Jul	6.32	6.42	6.24	6.41	6.27
Aug	6.21	6.35	6.20	6.34½	6.21
Sep	6.17	6.27	6.14	6.27	6.17
Nov	6.12	6.23	6.08	6.22	6.11
Jan	6.12	6.25	6.11	6.24	6.13
SOYBEAN OIL					
Dec	25.50	27.45	26.25	27.45	27.00
Jan	24.00	25.33	23.80	25.16	24.35
Mar	20.40	22.40	21.30	22.16	21.70
May	19.80	20.45	19.45	20.25	20.20
Jul	19.10	19.80	19.00	19.60	19.30
Aug	18.80	19.35	18.75	19.16	18.80
Sep	18.55	18.90	18.30	18.90	18.50
Oct	18.00	18.10	17.80	18.00	17.80
SOYBEAN MEAL					
Dec	190.00	192.00	187.50	191.50	187.50
Jan	194.30	196.00	189.00	194.00	188.50
Mar	185.00	187.50	182.00	187.50	182.50
May	185.00	183.00	178.50	182.50	180.00
Jul	180.50	183.50	178.00	181.00	179.00
Aug	—	—	—	181.00	178.00
Sep	—	—	—	181.00	177.00
Oct	173.00	177.00	175.00	177.00	173.00

b-Bid; a-Asked; n-Nominal.

SILVER					
Dec	312.20	312.50	308.70	312.50	313.00
Feb	315.00	316.00	312.00	314.30	316.70
Apr	318.00	319.50	314.40	317.60	319.50
Jun	321.30	322.30	316.10	319.30	321.00
Aug	325.00	326.50	317.60	320.00	321.80
Oct	321.50	322.70	322.10	321.50	322.50
Dec	324.30	324.50	323.20	322.50	324.50
Feb	321.50	322.20	322.00	323.50	325.50

LIVE BEEF CATTLE					
Dec	38.10	39.10	37.20	37.75	b38.20
Feb	45.80	45.80	45.05	45.40	46.10
Apr	48.25	48.60	47.47	48.55	b48.47
Jun	48.65	47.20	47.60	49.05	b48.57
Aug	47.70	48.50	46.80	49.50	b47.75
Oct	46.22	47.90	46.02	b47.90	46.90

Sales: Dec 1731; Feb 2772; April 2432; June 1639; Aug 229; Oct 23.

SHELL EGGS					
Dec	65.25	66.30	64.45	65.00	66.00
Jan	56.50	56.65	59.00	56.20	56.50
Feb	52.00	52.00	50.70	51.50	51.75
Mar	49.60	50.00	48.80	49.90	a49.60
Apr	49.60	48.00	47.25	47.25	47.80
May	45.75	45.95	45.00	45.50	45.45
Jun	—	—	—	n46.45	46.45

Sales Dec 1010; Ja n1270; Feb 144; Mar 105; Apr 12; May 16; Jun 0.

LIVE HOGS					
Dec	42.66	42.65	41.50	a42.18	b42.97
Feb	45.30	45.50	44.55	45.30	45.95
Apr	44.40	44.60	43.55	44.45	44.92
Jun	49.10	46.75	45.35	46.60	b46.37
Jul	46.80	47.50	46.10	47.45	47.16
Aug	44.50	46.70	44.40	46.70	b45.20
Oct	43.75	44.25	43.50	44.25	a44.00
Dec	44.80	44.10	42.50	44.00	b44.00

Sales: Dec 840; Feb 1542; April 836; June 225; July 100; Aug 36; Oct 15; Dec 8.

FROZEN PORK BELLIES					
Feb	64.05	65.45	63.50	65.50	b64.87
Mar	64.00	65.10	63.22	65.00	b64.52
May	64.00	65.50	63.55	65.47	b64.85
Jul	63.75	65.60	63.70	65.60	b64.50
Aug	62.50	64.30	62.25	b64.30	b63.10
Feb	56.00	56.70	55.00	a56.30	b55.60

Sales: Feb 3228; March 319; May 234; July 192; Aug 109; Feb 2.

Open interest: Feb 3828; March 1783; May 874; July 858; Aug 257; Feb 163.

b—Bid; a—Asked; n—Nominal.

European Gold Markets

Dec. 11, 1973

	Open	Close	N.C.
London Fix	104.75	104.16	—1.35
Zurich	104.75	104.00	—1.75
Paris (12.5 kilo)	103.89	104.66	—1.37

U.S. dollars per ounce.

Eurodollars

Dec. 11, 1973

	Bid	Ask	Change Bid
7 Day Fix	9 3/4	9 7/8	— 1/8
One Month	10 15/16	11 1/16	— 1/16
3 Months	10 14/16	10 13/16	— 3/16
6 Months	10 3/8	10 1/2	— 1/8
One Year	9 11/16	9 13/16	——

COMMODITY FUTURES

SYNOMA manages trading for individual accounts of $15,000 or more. Our system of trading converts speculation to investing yet retains liquidity.

Synoma Trading Company
Commodity Futures Specialists

35 Rue des Paquis, Case Postale Cornavin, CH-1211, Geneva 2 (Switzerland).

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I have/have not traded commodities. 17



NOT EVERYONE AGREES on the best way to drink Jack Daniel's. But we see no cause for disagreement.

Some say the less you add to a glass of Jack Daniel's the more you enjoy its taste. Others insist on plenty of mix. But to us Jack Daniel's is Jack Daniel's. A whiskey with a rareness none other can achieve. And that holds true no matter how you drink it. You see, every drop is seeped in a special way through 12 feet of finely ground charcoal before being barreled to age. Called charcoal mellowing, this extra step takes a lot of time and patience. But the mellow difference it gives Jack Daniel's, we believe, makes the extra effort well worthwhile.

You can taste the special difference yourself by asking for Jack Daniel's at duty-free shops throughout Europe. Or, if you prefer sampling just a sip or two, stop by one of the bars or restaurants listed below.



CHARCOAL MELLOWED
DROP
BY DROP

BARS, RESTAURANTS, HOTELS

FRANCE
Strasbourg: Hôtel de France, Le Viking, La Lido Bar
Lyon: Sofitel, Hôtel "Le Roosevelt", Restaurant Nandron
Clermont-Ferrand: Hôtel Restaurant Arverne, Concorde
Chatel-Guyon: Le Bérénice
Bordeaux: Restaurant Le Chapeau Rouge

ITALY
Milano: Rigo's Restaurant, Eva & Bruno Restaurant, Davos Restaurant, Vecchia Milano Restaurant, San Vico Da Luco Restaurant, C. Pistolese Restaurant, Alle Asse Restaurant, Derby Club Night Club
Cortina: Miramonti Hotel, Christallo Hotel, Posta Hotel, Savoia Hotel, Europa Hotel, Sport Tofana Hotel, Tre Croci Hotel, Ancora Hotel, El Toula' Restaurant
Venezia Lido: Excelsior Hotel, Hotel Des Bains, Quattro Fontane Hotel
Venezia Mestre: Amelia Restaurant, Valeriano Restaurant, Dedalus Restaurant, Luca's Piano Bar
Treviso: Carletto Est-Est-Est Restaurant, Fogher Restaurant, Beccheria Restaurant
Mira: Burchiello Restaurant

GERMANY
Ettlingen: Hotel "Erbprinz"
Tübingen: Club Tiffany
Stuttgart: International, Breuninger Exquisit
Rottach-Egern: Hotel Bachmair, Hotel Überfahrt
Köln: Inter-Continental, Excelsior, Dom-Hotel

SWITZERLAND
Arosa: Hotel Park, Hotel Tschuggen
Davos: Hotel Belvédère, Hotel Post, Hotel Central, Hotel Flüela, Chämi-Bar
Grindelwald: Grand Hotel Regina, Hotel Spinne "Scotch Club 69"
Klosters/GR: Hotel Chesa Grischuna, Hotel Kaiser Garni
St. Moritz/GR: Palace Hotel, Hotel Kulm, Hotel Suvretta, Hotel Monopole
Vaduz/F.L.: Hotel Real
Verbier: Hôtel du Parc, Le Farinet

SPAIN
Barcelona: Taberna Escocesa, Coupe 77, Hotel Manila, Cordon Rouge, Restaurant Orotava, Pub Tuset
Valladolid: Hotel Conde Ansurez, El Conde Restaurante, Restaurant Meson de los Vientos, Lando-Club
Valencia: Hotel Oltra, Parador Nnal. Luis Vives, Restaurant Azafate Club, Hotel Astoria, Hotel Monte Picayo

UNITED KINGDOM
London: The Connaught Hotel, Grosvenor House, Inn-on-the-Park, The Sheraton-Heathrow Hotel, The Skyline Hotel, The Capital Hotel, The London International Hotel, The Gloucester Hotel

GREECE
Athens: Athens Hilton, Kilini Beach, Sokaris

IRELAND
Dublin: Gresham Hotel, Smiths Green, Shelbourne Hotel

NETHERLANDS
Rotterdam: Hotel Atlanta, Park Hotel, Sky Way
Schiphol Airport: Arthur Frommer
Amsterdam: Victoria Hotel, Esso Motor Hotel, Memphis Hotel, Hilton, Krasnapolsky/Polen, Krashavenrest., Indisch Restaurant Bali

BELGIUM
Bruges: Holiday Inn
Brussels: Club Opéra, Club du Westbury, Vieux Dieleghem, Le Chouan, Comme Chez Soi, Le Cerf
Masnuy St. Jean: Amigo Hotel

American Stock Exchange Trading

—1973— High	Low	Stocks and Div. in $	P/E	Sls. 100s	High	Low	Last	Net Ch'ge
26⅜	9⅞	AAR Cp .07e	7	6	9¾	9⅝	9⅝—	⅜
12⅞	4⅝	AAV Cos .20	3	3	5	5	5 —	⅛
11⅝	6⅝	AbrdM .42r	3	9	7⅛	7	7	
3¼	1⅛	Aberden Pet	54	14	1¾	1⅝	1⅝	
3⅝	1¼	Acme Haml	107	11	1⅞	1¾	1⅞+	⅛
16	3½	Action Ind	4	6	3¾	3⅝	3⅝—	⅛
5⅝	2	Adam Russl	6	5	2¾	2¼	2¼	
6⅛	1	ADM Indust		7	1⅛	1⅛	1⅛—	⅛
19⅜	10¼	Admiriln .50	7	2	19⅝	19⅝	19⅝+	⅛
17⅞	7½	Adobe Corp	20	40	11⅝	11⅜	11⅝+	¼
12	10⅛	AdobeOil Gs		48	11½	11⅛	11⅛—	⅛
2⅝	¼	Aerodex Inc		6	1⅛	1⅛	1⅛	
7⅛	3⅝	AeroFlo .15e	5	1	3⅝	3⅝	3⅝+	⅛
4⅛	⅝	Aeronca Inc		23	1⅛	1	1⅛—	⅛
3⅝	1	Aerosol	4	17	1¼	1⅛	1⅛	
8⅝	2⅜	AffilCap .39t	3	6	2⅞	2⅞	2⅞—	⅛
3⅞	⅞	Affil Cp wt		2	⅞	⅞	⅞	
10⅞	4⅛	Affil Hsp .20	8	5	4¾	4¾	4¾+	⅛
10⅝	6¼	AffilPub .05e	5	12	8⅝	8⅛	8¼+	⅛
16	2¾	AIC Pht .56t	4	22	3½	3⅛	3¼—	¼
4⅛	1⅜	Aiken Ind	6	1	1⅞	1⅞	1⅞	
12	6⅝	Airborn Frt	8	26	6½	6½	6½+	⅛
11¼	5¼	Airpax .45t	4	11	6⅛	6	6 —	⅛
26⅝	11⅝	Airwick 16	17	23	13⅞	13½	13½+	⅜
19½	12¾	AlxMg .60a	9	8	14½	14	14+	¼
19⅝	10⅜	Alan Wood	3	2	11⅞	11¾	11⅞—	⅛
7⅜	4¼	Alaska Airl		51	5½	5¼	5¼—	¼
4⅝	1⅞	Alba Waldn		32	1⅝	1½	1⅝	
12⅛	5¼	Alcolac .05e	9	13	6	5⅝	5⅞—	⅛
17	4½	Alleghy Airl	9	79	6½	5⅞	5⅞—	⅛
10½	2½	AllegA wtO		2	3⅝	3¼	3⅝+	⅛
8⅝	1¾	AllegA wtN		3	2½	2⅜	2⅜	
10⅞	4½	Alleg Cp wt		1	5⅝	5⅝	5⅝	
13⅝	6⅝	AllanTR .88t	5	7	8½	8⅛	8⅛—	⅛
4½	1⅞	Allied Art	16	235	4⅛	4	4	
12⅝	8	Allied Cntrl	7	6	7⅞	7¾	7¾—	¼
3⅝	1⅞	Alpha Ind	14	1	2	2	2	
1⅝	½	Altec Corp		19	⅝	9-16	9-16	
1½	½	Altec Cp wt		24	⅝	½	½—	⅛
11⅜	7	AlterFds .50	4	6	7⅜	7⅛	7⅜+	¼
64¾	48½	Alcoa pf3.75		2650	55⅛	50	50⅛—	⅞
6½	2⅜	Amco Ind	17	12	4½	4⅛	4⅛—	⅛
16⅛	5	AHessLL wt		73	13	12½	12½—	⅜
4⅝	1¾	Am Agronco		5	1⅞	1¾	1¾	
14	5¼	AmBilirt .50	4	5	6¾	6⅝	6¾+	⅛
3½	½	ACenMtg wt		10	⅝	⅝	⅝	
30⅝	22	AFitch 2.77e	7	56	22½	21¾	22⅛	
5	1⅜	AmFitch wt		4	1¾	1¾	1¾—	⅛
16½	6⅝	A GarP .12e	6	18	8⅞	7¾	7¾—	1⅛
4	1¼	A Girl Fash		2	1¼	1⅛	1¼	
6	3½	Am Int Pict	5	4	4⅛	3⅞	4⅛+	¼
10⅞	5⅝	Alsraeli .26e	5	18	5⅞	5⅛	5⅞	
9	5½	AMaizeA .33	5	11	5⅞	5⅝	5⅝—	⅛
9	5½	AMaizeB .33	5	55	5⅞	5⅝	5⅝—	⅛
44¼	34½	Am Mf 1.89e	4	1	34½	34½	34½—	¼
24	5⅛	AmMot Inns	6	29	8⅛	7½	7⅞—	⅜
40⅛	29½	A Petrl 1.20	9	13	30½	30⅛	30⅛+	½
14⅝	5⅛	A Plan 1.02t	6	3	7	6⅞	6⅞—	⅛
4⅝	2	A Prec .05e	8	10	2⅛	2	2	
11	7⅛	A Rlty 1.23e	9	23	8⅝	8	8¼+	⅜
16¼	2½	Am Recreat	4	196	3½	2¾	3 —	½
18⅛	5	A SafeE .53t	3	115	5¾	5	5 —	¼
6¼	3¼	A Techl .11e	3	10	3⅝	3⅜	3⅜	
26¼	6⅛	AmTrain Sv	5	88	6⅝	5½	5½ —	⅞
62	7¾	AMICCp .04	5	45	10⅛	8¼	9¼—	1⅛
2⅞	1⅜	Anglo C .10e	11	4	1¾	1¼	1¼	
24¾	3½	Anthony Ind	2	21	4	3⅞	3⅞	
2	⅜	AO Indust	8	32	⅜	11-16	¾+	1-16
4	1⅛	Applid Data	6	7	1¼	1¼	1¼—	⅛
30½	20	Aquitca .20	22	64	25	24⅛	24⅞	¼

—1973— High	Low	Stocks and Div. in $	P/E	Sls. 100s	High	Low	Last	Net Ch'ge
22¼	12⅞	Ariz Col .08e	9	21	14⅝	13¾	13¾—	¼
12¼	7¾	ArzCol pf.48		13	8½	8⅛	8⅛	
29¾	19⅛	ArkLGs 1.30	8	124	26⅜	25½	25⅝—	⅜
16⅞	6½	Armac Ent	3	40	8	7⅝	7⅝—	⅝
17¾	6⅝	Armin Cp	4	9	9¼	8½	8½—	½
10¼	4⅞	Arrow Elect	4	20	5⅝	5¼	5¼—	¼
4½	2⅛	Arwood Cp		32	2⅝	2½	2⅝+	⅛
17	8	Asamera O	24	143	13½	12½	12½—	¾
16½	9¾	AshlOil Can	13	33	12½	12	12½+	⅜
3½	⅜	AskinSy .08t		13	⅜	⅜	⅜	
12⅛	3⅝	Aspro .40b	3	11	5⅛	5	5⅛	
4¼	1⅝	AssdFd .05p		3	1⅝	1½	1½—	⅛
6⅝	2⅝	Astrex Inc	5	5	2⅞	2¾	2¾—	⅛
10½	6⅝	Atalanta Cp	4	1	6⅝	6⅝	6⅝—	⅛
2	1	Atco Ind	7	3	1	1	1	
7¾	1⅞	AtlcoMtg wt		32	2⅛	2	2⅛+	⅛
36½	10⅛	AllCMi 1.45e	6	8	26⅝	26⅛	26⅛—	⅛
1¾	13-16	AtlasCo wt		31	1¼	1⅛	1⅛—	⅛
34⅛	17½	Augatinc .10	25	16	23⅝	22½	22⅝—	½
26¾	11	Austral Oil	26	66	18¼	17⅝	18	
9⅛	3⅛	Auto Bldg	4	6	3⅝	3⅝	3⅝+	⅛
7½	2½	Autmat Rad	4	6	2⅝	2⅞	2⅞—	⅛
8⅜	4⅜	AutmSvc .20	5	7	5½	5¼	5½	
67	41	Auto Switch	14	2	45	44½	44½—	1
1 —	16¾	AVC Corp	7	6	2⅝	2⅝	2⅝—	⅛
9⅝	2⅛	AVEMC .14	6	28	3⅛	3½	3⅝	
40¾	31½	Avondl 1.15a	7	2	31⅝	31⅝	31⅝—	¼
20⅝	10⅝	AVX Corp	12	5	13⅝	12⅞	12⅞—	⅜
B								
12¾	6¼	BadgM .50a	4	2	6½	6½	6½+	⅛
6⅞	4⅝	BaldSec .32e		4	5	4⅝	5 +	⅛
13⅝	12⅛	BanFd 1.45e		17	14	13¾	13¾—	⅛
4⅛	1	BangPun wt		15	1⅛	1⅛	1⅛+	⅛
35⅞	18	BanstrCtl Lt	11	60	21¾	20⅝	20⅝—	1⅜
21	9⅞	BankrU .23e	10	43	10½	8½	8½—	1⅞
7¼	2	Banner .03	4	12	2½	2¼	2½+	¼
5⅝	2¾	Barbra Lyn	5	8	2¾	2¾	2¾	
7⅞	1⅞	Barclay Ind	8	3	1⅞	1⅞	1⅞—	⅛
9⅛	3½	Barnes Eng		5	3⅞	3⅞	3⅞	
15⅞	7⅛	Barnwel Ind	29	12	8½	8¼	8¼—	⅛
12⅞	3⅞	Barry R .42t	4	37	4	3⅞	3⅞	
13⅞	5	BarryWr .32	5	17	5½	5¼	5⅜+	⅛
3½	1	Bartell Med	3	23	1⅛	1	1⅛+	⅛
8⅝	2⅝	Barth Sp .27	6	7	3⅛	3	3⅛	
4⅞	2⅛	Bartons Cdy	14	4	2⅛	2	2 —	¼
3½	1	Baruch Fost		12	1½	1⅜	1½	
7⅝	2⅝	Barwick ET	5	3	2⅞	2⅞	2⅞+	⅛
7⅞	3	BasinPet Cp	13	73	6⅞	6	6 —	⅜
13⅞	6⅜	BayrkU .90e		24	9⅝	9⅛	9⅝+	⅜
4	⅛	Bhaviorl RL	3	6	⅜	⅜	⅜—	⅛
4⅞	1¾	Bell Ind .08	5	20	2	1⅞	1⅞—	⅛
5⅝	1¼	Belscot .13t	3	6	1⅝	1½	1½—	⅛
28⅜	14½	BenSM 2.82e	5	31	18⅝	17⅞	17⅞—	⅜
6⅛	1⅛	BenStMg wt		5	2⅝	2⅝	2⅝+	⅛
6½	2⅞	Benrus Crp	5	102	3	2¾	2¾—	⅜
15¼	3	Berg En .41t	6	13	3⅝	3¼	3¼	
8	4½	BergRlt .57e		31	5½	5⅛	5¼—	⅝
1	9-16	BergRlt wt		24	½	½	½—	1-16
7⅜	3	Berg Bruns	43	4	3⅝	3½	3½—	⅛
17	11	Brg B pfl.15		3	11⅞	10⅞	10⅞—	⅛
8¼	3¾	BernzOmat	8	9	4¼	4⅛	4¼	
8½	4½	Berlea Corp	5	2	4⅞	4⅝	4⅞+	⅛
18½	3⅝	BervenC .10	5	43	4	3⅞	3⅞+	⅛
4⅞	1⅛	Beverly Ent	9	32	1⅝	1½	1½	
14⅞	3⅝	BevHill Bnc	6	6	4¼	4	4	
30½	13⅛	Bic Pen .27	11	30	13¾	13⅝	13⅝—	⅛
29¼	16¾	BgBear 1.08	5	x5	18⅞	18½	18½—	⅜

—1973— High	Low	Stocks and Div. in $	P/E	Sls. 100s	High	Low	Last	Net Ch'ge
20½	13⅞	BinkMf .80a	6	1	14½	14½	14½	
31¼	10⅛	BinnySm .72	7	14	11⅝	10¾	11	
16⅝	5	Bio Dynam	17	182	15⅝	14¼	14¾—	⅝
10⅞	4½	Blessing .40	4	30	4⅝	4½	4½	
4⅛	1⅞	Blount .08	3	18	2	2	2 —	⅛
4⅝	2½	Bluebird Inc	4	49	3	2⅞	2⅞—	⅛
1⅛	3-16	Bluebird wt		32	3-16	3-16	3-16—	1-16
24¼	7	Bodin Ap .40	3	25	9⅛	9⅛	9⅛—	⅛
11⅛	4	Bohack Crp	107	27	5½	5¼	5⅜—	⅛
12⅝	5⅝	Bolt Berank	9	18	8⅝	7¼	7¼—	½
44⅞	19¼	Bowmar Ins	6	195	25⅞	23⅝	23¾—	1⅜
25⅛	5⅝	Bowne .20	6	35	7⅛	6	7⅛+	1⅛
55	25¼	BowVall .10	105	36	30⅞	30	30 —	¾
26¼	6	Brad Ragan	5	14	6⅝	6½	6½—	⅛
50	20¼	BradfCm Sy	28	18	20⅞	20⅜	20⅞+	½
17½	9½	BranifAr wt		14	10½	9⅞	9⅞—	½
21⅞	15⅝	BrascanLt 1	4	179	17	16½	16½—	⅛
20½	12¼	BraunEn .44	4	3	13⅝	13¼	13⅞+	⅜
10⅝	3¾	Breeze Corp		10	4¼	4	4	
16¼	9⅛	Brewer .40	5	16	10	9½	9½—	½
4⅞	1⅝	Bridge St		9	4¼	4⅛	4⅛	
3½	1¼	BroDart Ind	7	23	1¼	1¼	1¼—	⅛
5⅝	2⅛	BrodySt .05e	5	1	2⅜	2¾	2¾+	⅛
9⅞	4⅝	BrookP .15e	7	x4	6	5¾	6 +	⅛
6	2	BrownCo wt		19	2⅞	3⅝	3⅝—	⅛
32⅛	18	BwnFA .40b	10	2	17	16⅞	16⅞—	1⅜
33⅝	15⅜	BwnFB .40b	10	233	16⅝	16	16	
15⅛	7⅝	Buell In .25r	4	4	8⅛	8	8 +	⅛
8⅛	2⅝	Buildex .20	3	6	3½	3½	3½—	⅛
27⅞	11	Bundy 1.08a	4	6	12⅞	12⅞	12⅞	
5⅞	1½	Burgess Ind	33	18	2	1⅞	2	
20¾	8¼	BurnsInt .60	7	29	8⅝	8⅛	8⅝—	⅜
10⅞	4⅛	Butler Aviat	3	15	5½	5⅛	5⅛+	⅛
37½	16	Buttes G Oil	30	250	32½	30⅞	30⅞—	1⅜
C								
8⅞	2	Cablcom Gn		13	2⅛	1⅞	2	
13½	5⅝	Cagles In A	3	4	5⅝	5	5 —	⅜
19⅛	7⅞	Caldor .15b	6	39	8¾	8¼	8¼—	¼
15¼	5⅝	Calcomp	7	46	9	8½	8⅝	
24¼	13¼	Cal PriCm 1	7	x1	13¼	13¼	13¼—	¼
4⅞	2¾	Calvert Exp	19	17	3⅛	3⅛	3⅛—	⅛
13⅜	5½	Camco Inc		12	6¼	6⅛	6⅛—	⅛
8½	5 1-16	CampChlb	7	16	6⅝	6⅝	6⅝—	⅛
16¼	7⅝	Campln .30b	3	3	8¾	8⅝	8¾+	⅛
4¾	2¾	CdnExp GO	42	40	3⅜	3 7-16	3 7-16—	⅛
11	5 9-16	Cdn Homstd	65	13	6 9-16	6⅝	6 9-16+	3-16
14	11⅝	CdnInP 1.08	4	3	12⅝	12⅛	12⅛	
5⅜	3¼	CdnMarc .16	11	2	3⅝	3¼	3⅝	
8⅛	4⅝	Cdn Merrill	16	2	4⅞	4⅞	4⅞	
15½	9⅝	Cdn Occidnt	11	6	10¾	10½	10½—	¼
61⅛	41	Cdn SuprOil	57	28	60⅝	60	60 —	⅝
4⅛	1½	Canverl Int		12	1⅝	1⅝	1⅝—	⅛
3¼	1	Canoga Ind	6	2	1⅛	1⅛	1⅛	
5⅝	1½	CapHIFd .12	6	1	2¼	2¼	2¼	
13¾	6⅝	Cap Ind .33e	5	1	7⅝	7⅝	7⅝—	⅛
21½	3⅛	Caresse .20	4	33	3½	3⅝	3⅜	
100	59¼	Carnal .88a	16	69	64½	64½	64½—	1⅜
15½	9⅝	CarPlpl .84b	6	4	10⅜	10⅛	10⅛	
9⅝	2¼	Carr wt		17	3	2¾	2⅞	
9	1¾	Carrols Dev	9	14	2⅜	2¼	2⅞	
27⅛	16⅞	Castle AM 1	3	1	20	20	20	
2¼	1⅛	Castleton In	16	19	1⅛	1⅛	1⅛	
20½	10	Castlwd Int	14	4	11⅝	11⅛	11⅝+	½
15	6½	Cavitron Cp	16	36	8⅞	7⅞	7⅞—	⅝
3⅞	1⅞	CDI Corp	6	11	2¼	2⅛	2⅛+	⅛
4⅛	⅞	CelluCraft		30	1⅜	1	1 —	⅜
8⅝	4⅝	CentSec .09e		24	4⅞	4¾	4¾—	⅛
15½	9	Cenvill Com	3	2	9⅝	9¼	9⅝ +	⅛

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6⅝	2¼	CertifCp .33t	4	5	2⅜	2¼	2⅜	
2⅞	15-16	Certron Cp	18	17	1⅛	1	1⅛+	⅛
9½	4⅞	ChadMill .40	4	1	5¼	5¼	5¼—	⅛
14⅝	3⅛	ChamH .02h	8	187	3⅝	3⅜	3½—	⅛
3	1½	Charan Ind	4	3	1⅞	1¾	1¾—	⅛
7⅞	2¾	Charlr Med	1	10	3½	3¼	3¼—	⅛
8⅝	6	CHB Fd 5.5t	4	4	7	6⅞	6⅞—	⅛
7⅝	2	CHC Corp	5	6	2⅝	2½	2⅝+	⅛
7⅝	3⅞	ChmExp 20.	4	2	3⅞	3⅞	3⅞	
27¼	21¾	ChlRlv 16.0a	7	2	22	22	22	
11¼	3⅝	ChicUnl .51t	7	24	4	3⅞	3⅞—	¼
20⅛	7¾	Child World	14	21	7⅞	7⅝	7⅞	
15⅝	5⅞	Chlor C 4.4a	5	1	6⅛	6⅛	6⅛—	⅛
4⅝	1⅞	Christian Co	9	46	2⅛	2	2 —	¼
19½	14½	ClCvF 15.9e		9	15¼	15¼	15¼ +	⅛
4¾	1	ClMigGr wt		54	1⅝	1¼	1¼	
5⅞	1¾	Cinema 5 Lt		33	2⅜	2⅜	2⅜	
2	⅞	Cinerama		47	1⅛	1	1	
36½	6¼	Circle K 2.6	8	209	9¼	8⅝	8¾—	⅛
9½	2⅝	CitznFinl 1.6	7	30	2⅝	2½	2⅝+	⅛
18¾	10¼	CltMtg 18.1o	6	14	13⅛	12⅞	12⅞	
3⅝	⅝	CitizMigl wt		6	1⅝	1⅛	1⅝+	⅛
16⅞	5¾	CK Petrolm	32	9	13⅛	12⅝	12⅝—	⅜
9⅝	2¼	CL Finl	2	14	3	2¾	2¾—	¼
3⅞	¾	Clark Cons	6	14	15-16	¾	13-16—	1-16
18¾	7⅛	Clark Gr 3.0	4	7	7	7	7 —	⅛
17⅞	7⅛	Clarkson .16	6	7	7⅞	7⅝	7⅞ +	⅛
4¾	⅞	Clary Corp		10	1½	1¼	1⅜	
11½	3⅝	Clopay .05r		18	3⅞	3½	3⅞—	⅛
4⅝	1¾	CMI Corp	20	43	2	1⅞	1⅞—	⅛
61¾	4¼	CMI Inv wt		40	6½	5½	5½—	⅞
12⅝	2	Coachmn In	25	5	2½	2⅜	2⅜—	⅛
14⅞	5½	Codesco 1.0e	9	9	6⅝	6⅛	6⅛—	½
22¼	11	Coff Mat .56	11	40	15	14½	14½+	¼
7⅞	2¾	Cohu In 1.5e	5	32	3	2⅞	2⅞—	⅛
20⅛	2⅝	Colt Intl	4	55	2⅞	2⅝	2⅝—	¼
25¾	8⅞	ColeNat .52	5	20	10	9½	9¾ +	⅛
33	6⅞	Coleman .44	5	108	7½	7	7 —	⅛
12⅞	5⅝	CollTow 2.2e	2	21	5⅞	5½	5½—	⅜
11⅞	1⅜	ColComl .20		10	1⅜	1¼	1¼	
25⅞	6⅜	ColwellC 2.	5	24	6½	6⅛	6⅛—	⅛
13½	4¾	ColwMtg wt		10	5⅞	5¼	5⅝+	⅛
44	12½	Comb Com	9	13	14	13⅝	13⅝—	⅜
38⅞	14⅝	Cmbustn Eq	12	24	16⅞	15¾	15¾—	⅛
21¼	8¼	ComlAlli .30	7	7	8⅞	8⅝	8⅝	
16¾	11½	CmlMet .60b	3	4	13¼	13	13	
9	1¼	Commodor		22	1⅜	1½	1½	
30¼	22½	ComSv 1.62b	6	4	23⅝	23⅛	23⅛+	⅛
6⅛	2⅛	Compac Cp	9	3	2½	2⅜	2⅜—	⅛
12⅞	5⅞	Compoln .32	4	1	6⅛	6⅛	6⅛—	⅛
2⅝	1	CompuDyn	10	40	1⅛	1	1	
37¼	17¼	Compugrp	14	44	27⅛	26¼	27⅛	
2⅞	1⅜	Comput Eq	10	11	1¾	1⅝	1⅝	
6⅝	1¾	Comput Inv	9	7	2½	2⅛	2⅛—	¼
4⅞	2	Cmput Mch		2	2¼	2¼	2¼+	⅛
16⅞	7⅝	Conche .28e	4	10	9¾	9	9¼+	⅜
5¼	1⅝	Concrd Fab	15	4	2	1⅞	2	
7⅝	2	Condec Crp		12	2¼	2¼	2¼	
6⅝	3⅞	Connlly Con	11	1	4¼	4⅜	4⅜	
11½	2⅛	Conroy Inc	3	36	2⅝	2	2¼—	⅜
7¾	2⅝	Con Oil Gas	62	263	7	6⅛	6¾—	⅜
17¼	8¼	ConsRef .20	6	10	11¼	11	11 —	¼
11⅞	6¼	Consyne Cp	12	27	7⅝	7⅛	7¼+	⅛
2¼	1¼	Cont Mater	71	46	1⅛	1	1	
5⅞	1¼	ContTel wt		63	1½	1⅜	1⅜	
16¼	9	CookEl .40	10	3	11	11	11	
31½	14⅛	Cook In .40e	2	58	22⅜	21⅞	21⅞—	¼
19⅜	11½	Cook Pt V 1	5	7	11⅝	11½	11⅝ +	⅛
9⅞	2⅞	CopJar .20a		13	3¼	3⅛	3⅛+	⅛
14¼	4¾	Cordon Intl	11	43	8½	7⅞	7⅞—	⅞
21¼	12½	Core Labs	13	212	14¼	13⅞	14¼+	½
24⅞	16	CorrBlk .91a	8	x39	15⅞	21¾	15½—	⅛
4¼	2	Cott Corp	112	24	2⅝	2¼	2¼+	⅛
1½	½	CottCorp wt		16	½	½	½	
5⅞	2	Cousins wt		5	2¼	2⅜	2⅜+	⅛

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31¾	9¼	CoxCbl Com	17	30	9½	8⅞	8⅞—	⅜
6¾	1⅞	Craig Corp	3	38	2⅛	2	2⅛+	⅛
8⅝	5	CramrE .21r	9	12	6¼	6	6⅛	
9½	3	Creativ Mgt	4	1	4	4	4	
22	15¼	CreolP 2.20a	8	46	17⅞	17½	17⅞+	⅜
4½	1¼	Crest Foam	17	2	1⅝	1⅝	1⅝—	⅛
23¼	14½	Crompton 1	5	1	14¾	14¾	14¾	
69	49½	CrossAT .43	25	19	49⅞	49¼	49½+	⅜
12½	7⅞	CrowlyM .40	3	4	7⅝	7⅝	7⅝	
13	5¾	Crownl .20e	3	13	6¼	6⅛	6¼	
22⅞	6⅛	Crystal Oil	15	132	18	16¼	16¼—	1½
14¼	4⅞	Cubic Cp .20	9	20	5¼	5	5⅛+	⅛
4¼	2	Curtis Math		3	2⅛	2⅛	2⅛	
18⅞	6½	CutterA .22p		224	18½	18⅛	18⅜	
18⅝	6	CutterB .22p		6	18½	18⅛	18½+	⅛
D								
8⅝	3	Da..on .20p	3	2	3⅛	3	3	
3¼	1	Data Contrl		2	1¼	1¼	1¼	
25⅞	16¼	Data Dcumt	7	7	20½	20¼	20½+	½
5½	2¼	Data Prod	7	40	3¼	3⅛	3¼	
10	6¼	DayMln .10e	17	41	7½	7⅜	7⅜	
5¼	1	Daylin wt		9	1¼	1⅛	1⅛—	⅛
3	⅜	DC Inc		35	9-16	½	½	
26	16⅞	Dearb St .25	38	38	16½	16⅜	16⅜—	⅛
5⅝	2⅞	DeJur Amsc	16	5	2⅞	2⅞	2⅞	
13⅜	5⅝	De Lab .05e	5	2	7	7	7 —	⅛
7⅜	1	DeltaCp Am		61	1	1	1	
20¼	7⅝	Dtm Fd .50a	6	5	7⅝	7⅝	7⅝	
57⅝	15¼	DTalEz .05e	10	35	16⅞	16	16 —	⅛
3⅝	½	Dero Ind		18	½	½	½	
5⅝	1⅜	DeRose Ind	10	1	2	2	2 +	¼
34	18¼	Deseret .19h	24	74	26½	25¾	26¼+	⅜
16⅞	4	Deslgner Jw	5	8	4⅝	4⅝	4⅝+	½
5⅝	1½	Defecto Scal		8	1⅜	1⅜	1⅜	
41½	7½	Dev Cp Am	3	44	11⅞	10¼	10¼—	1¼
15⅝	5	DevonA .20a	4	133	7½	6¾	7¼+	⅜
14½	6⅛	DHJ In .10e	3	21	7⅛	7⅛	7⅛—	⅜
30⅞	10⅞	DlamM Dril	18	76	21¾	20	20 —	1⅝
5⅞	2⅜	Diebold VC		11	3	2⅞	2⅞	
28	12	DillardSt .40	6	28	15½	14¼	15¼+	1
3⅝	⅞	Diodes Inc	1	5	1¼	1⅛	1⅛—	⅛
5⅛	2⅜	Discont Fab	5	30	3⅛	2½	3⅛+	⅜
16⅞	10	Diversey .56	6	x10	12	11¾	11¾+	⅛
9⅞	4⅞	Dixilyn Cor		21	8½	7⅞	8 —	½
52⅜	25½	Dome Petrl	28	124	40¼	39⅜	39⅞—	⅛
25½	16¼	Domtar 1a	11	3	22	22	22 —	⅛
13⅞	7½	Donkeny .26	3	2	7⅝	7⅝	7⅝+	⅛
15½	6¼	DewnyS .15e	3	15	6⅞	6⅝	6⅝	
6¼	1½	Drew Natl	18	42	1½	1½	1½—	⅛
23¼	13⅞	DrexU 2.23e		15	15⅝	15⅛	15⅛+	⅝
15⅝	5⅜	Driver Harr	2	26	6⅝	6½	6⅝—	⅜
12½	5⅛	DrgFair .40	8	6	5⅝	5⅛	5⅛	
3⅛	1⅜	Dunlop .06e	5	5	1⅝	1½	1⅝+	⅛
9¾	6⅛	DuplxPd .24	4	5	7	6⅝	6⅝—	¼
15⅞	7⅝	Dur Tst .25b	10	29	9	8⅝	8⅝+	⅜
4⅝	2¼	Dynalectn	13	32	2⅝	2⅝	2⅝+	⅛
10¼	3½	Dynell .48t	7	1	3⅝	3⅝	3⅝	
E								
12	7⅞	E Systm .80	4	10	8¼	8	8 —	¼
4¼	1⅛	Eagle Cloth		17	1½	1¼	1½+	¼
29⅝	8½	EriScheb .36	7	11	8⅞	8¼	8¼—	½
9⅜	4½	Earth R .12	14	50	9⅛	8⅝	8⅝—	⅛
28¼	11⅜	EasonO .10r	18	96	17½	16	16¼—	⅛
10⅞	3	EstnAir .47t	4	13	4	3⅞	3⅞—	
15⅛	10¼	Eastn Co .88	5	4	11¼	10⅞	11¼+	⅜
11⅜	5⅜	Eastrn Frgt	6	1	6	6	6	
4⅝	2⅜	Eazor .04e	4	6	2½	2½	2½	
3¼	1⅛	Eckmar Cp	10	8	1¼	1⅛	1¼	
20	10¾	Ecodyne	17	40	14	13	13 —	⅞
29⅝	8½	Edginstn O	8	56	24⅝	23	23½—	⅛
12½	2⅜	Edmos .13	4	x7	2⅞	2⅜	2⅜+	⅜

—1973— High	Low	Stocks and Div. in $	P/E	Sls. 100s	High	Low	Last	Net Ch'ge
8⅝	3	Edo Corp	2	19	3½	3⅜	3⅜—	
9⅛	4¼	Edwards .20	20	14	4¼	4⅛	4⅛—	
7⅝	3⅜	Esan M .5e	7	5	4	3⅝	4 +	
20⅛	7⅝	EhrnhPh .20	6	7	9¾	9	9⅛—	
6¾	3⅝	Elco Corp	3	9	4⅛	3⅞	3⅞—	
6⅛	1⅝	Elcor Chm	26	18	2⅛	2	2⅛+	
8½	4⅝	El Hose .40a	4	217	4⅝	4⅝	4⅝	
17⅝	8	Electrog .80	5	1	8½	8½	8½	
3⅝	1¼	Elect Assist	4	44	1½	1⅝	1⅝	
2¼	¼	Elect Comp		36	⅜	⅜	⅜+	
15	5⅜	Electrn Eng	7	7	8⅞	8⅝	8⅞—	
34⅜	16⅞	ElectrnA .80	10	4	20¾	20¼	20¾+	
10⅞	2	Electsp .36t	8	33	2⅛	2⅛	2⅛	
23⅛	13¼	ElkHrn .88a	21	38	23⅜	22¼	23⅛+	
16	6¾	El Tronic	6	14	8⅞	8⅝	8⅝+	
7⅝	1⅝	Empress Int	3	31	2⅛	2	2⅛+	
11¼	5½	EpkoSh .64a	5	4	7⅛	7	7 —	
4⅝	⅜	EquityNat		16	13-16	¾	¾	
7⅝	3⅛	ErnstA .15z	3	11	3⅝	3⅝	3⅝	
5⅝	1¼	Ero Ind		4	1⅝	1⅛	1¼	
43	2⅛	Espey Mfg	22	8	2⅜	2⅜	2⅜	
12⅞	5	Esq Rad .12	3	6	6	5⅞	6	
4⅝	2⅝	Essex Chem	4	23	3	2⅞	2⅞—	
17⅝	4¼	Etz Lav .09e	4	25	5⅜	5⅛	5⅛+	
8⅝	3⅞	Euthenc .20t	35	18	5⅜	4⅞	5⅛—	
35⅜	7	Excelimy Co	9	122	9⅝	9	9 —	
20½	6½	Execdn .24	9	89	7⅞	6¾	7 —	
F								
7⅝	2⅝	Fab Ind	6	41	3⅛	2⅞	3 +	
6⅝	5	Fabien .40a	5	2	5⅝	5¼	5⅛—	
14⅝	6½	FabriCtr .34	5	5	6⅝	6⅝	6⅞	
4	¼	Fabric Nat		3	1	1	1	
8¼	2	FairTex Mil	3	2	2¼	2¼	2¼	
15½	5¼	FairNbl .30b	3	15	6¼	6⅛	6¼+	
3½	1⅝	FairC .10e	8	2	2⅛	2⅛	2⅛	
14⅞	5¼	Falcon Sbd	32	20	11⅞	11½	11⅞+	
18⅛	6	Fam Dol Str	11	44	8¼	8	8¼+	
10⅞	5⅜	Fanny Frm		8	5⅛	5⅛	5⅛	
15⅝	4⅝	Fash Fa .22t	6	156	5	4	4¼+	
4⅞	1⅝	Fed Resrce		73	3⅝	3½	3⅝—	
21⅜	12⅝	FedMrt .40a	5	2	16⅛	16½	16½	
16¼	8⅝	Felmont Oil	13	15	12¼	12	12 +	
12½	3⅝	Felsway .32	5	226	3⅞	3	3⅛—	
9¼	3⅞	Fibrebrd wt		59	5¼	4⅜	4⅝—	
44⅝	22⅝	FidelG 1.3 a	7	8	24¾	24¼	24¾+	
19¼	4¼	FidelcGr wt		3	4⅞	4⅜	4⅞—	
4⅛	1⅛	Fields Plast		4	1⅜	1⅜	1⅜	
10¾	4¼	Film Cp .06	2	22	5	4⅝	4⅝—	
5½	2⅝	Filmways	6	70	3⅜	3⅛	3⅜—	
22⅝	8⅞	FithDyn .06e	6	34	8⅝	8	8⅝+	
31⅞	9¼	FinSanB .20	3	x33	9⅝	9⅜	9⅝+	
10⅞	8⅝	Fin Gen .8t	4	18	8⅝	8⅝	8⅝	
17	10¼	Fst Conn 1a	8	6	10⅝	10½	10⅝—	
85	17	Fst Dn 2.25e	8	19	19	18⅝	19 +	
4⅞	1⅝	Fst Deny wt		6	1⅝	1⅝	1⅝	
5⅝	2	Fst Hartfrd	9	1	2¼	2¼	2¼	
6⅞	3⅝	Fst Rlty Inv	3	15	3⅝	3⅝	3⅝	
35	9⅛	FstSL Sh .48	4	9	12	11⅞	12 +	
18⅞	10⅞	Fst Va 1.00e	5	17	10⅝	10⅝	10⅝—	
¾	⅛	FstVaMt wt		14	⅛	⅛	⅛—	
20⅝	8½	Fstmark .24	5	34	9⅝	8⅝	9⅛+	
34	8	FischP 1.80t	7	98	10	9⅝	9⅝—	
7⅛	1⅝	Fishman .20		2	2⅜	2⅜	2⅜—	
5⅝	2½	Flaggin .12e	6	2	2⅞	2⅞	2⅞	
12½	6⅛	Flavrind .90	2	10	6⅝	6½	6⅝+	
19⅛	7⅛	Flight Safty	7	1	7⅜	7⅜	7⅜—	
8⅝	1½	Flock Ind		86	2	1⅝	1⅝—	
4⅞	1⅝	Fla Capital	6	2	1⅝	1⅝	1⅝—	
10⅝	4⅝	FlaRck .70e	4	15	6⅛	5⅞	5⅞—	
37⅛	14⅝	Fluke M .85t	8	17	16⅝	16⅛	16⅝—	
25⅝	6⅛	FlyTiger wt		182	10½	8⅝	8⅝—	
4⅞	2⅝	Foodram Sp		16	2⅝	2⅝	2⅝	

(Continued on next page.)

In the scattered world of international business, there's a need for a big bank that can pull it all together.

Packaging money for overseas ventures is what our International Division is all about.

And at Manufacturers Hanover, we have a variety of ways of putting the package together.

We're in 18 countries with either a branch, representative office or banking affiliate. We own an interest in several *foreign banks and finance companies, and* our London-based merchant bank is one of the most active underwriters of Euro-currency issues in the Euro-markets.

The result: our International Division has nearly $6-billion in loans on its books, ranging in size from a $300-million consortium loan for a massive copper mining venture to loans of several thousand dollars to small U. S. businesses who have dealings overseas.

Obviously, Manufacturers Hanover has the monetary "clout" to do the job anywhere in the world.

But we have something else—bankers who genuinely care about your business and who don't hesitate to get actively involved in your situation. And when you come to them with a problem, they don't hem and haw and get bogged down in committees. They respond.

MANUFACTURERS HANOVER

John A. Waage. Executive Vice President.

Incorporated with Limited Liability in U.S.A.



Toronto Stocks

Closing prices on Dec. 11, 1973

Sales Stock	High	Low	Last	Ch'ge
4980 Abitibi	$ 10	10⅛	10¼—	¼
1575 Acklands	$ 11	10¾	10¾	
1002 Acres Ltd	$ 10¼	10¼	10¼	
3400 Agnico E	635	600	600 —	5
8777 Alta Gas T	$ 11	10¾	10¾—	⅛
220 Alta Nat	$ 18½	18⅛	18½	
800 Algo Cent	$ 13	12¾	12¾—	¼
300 Alliance B	$ 7½	7½	7½+	¼
2300 Alminex	730	690	690 —	40
1430 Argus C pr	$ 10	10	10½+	½
4040 Bank N S	$ 36½	36	35¾—	¼
800 Baton B	$ 8	8	8	
5427 Bell Caned	$ 40⅛	39⅝	39⅞—	⅛
575 Bethm	$ 14½	14⅛	14⅛—	⅛
82000 Block Bros	255	245	250	
2550 Bovis Cor	210	190	195 —	5
6625 BP Can	$ 13	12⅝	12⅝—	⅜
650 Bralor Res	155	150	155 +	5
1000 Bramalea	$ 5⅞	5⅝	5⅝—	⅛
1000 Brameda	52	50	52	
3300 Brenda M	720	710	710 —	10
350 BC Forest	$ 19½	19¼	19½—	½
75 BC Phone	$ 52½	52½	52½	
27325 Brunswk	555	515	515 —	25
8340 Buddd Auto	$ 10¼	10	10 —	⅜
900 Burns Fds	$ 14⅝	14⅝	14⅝+	¼
400 Cad Dev	$ 14⅝	14⅝	14⅝—	⅛
8500 Cal Pow	$ 23¾	23	23¼	
10570 Camflo	$ 10⅛	980	10⅛+	⅛
1750 Campau A	$ 8⅝	8⅛	8⅛+	⅛
3775 C Pakrs C	$ 23¼	23	23 —	⅛
1160 Can Perm	$ 19¼	18¾	19 +	¼
5000 C Tung	295	280	280 —	10
400 C Cablesy	$ 11¾	11⅜	11⅜—	⅜
5967 C Imo Bank	$ 28	25⅝	25⅝—	1
6200 C Ind Gas	$ 8⅝	8⅛	8⅛—	⅛
500 CIL	$ 17½	17¼	17½+	¼
2000 Cdn Tire A	$ 50	48	48⅛—	1⅝
900 C Ulties	$ 9¾	9¼	9¾+	¼
400 Cassiar	980	875	980 +	30
3505 Celanese	$ 6¼	5	5⅛+	⅛
60000 Chemalay	393	225	283 —	7
7350 Chieftan D	10⅛	950	950 —	100
1035 C Holiday I	$ 8½	8¼	8¼	
2500 Con Bldg	270	255	255 —	5
5520 C Rambler	271	255	255 —	25
3500 Con Distrb	$ 14¾	13⅞	13⅞—	½
1325 Cons Gas	$ 15⅝	15⅜	15⅜—	⅜
3700 Conwest	390	345	355 —	30
870 Craigmt	655	655	655 —	5
550 Crush Intl	$ 9½	9⅛	9⅛—	⅜
4750 Denison	$ 49¾	48¼	48½—	½
2459 Dofasco	$ 28½	27⅞	27⅞—	½
875 Dom Store	$ 10½	10	10	
750 Dupont	$ 24½	24¼	24¼+	¼
6600 Dylex L A	$ 7⅛	7	7 —	¼
3400 Electro ltd	$ 8⅝	8¼	8⅜	
725 Emco	$ 5⅛	5	5⅛	
6975 Falcon C	$ 77¾	76¼	77⅛—	½
300 Fraser	$ 20½	20⅛	20⅛	
3750 Fed Ind Ltd	$ 6½	6¼	6½+	½
5453 Falcon	$ 63¾	62	62 —	¼
675 Francana	$ 10¾	10⅛	10½—	¼
1625 Fruehauf	$ 9½	8½	9½+	1½
81530 Gnt Masct	225	200	220 —	6
7000 Gibrawtar	$ 11¾	10¾	10⅞—	¼
290 Goodyer	$ 14	14	14 +	¼
700 Granisle	950	950	950 —	15
8770 Gt Clllsds	995	950	985 —	10
935 GL Paper	$ 27½	27	27 —	¼
595 Gr Plains	$ 28¾	28¼	28¾+	¾
475 Gt W Life	$ 39	37	37	
750 Greyhnd	$ 19½	18	18 —	¾
750 Guar Trst	$ 17½	17⅛	17½—	⅛
510 Hambro C	475	475	475 —	20
2400 Hawker S	490	485	485	
9323 Houston O	325	295	295 —	25
5950 H Bay Co	$ 17½	16⅝	16⅝	
2820 Huron Eri	$ 31	30½	30⅝	
2375 IAC	$ 17¾	17⅝	17⅝—	⅜
300 Inglis	$ 14	14	14 +	½
2499 Inland Gas	$ 9½	9	9⅛—	⅜
4950 Intpr Pipe	$ 21½	21⅜	21⅜	
930 Int Mogul	855	850	850	
2664 Inv Grp A	$ 8⅜	8	8 —	½
1055 Jannock	$ 6	6	6 —	⅛
8450 Kaiser Re	415	400	400	
2600 Kaps Tran	5⅛	490	495	
350 Kelsey H	$ 9¾	9⅝	9⅝+	⅛
4513 Kerr Add	$ 11⅜	11	11	
304 Koffler	$ 6	6	6 +	⅛
4100 Labatt A	$ 23⅜	22⅞	22⅞—	⅜
500 Lab Min	$ 40¾	40¼	40¼+	1¼
650 Laura Sec	475	455	475	
220 Lob Co A	$ 6	6	6	
401 Lob Co B	$ 6⅛	6	6⅛+	⅛
800 Loeb M	415	405	410 —	15
900 Mclan H A	$ 10⅛	10	10 —	⅛
5300 MB Ltd	$ 33⅜	33¼	33¼	
450 Mattgmi	$ 30¼	30⅛	30⅛—	⅛
100 McGraw H	420	420	420 +	5
450 Met Stores	$ 11⅝	11½	11⅝+	⅛
1230 Microsyst	$ 6⅛	6	6 —	⅛
9535 Moore	$ 52½	51⅛	51⅛—	½
300 Murphy	$ 9½	9⅜	9⅜—	⅛
400 Nat Trust	$ 18¾	18⅝	18⅝+	⅛
6568 Noranda A	$ 49⅞	49¼	49¼+	⅛
3400 Orchan	440	425	425 —	15
10165 OSF Ind	$ 6⅛	6¼	6⅛—	⅛
3372 Oshawa A	$ 7¼	7	7¼+	¼
91350 Pamour	645	615	645 +	15
3435 PanCan P	$ 14¼	12⅝	12⅝—	½
652 Patino N V	$ 20	19	20	
8225 Pembin A	440	440	440	
500 Pembin B	400	400	400 +	20
300 Petrofina	$ 21¾	21⅛	21⅛+	⅛
1675 Pine Point	$ 31⅜	31	31 —	⅜
6018 Placer	$ 23½	23	23 —	½
2900 Rapid Dta	240	225	225 —	10
5100 Rayrock	95	95	95	
50 Redpath I	$ 25	25	25	
600 Reed Osir A	$ 10	9⅞	10	
1050 Reichhold	$ 15⅛	16	16⅛+	1⅛
1750 Rothman	$ 14	10⅞	10⅞—	⅛
850 Scotts	$ 8⅛	8⅛	8⅛+	⅛
9705 Shell Can	$ 18⅛	17⅞	18 —	⅛
7507 Sherritt	$ 14⅛	13⅞	13⅞—	⅜
2095 Siebens	$ 14⅞	14⅝	14⅞+	¼
9917 Simpsons	$ 8⅝	8¼	8¼—	½
425 Simpson S	$ 10¾	10¼	10¾	
800 Slater Stl	$ 10	9¾	10 +	¼
150 Slat W Can	$ 7⅝	7⅝	7⅝	
2250 Southam	$ 29	28	29½—	½
8600 St Brodcst	$ 9⅛	9	9⅛—	
7590 Stelco	$ 29⅛	28½	28⅝—	
4360 Steep R	190	174	175 —	
81050 Sundale O	840	795	800 —	
1645 Tara	$ 13⅝	13	13⅝	
1960 Teck Cor A	325	320	320 —	
8100 Teck Cor B	295	285	285 +	
365 Teledyne	425	425	425	
421 Texaco	$ 44	43¾	43¾+	
700 Thom Nes	$ 12⅝	12⅛	12⅛	
1351 Tor Dm Bk	$ 34⅜	33⅞	34⅜+	
4375 Traders A	$ 15⅛	15	15 —	
1643 Tr Can PL	$ 32⅛	31½	31⅝+	
3466 Trans Mt	$ 15	14⅝	14⅝—	
3 0 U Keno	400	395	395	
4510 U Siscoe	630	485	500 —	
350 Un Carbid	$ 16⅝	16	16	
9635 Un Gas	$ 9½	9⅛	9⅛	
3075 Union Oil	$ 14½	14¼	14¼	
3200 Upp Can	290	272	275	
500 Van Der	$ 8	7⅝	7⅝	
400 Voyager P	385	370	370	
5150 Weldwod	$ 12	11⅝	11⅝	
1550 Wstburne	$ 10⅝	10⅛	10⅝	
2040 West Mine	305	292	292	
4250 W Realty	470	455	450	
4900 Weston	$ 19¾	18⅞	19⅛	
601 White Pas	$ 8½	8	8¼	
2202 Woodwd A	$ 20½	20¼	20½	
3230 Yk Bear	470	460	463 +	
60 Yukon C	180	180	180	

Total sales 2,708,136 shares

Montreal Stocks

Sales Stock	High	Low	Last	Ch'ge
600 Algoma	$ 20¼	19½	19½—	½
432 Asbestos	$ 16¾	16¾	16¾	
1886 Bank Mont	$ 18¾	18½	18½—	½
500 Bombard	200	200	200+	5
800 Brinco	$ 5⅛	5	5	
300 Cdn Indust	$ 17¼	17¼	17¼+	½
450 Canron	$ 17½	17½	17½+	½
830 Com BusM	$ 5¼	5	5 —	¼
9954 Con Bath	$ 26⅜	26	26 —	½
450 Crn Zell A	$ 24	24	24 +	½
300 Dom Glass	$ 12	11⅞	11⅞—	⅛
3800 Dom Text	$ 8⅝	8½	8⅝—	⅛
120 Fncl Col	$ 5	5	5 —	¼
440 Imasco	$ 28½	28½	28½+	¼
200 Ivaco	$ 9⅝	9⅝	9⅝—	⅛
25100 Laur Fin	$ 9⅛	9	9⅛+	⅛
1300 Molson A	$ 22⅝	22¼	22¼+	¼
300 Molson B	$ 21¾	21½	21¾+	⅜
6156 Power Cp	$ 10⅞	10¾	10¾—	¼
5800 Price Cp	$ 14⅛	14	14⅛+	⅛
3550 Royal Bank	$ 35	34½	34½—	⅜
200 Unican Sec	325	325	325—	5
1300 Zellers	$ 12¾	12⅛	12½	

Total sales 1,045,946 shares.

DIAMONDS

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9 a.m. daily till 6 p.m.

Saturday till 4 p.m.

1000 BRUSSELS

(Place Rogier)

Mutual Funds

Closing prices on Dec. 11, 1973

NEW YORK (AP) —The following quotations, supplied by the National Association of Securities Dealers, Inc., are the prices at which these securities could have been sold (net asset value) or bought (value plus sales charge) Tuesday.

Fund	Bid	Ask
AGE Fnd	4.31	4.60
Advisrs	4.40	4.59
Aetna F	7.35	8.03
Aetna Shr	13.32	14.55
Afuture F	8.36	N.L.
AHAm Fd	.51	.56
Allstate	10.05	10.99
Alpha	10.44	[illegible]
Amcap	4.46	4.81
Am Birth	9.62	10.57
Am Diver	8.25	9.02
Am Eqity	4.28	4.69
Amer Express:		
Capit	6.71	7.33
Incme	8.00	8.74
Invest	7.94	8.70
Specl	6.83	7.46
Stock	6.87	7.61
Am Grth	5.29	5.67
Am Insin	4.53	4.95
Am Invs	4.85	N.L.
Am Mutl	7.87	8.35
AmN Gth	1.85	2.03
Anchor Group:		
Capit	3.68	4.03
Grwth	6.94	7.51
Incme	6.98	7.65
Fd Inv	6.88	7.54
Venl	7.85	8.60
Wash N	10.85	11.90
Astron	3.45	3.77
Audax Fd	6.07	6.65
Axe Houghton:		
Fnd A	4.25	4.62
Fnd B	6.73	7.32
Stock	5.53	6.04
Scien	4.01	4.35
BLC Grth	10.27	11.22
Babson	10.59	N.L.
Bayrk Fd	6.41	7.01
Bayrk Gr	6.09	6.77
Beacn Hil	7.68	N.L.
Beacn In	9.64	N.L.
Berk Gth	3.43	3.80
Bondstk	4.09	4.59
Bost Fdn	8.83	9.65
Brwn Fd	2.59	2.86
Burnh Fd	9.69	N.L.
Calvin Bullock:		
Bulick	11.67	12.78
Candn	20.02	21.64
Divid	3.08	3.52
NatW S	9.16	10.03
NY Vnl	10.45	11.45
CG Fund	9.06	9.90
Cap Trin	10.01	10.95
Centry Sh	13.33	14.57
Channing Funds:		
Balan	9.89	10.81
Bond	8.92	9.75
Com St	1.66	1.83
Eq Grt	7.38	8.07
Eq Pro	2.90	3.30
Fd Am	7.62	8.32
Grwth	4.70	5.14
Incom	6.64	7.26
Specl	1.75	1.92
Vent	7.68	8.39
Chase Gr Bos:		
Fund	7.46	8.15
Frt Cap	4.62	5.05
Shrhld	6.95	7.61
Specl	6.14	6.71
Chemicl	9.75	10.66
CNA MgemtFds:		
Liby Fd	4.62	5.05
Man Fd	3.53	3.86
Schust	7.07	7.89
Schu Sp	6.95	7.61
TMR A	7.66	8.38
Colonial:		
Cnvrt	9.19	10.04
Equty	2.92	3.19
Fund	10.00	10.94
Grwth	5.61	6.13
Incom	9.65	10.55
Vent	2.78	2.98
Colu Grth	15.63	N.L.
Cwlth AB	1.04	1.13
Cwlth C	1.84	2.45
Comp Gr	6.03	6.70
Comp Bd	7.66	8.82
Comp Fd	6.63	7.25
Concord	8.68	N.L.
Cons Inv	10.00	10.50
Constel G	5.05	5.52
Cont Mut	7.40	N.L.
Ctry Cap	11.39	12.44
Cm WDiv	5.28	5.77
Cm WDal	5.70	6.23
Dallas Fd	3.84	
Davge Fd	6.82	N.L.
deVegh	37.24	N.L.
Delaware Group:		
Decat	9.09	9.93
Delaw	8.35	9.34
Delta	4.54	4.96
Dir Cap	4.03	4.42
Dodg Cox	14.02	N.L.
Drexel	9.01	N.L.
Dreyfus Grp:		
Dreyf	10.03	10.97
Equit	3.58	3.94
Levge	14.45	15.61
Spl Inc	7.18	7.87
Third C	9.83	10.75
E&E Fd	3.10	N.L.
Eagle Gr	6.93	7.63
Eaton&Howard:		
Balan	9.02	10.29
Grwth	10.37	10.96
Incom	5.99	6.55
Specl	6.98	7.63
Stock	10.86	12.74
EDIE Spl	18.60	N.L.
Egret Gt	11.47	12.47
Elfun Tr	14.67	
Emer Sec	2.98	3.25
Energy	11.42	N.L.
Fairfld	7.87	8.60
Farm Bu	8.42	N.L.
Fed Reg	7.18	
Fidelity Group:		
Bond	8.88	9.70
Contfd	8.75	
Conv	6.93	
Dstny	6.20	
Essex	8.11	
Evrst	10.74	11.74
Fidel	14.26	15.58
Purltn	9.04	9.88
Salem	3.58	3.91
Trend	21.01	22.96
Financial Prog:		
Dyna	4.18	N.L.
Indust	3.97	N.L.
Incom	5.65	N.L.
Vent	3.81	N.L.
FstFd Va	9.94	10.83
Fst Investors:		
Disco	4.68	5.13
Grwth	6.91	7.57
Incom	7.70	8.44
Stock	7.21	7.99
Fst Mutl	7.55	N.L.
Flem Brg	8.30	N.L.
Forum Group:		
Climb F	7.55	N.L.
100 Fd	9.75	N.L.
101 Fd	7.86	N.L.
Twen F	5.98	N.L.
Fnd Gth	4.18	4.57
Founders Group:		
Grwth	4.87	5.32
Incom	10.84	11.85
Mutal	8.29	9.06
Specl	10.86	11.87
Foursq	8.32	N.L.
Franklin Group:		
DNTC	6.80	7.45
Grwth	6.72	7.36
Utils	4.17	4.57
Incom	1.76	1.93
US Gov	9.83	10.77
Capit	4.67	5.12
Equit	3.93	4.31
Frkln Lfe	10.35	11.31
FdF Dep	8.18	N.L.
Fund Inc Grp:		
Comm	8.55	9.34
Impac	7.74	8.46
Ind Trd	10.12	11.06
Pilot	7.59	8.30
Gatewy	5.75	6.22
GE S& S	31.27	
Gen Sec	5.71	N.L.
GrthFd A	4.00	4.37
Grth Ind	18.77	N.L.
Guard M	21.31	N.L.
Hamilton:		
F HDA	3.85	4.21
Grwth	5.74	6.28
Incom	6.05	6.61
H&C Fd	8.99	N.L.
H&C Lev	7.89	N.L.
Hedb Gor	7.07	7.73
Hedge	5.92	
Heritge	1.52	1.66
Hor Man	17.02	18.40
ISI Group:		
Grwth	4.15	4.54
Incom	4.04	4.42
Trus sy	13.32	14.56
Trus un	3.60	
Imp Cap	9.03	9.87
Imp Gth	6.80	7.43
IncF Am	12.14	13.27
Industry	3.10	3.39
INTGN	8.32	9.00
Int Invst	12.41	3.60
Inver Gth	7.85	N.L.
ICA	11.76	12.85
Inv Guid	6.68	N.L.
Inv Indic	2.28	
Inves Bos	10.22	1.17
Inv Counsel:		
Capm	6.97	7.64
Capit G	2.56	2.81
Capit S	5.13	5.62
Investors Group:		
IDS Grt	6.05	
IDS ndi	5.41	5.88
Mutl	9.02	9.81
Prog	3.75	4.08
Stock	18.21	19.80
Select	9.26	9.95
Var Py	7.63	8.29
Inv Resh	4.81	5.26
Istel	21.74	22.41
Ivy	6.56	N.L.
JP GrthF	8.70	9.46
Janus F	15.93	N.L.
J Henck	7.11	7.73
J Hanc St	7.56	8.22
Johnstn	22.57	N.L.
Keystone Funds:		
Apollo	4.17	4.57
Cus B1	18.58	19.43
Cus B2	19.38	21.23
Cus B4	7.87	8.63
Cus K1	6.91	7.57
Cus K2	5.47	5.99
Cus S1	20.25	22.19
Cus S2	10.19	11.17
Cus S3	7.14	7.83
Cus S4	3.63	3.98
Polar	3.31	3.61
Knickb	5.68	6.23
Knick Gz	6.66	7.29
Land Gth	6.61	7.23
Lenox Fd	4.78	N.L.
Lexington Grp:		
Cp Ldr	14.65	16.06
Lex Gr	5.39	5.89
Lex Rh	12.53	13.75
Life Ins	7.68	8.39
Linc Ntl	6.27	6.85
Loomis Sayles:		
Capit	12.64	N.L.
Mut	14.12	N.L.
Lord Abbett:		
Affiltd	6.27	6.79
A Bus	2.74	2.97
Bnd Db	9.40	10.27
Luth Bro	9.67	10.57
Luth Inc	9.33	10.20
Massachusett Co:		
Freed	7.73	8.47
Indep	7.89	8.65
Mass	11.03	12.09
Mass Financl:		
MIT	10.62	11.61
MIG	11.57	12.64
MID	12.68	13.86
MFD	12.09	13.21
MCD	13.29	14.52
Mates	1.68	N.L.
Mathers	9.14	N.L.
Mid AM	4.77	5.21
MONY F	10.10	11.04
MSB Fd	12.96	N.L.
Mut Ben	8.88	9.73
MIF Fd	7.33	7.92
MIF Gth	3.88	4.19
M OmaG	4.45	4.84
M Omahl	8.53	9.27
Mut Shrs	15.07	N.L.
Mut Trst	1.85	N.L.
NEA Mut	8.55	8.72
Natl Ind	9.39	N.L.
Nat Secur Ser:		
Balan	7.77	8.49
Bond	4.65	5.08
Divid	3.31	3.62
Grwth	5.80	6.34
Pf Stk	5.85	6.39
Incom	4.41	4.82
Stock	6.20	6.78
NE LifeFund:		
Equit	16.54	17.98
Groth	9.95	10.82
Side	15.15	16.47
Neuw Cet	4.47	N.L.
Neuw Fd	7.81	N.L.
New Per	13.65	14.92
New Wld	10.85	11.86
Newton	12.63	13.80
Nich Strg	12.45	N.L.
Noreast	14.84	N.L.
Omega	7.72	7.84
One WmS	15.90	N.L.
ONeill Fd	12.14	N.L.
Oppenheimer Fd:		
Oppen	6.42	7.02
AIM	9.64	10.54
Time	5.99	6.55
OTC Sec	9.31	10.12
Param M	6.14	6.71
Paul Rvr	6.47	7.07
Pegas Fd	4.51	4.95
Penn Sq	6.56	N.L.
Phila	5.75	6.30
Pilgrim Grp:		
Pilgim	6.80	7.43
Mag C	3.12	3.42
Incom	8.47	9.26
Pine St	9.67	N.L.
Pine Tree	2.46	
Pioneer Fund:		
Entrp	6.31	6.90
Fund	11.22	12.27
II	9.14	9.99
Plwn Inv	9.01	9.85
Pilgrth	10.88	11.89
Price Funds:		
Grwth	11.83	N.L.
N Era	11.43	N.L.
N Horiz	8.11	N.L.
Pro Fund	7.26	N.L.
Provid	3.80	4.15
Prov Gth	7.67	8.38
Pro SIP	9.23	10.08
Putnam Funds:		
Conv	10.26	11.21
Equit	8.10	8.85
Georg	14.00	15.30
Grwth	9.78	10.69
Incom	7.96	8.70
Invest	8.91	9.74
Vista	9.11	9.96
Voyag	9.42	10.30
Revere	5.56	6.08
Rinfret	12.83	
Safec Eqt	7.55	8.25
Sagittars	2.20	N.L.
Scudder Funds:		
Int Inv	13.88	N.L.
Specl	24.27	N.L.
Balan	14.73	
Com St	9.48	
Seaboard Funds:		
Ad Grt	4.11	
Ad Inc	3.29	
Ad Ins	7.82	
Comp C	4.48	
Inc Bos	5.64	
Lever	4.52	
Security Funds:		
Equty	3.39	
Invest	6.18	
Ultra	5.88	
Selected Funds:		
Sel Am	7.12	
Sel Opp	8.60	
Sel Spl	12.38	
Sent Gth	10.32	
Sentry F	11.74	
Shareholders Gp:		
Cmstk	3.38	
Entrp	5.53	
Flet Fd	3.98	
Harbr	7.45	
Legal	6.27	
Pace	6.62	
Shearson Funds:		
Appre	17.54	
Incom	16.63	
Invest	5.96	
Sherm D	8.35	
Side Fd	6.50	
Sigma Funds:		
Capit	6.27	
Invest	9.59	
Trust	7.19	
Vent	6.24	
SB Eqty	9.46	
SB I&Gr	10.16	
SoGen Int	11.26	
Sw Invs	6.62	
Swln Gt	5.49	
Sover Inv	10.65	
Spectra F	3.82	
S&P IntD	5.86	
State BondGr:		
Com F	4.46	
Div Fd	4.87	
Prog F	4.49	
StFrm Gt	4.46	
S Frm In	8.25	
State St	40.76	
Steadman Funds:		
Am Ind	2.77	
Asso F	1.11	
Invest	1.24	
Ocean	6.69	
Stein Roe Fds:		
Balan	19.79	
Cap O	9.41	
Stock	14.01	
Supervisd Inv:		
Grwth	5.72	
Incom	7.92	
Sumit	7.78	
Tech	5.98	
Survey F	9.59	
Sync Gth	9.69	
Temp Gt	7.39	
Trns Cap	7.78	
Trav Eq	10.08	
Tudr Hed	10.59	
TwnC Gt	2.81	
TwnC Inc	4.70	
USAA Gt	8.37	
US GovSe	9.93	
USLIFE Funds:		
Apex	4.78	
Balan	7.30	
ComSt	10.23	
Unif Mut	7.34	
Unifund	6.51	
Union Svc Grp:		
Broad	12.47	
Nat Inv	7.39	
U Cap	7.61	
Whteh	11.72	
United Funds:		
Accm	6.5	
Bond	7.7	
Con Gr	9.3	
Con Inc	9.0	
Incom	12.1	
Scien	6.	
Vang	5.	
Value Line Fd:		
Val Li	4.7	
Incom	4.8	
Lev Grt	5.1	
Spl Sit	2.5	
Vance Sanders:		
Invest	6.6	
Comm	6.4	
Specl	6.9	
Vandrbt	3.8	
Vangd	1.3	
Vang TN	8.0	
Varin P	3.4	
Viking	5.6	
WallSt G	6.6	
Wash M	10.7	
Weing Eq	10.4	
Wellingtn Grou:		
Explr	19.0	
Ivest	8.4	
Morg	10.6	
Trust	10.5	
Wellsl	10.6	
Welltn	10.8	
West B	10.0	
Windr	6.4	
Westf Grt	6.9	
Wisc Fd	5.2	
Ziegler	9.8	

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American Stock Exchange Trading

(Continued from preceding page.)

—1973— High	Low	Stocks and Div in $	P/E	Sls. 100s	High	Low	Last	Net Ch'ge
80¼	71	Ford C 3.40a	4	z260	72	71¾	72	
12	6⅞	Forest C .37	9	14	6⅞	6⅝	6⅝—	⅜
10	7⅜	ForestL .09t		26	2⅞	2	2 —	⅛
12⅝	7⅜	FotStaP	6	61	9	8⅞	8⅞+	⅛
9⅞	4⅞	Frank RI .48	8	78	4⅞	4⅞	4⅞—	⅛
12⅝	5⅞	FrankNu .32	4	4	5⅞	5⅞	5⅞	
12⅛	6⅞	Frantz .82	4	6	7⅜	7⅜	7⅜+	½
22⅛	5⅜	Franklin .40	8	20	10⅝	10¼	10⅝—	⅛
27⅞	10	Frigitronic	35	187	13⅞	16	16 —	⅜
12⅞	9⅞	Friscts .30b	5	7	10⅞	10	10 —	½
8⅞	3⅞	Frontier Air	4	26	4½	4⅜	4⅜—	⅛
5⅞	3¾	FrontAir wt		17	3⅝	3⅝	3⅝	

G

—1973— High	Low	Stocks and Div in $	P/E	Sls. 100s	High	Low	Last	Net Ch'ge
10⅞	6⅝	Gabriel .40	4	63	7	6	6⅞+	⅜
11⅝	6⅝	Garan .08a	4	2	7⅝	7⅝	7⅝+	⅛
14¾	6	Garcia Corp	4	81	6⅛	4⅞	4⅞—	⅛
9⅞	5⅞	Garland .30	6	10	6⅛	6⅛	6⅛+	⅛
10⅝	2	Gaynor Staf		88	2⅜	2	2 —	⅛
14⅝	8⅝	Gearhart .04	70	30	10⅝	10½	10½—	⅜
2⅝	1	Gen Buildrs	62	5	1⅛	1	1 —	⅛
27¼	6	G Cinema .40	4	100	9	8	8 —	⅛
7	1⅝	GenEduc Sv	8	17	1⅝	1⅝	1⅝	
4⅝	1⅝	G Empl .32e	5	7	2	1⅞	1⅞	
7⅜	3⅝	G Housewar	4	72	3⅞	3⅛	3⅛—	⅛
9⅝	3⅝	Gen Interior		6	4	3⅝	3⅝—	½
8⅞	2	Gen Recrat	4	8	2⅝	2½	2½—	⅛
9⅞	3⅝	Gen Rearch	8	17	4⅜	3⅝	3⅝—	⅝
9¼	5⅞	GResrc .00e		287	7⅛	6⅞	7⅛—	⅛
10⅜	3¼	Genge Inc	6	10	4⅛	4	4	
4	1⅝	Genisco Tch	12	3	1⅝	1⅝	1⅝	
23	6⅞	Geon Ind	13	69	12⅜	11⅞	12⅛—	⅜
8⅜	3⅜	Gerber Sci	16	10	4⅜	4⅛	4⅛	
22⅞	10⅞	Giant F .50a	5	14	11	10⅞	11 +	¼
11⅞	7	Giant Y .40a	12	67	10⅛	10	10⅛+	¼
2⅝	½	Gilbert Cos		12	⅝	9-16	9-16—	1-16
10⅜	7⅞	GIT RI 1.20e	7	1	8⅛	8⅛	8⅛—	⅛
3⅝	2	Gladng .13t	5	33	3⅛	2⅞	3 —	⅛
7⅝	2⅝	Glasrock Pr		13	2⅝	2⅝	2⅝—	⅛
20⅝	15⅞	GlatfltrP .80	5	1	15	15	15 —	⅛
36	31½	Glatfl pf2.50		7	32	32	32 +	½
8⅜	3½	Glen G 1.92a	3	4	4⅝	4⅝	4⅝	
10⅝	6⅜	GlenDls .39t	9	13	6⅞	6	6 —	⅜
16⅝	6⅜	GlobeSec Sy	5	14	6	5⅞	6 +	⅛
14⅛	7	Glosser .22	4	1	7⅝	7⅝	7⅝—	⅛
20⅛	10	G'oucstr En	5	9	11⅝	11⅜	11½+	⅛
12⅛	7	Glover Inc	4	7	7⅛	7⅛	7⅛+	⅛
8⅞	4⅞	Gldblatt .36	5	11	5	5	5 +	⅛
27⅞	12	Golden Cycl	8	15	13⅝	13¼	13¼—	⅜
10⅝	2	Gold W Mob	6	11	2⅛	2	2 —	⅛
8	3	GoodLS .15e	4	7	3¼	3	3 —	⅜
6⅜	2¼	Goodrich wt		13	3	2⅞	2⅞—	⅛
6½	2¼	Gorin Strs	3	3	2⅞	2⅝	2⅝—	⅛
9⅝	3	Gouldinc wt		19	7⅛	6⅞	7 +	⅜
10	7⅝	Gould IT .92	10	2	7⅝	7⅝	7⅝	
35	27	Grainger .27	27	142	35½	34¼	34½	
12	3⅜	Grand Auto	4	1	3⅝	3⅝	3⅝+	¼
6⅝	2¼	Granite Mgt		1	2⅝	2⅝	2⅝	
16	5½	GrasVa .16a	13	7	11⅝	11⅛	11⅛—	⅛
12⅝	5	GrayMf .84t	5	24	5¼	4⅞	5 —	⅛
1⅛	⅜	GreatAm In	12	29	⅜	⅜	⅜	
14¼	6¼	GtLkCh .11e	12	81	12⅞	11¾	11⅞—	⅛
9¼	6⅝	GtScotS .39t	7	11	9⅝	8⅞	8⅞—	⅛
5½	4	Greenm .27t	4	21	4⅜	4⅜	4⅜—	⅛
8⅞	7⅝	GREIT 1.20	8	222	8	7⅝	8 —	⅛
6¼	3	GryhdC .20e	4	40	3¼	3	3⅛—	⅛
27⅞	16¼	GRI Cp .06a	17	47	22¼	21¾	21¾—	¾
14⅛	4⅛	Grow C .32b	9	5	4⅞	4⅝	4⅝—	⅛
14⅛	1⅜	Gruen Ind	10	48	2	1⅞	1⅞+	⅛
1⅞	⅞	GSC En .05e		9	1	1	1	
4⅞	2½	GTI Corp	11	10	2⅝	2½	2⅝—	⅛
11½	3	GuardMt wt		5	4⅝	4	4	
9⅝	4⅞	Guilfrd .05e	3	17	4½	4	4½+	½
14½	13⅝	GifMtg 1.79e	8	13	14⅛	14½	14⅛+	⅛
2⅞	11-16	GulfMARt wt		40	13-16	13-16	13-16	
34⅝	3⅜	Glf Can .60a	17	1	32⅞	32⅞	32⅞—	⅛
15⅝	4⅝	GulfRep Fin	2	17	4⅝	4⅝	4⅝—	⅛
15⅞	13¼	GifSM 2.35e	5	23	14	13⅛	13⅞—	⅛
1⅝	⅞	Gulf SoM wt		8	1	⅞	⅞—	⅛
[illegible]	10	Glstrm LD	4	27	10⅛	10⅛	10⅛	

H

—1973— High	Low	Stocks and Div in $	P/E	Sls. 100s	High	Low	Last	Net Ch'ge
[illegible]	7½	Halicft Hom		20	7⅝	7⅜	7⅜+	⅛
11½	6⅞	HallsMot .40	4	5	6⅞	6⅞	6⅞	
13⅝	4¼	HamilC .22e	4	3	5⅛	5	5 —	⅜
[illegible]	3⅜	Hamp D .20t	2	11	4	3⅞	3⅞—	¼
[illegible]	3⅞	Hamptn .32	6	2	4	4	4	
[illegible]	4	Hanvr Plan	29	53	12⅛	11⅞	11⅞—	⅜
[illegible]	8½	HanvrSh .55	5	1	9⅜	9⅜	9⅜—	⅛
[illegible]	17¾	Harland .15	22	11	21½	20⅞	21½+	1⅛
[illegible]	9¼	HartAlf .30p	10	5	15⅝	15½	15⅝+	⅜
[illegible]	2⅝	Hartfld Zdy	2	31	2⅞	2⅝	2⅞	
[illegible]	19½	HartzMt Cp	32	74	30⅛	28⅞	28⅞—	1
[illegible]	1	Harvey Grp	28	22	1¼	1	1⅛—	⅛
[illegible]	1⅝	Harvey Strs	5	52	2¼	2	2¼+	⅛
[illegible]	3¼	Hasbro Ind	5	13	4	3⅞	3⅞—	⅛
[illegible]	5⅝	Hasting .20a	6	19	6¼	6	6	
[illegible]	1⅝	HaydnS .05p		12	2	1⅞	1⅞	
[illegible]	3¼	HealthM .30	4	4	3⅞	3⅞	3⅞	
[illegible]	1⅛	Heinick Inst	6	39	1⅝	1¼	1⅛—	⅛
[illegible]	9⅝	Helfm 1.53e	6	48	11	10⅞	10⅞—	⅛
[illegible]	7¼	Her Mat .48	4	9	8	7⅞	7⅞—	⅛
[illegible]	5	HIG Inc	12	2	6	5⅞	6 —	⅛

—1973— High	Low	Stocks and Div in $	P/E	Sls. 100s	High	Low	Last	Net Ch'ge
19⅞	6½	HiShear Cp	23	1	10	10	10	
5⅞	1⅛	Highlnd Cap		4	1⅛	1½	1½—	¼
6¼	3	Hilthvn .23t	6	7	3¼	3⅛	3¼	
7⅜	2⅞	Hipfronics	8	1	3⅞	3⅜	3⅜—	⅛
2⅞	1⅜	Hofmn Ind	4	12	2⅛	2⅛	2⅛	
2⅛	1	Holly Corp	16	35	2⅛	2	2⅛	
57½	35½	HomeOA .50	30	6	52⅛	52¼	52¼+	¼
23	15⅝	HormelG .81	10	5	15⅞	15⅝	15⅞+	¼
10	4⅞	Horn Hardrt		3	4⅞	4	4⅞	
20⅞	6⅞	Hoskins .75p	2	67	7	6⅞	7 +	¼
22⅜	13¼	HospM 2.18e	6	11	14½	13⅛	13⅞—	¾
3	⅜	HospMig wt		11	13-16	13-16	13-16	
35⅞	7⅜	Hosp Mtr In	5	7	8	7⅞	7⅞—	¼
25⅛	10⅞	Hotel I 2.11e	5	28	13⅛	11¾	11¾—	1⅜
18⅞	3⅞	HousRo .10b	4	6	3⅞	3⅞	3⅞—	⅛
11⅞	4¼	House VI .32	7	7	4⅝	4⅝	4⅝+	⅛
48⅞	28½	HousI Oil M	91	419	61	57½	57⅝—	2⅝
1⅛	⅜	Howell Ind	3	11	1	⅞	1 +	⅛
53	33½	HubellA 1.20	12	8	36	35⅞	35¼+	⅛
53½	33⅞	HubellB 1.20	12	45	36½	34⅞	35¼—	½
79½	50½	Hub ptB1.75		4	54	54	54 —	1⅛
57⅞	40	HudBOG .70	25	5	45¾	45	45 —	¼
6	2⅝	Hudson Gen	20	4	3⅝	3⅝	3⅝—	⅛
19¼	6½	Huffmn .40e	8	16	8⅛	7⅞	7⅞+	⅛
8⅞	2⅛	HuntHlt .10e	3	23	2⅜	2⅜	2⅜+	⅛
32	18¾	HuskyOil .15	12	99	26⅝	24½	24½—	2
11⅞	2	Hycel Inc		29	2⅝	2⅜	2⅝	
24½	12	Hydrm pf.60		1	13	13	13	
28⅛	13⅞	HygFd 1.23t	5	10	23⅞	23½	23⅞+	⅜

I

—1973— High	Low	Stocks and Div in $	P/E	Sls. 100s	High	Low	Last	Net Ch'ge
16½	9¼	ICB Cp .34	8	3	9½	9¼	9¼—	¼
22¼	16¼	ICM R 1.85e	8	29	16½	16¼	16½+	⅛
8½	3⅞	IMC Magnet	5	38	6⅛	5⅞	6 +	⅛
7⅞	3⅞	ImChm .26e	10	3	4⅞	4⅞	4⅞—	⅛
7⅜	4	Imper Ind	2	28	4⅛	4	4	
49⅞	35¾	Imp Oil .80a	28	143	43⅞	42	42 —	¼
4	1⅜	InarcoCp .12	4	3	1⅞	1⅞	1⅞—	⅛
11⅞	4⅞	IndianHd wt		6	4⅞	4¼	4⅛+	¼
2⅞	⅜	Inflight Svc	16	21	13-16	⅜	13-16	
6⅝	4⅝	IndnlCr .08b	8	8	4⅞	4⅝	4⅞	
10⅞	5⅞	Instron .10e	7	20	6⅛	5⅞	6 —	⅛
3⅞	1¼	Instrum Sys	5	61	1½	1¼	1¼—	
12½	1⅝	IntegRe .19t	3	17	2⅝	2⅜	2⅜+	⅛
7⅞	1⅝	Intrmedco	46	5	1⅞	1⅝	1⅞—	
1¼	⅜	Intl Banknot		104	½	7-16	7-16—	1-16
13⅞	3⅞	Int Foodsvc	4	13	4⅛	4⅞	4⅞+	⅛
6⅝	2	InFuneral S	5	56	2¼	2⅛	2¼+	⅛
14⅜	8⅜	IntGenin .70	4	14	10¼	10	10 +	⅛
14⅞	5⅜	Int Prot .10	3	22	6⅝	6⅜	6⅜—	
7⅛	1⅞	IntSeaw .10r	3	4	2⅛	2	2⅛+	⅛
5⅜	1⅞	Int Stretch		56	2⅛	2	2 —	⅛
59⅞	19½	Int-Syst .19h	35	28000	38¼	35	35 —	3⅜
8⅞	1⅜	Interphoto		7	2⅛	2	2⅛+	⅛
22⅞	11⅞	Interpool	9	14	11⅞	11⅛	11⅛+	½
18	10⅞	Intrsyst .10b	12	3	12⅝	12⅜	12⅝+	⅛
8⅞	9½	Interway Co	5	18	12	11⅛	11⅛—	
6½	1⅝	Investm Fla	9	20	1⅝	1⅝	1⅝—	
36⅛	21¼	InDiv A 1.80	5	32	22⅛	21½	22 —	½
9⅜	5⅞	InvDivB .45	5	18	5⅝	5⅜	5⅜—	
8⅞	2¼	InvFdA .15a		12	2⅛	2⅜	2⅜—	⅛
16⅛	14⅞	InvRlt 1.41e	12	31	12½	12	12	
20⅞	8½	Ionics Inc	14	15	9	8⅞	8⅞—	⅛
15⅞	6¼	Iroquois Bd	9	24	7⅞	7	7⅛+	⅞
10⅞	2⅜	Irvin Indust	4	6	3⅝	3⅜	3⅝	
8	5	ISC Ind .35	7	12	5⅞	5⅛	5⅞+	¼
8½	7	IsraelD .75e		3	7⅛	7	7⅛+	⅛
11⅞	3⅞	Itel Corp	4	42	4⅛	4	4⅛	

J - K

—1973— High	Low	Stocks and Div in $	P/E	Sls. 100s	High	Low	Last	Net Ch'ge
13⅝	7¼	Jacobs Eng	9	5	9⅝	9⅝	9⅝+	⅜
14⅝	3⅞	Jamswy .16t	3	20	4	3⅞	4	
11⅛	5½	Jeannet .48t	6	13	7⅛	6½	6½—	¼
24⅛	11⅞	Jervis 1.30t	5	9	14⅛	13⅞	13⅞—	⅛
5⅜	1⅞	Jetronic Ind	5	6	2⅛	2⅛	2⅛	
37⅞	18¼	John Pd .20	29	22	27⅞	26⅞	26⅞	
5⅞	3	JS Industris		17	3⅞	3⅞	3⅝—	⅛
9¼	6⅛	Jupiter Ind	6	21	7¼	7¼	7¼	
11	3½	K Tel Intl	5	1	4	4	4	
9⅝	4	Kaisrin .10r	4	269	6⅝	5⅞	5⅞—	⅝
5⅛	1½	Kalvex Inc	4	41	1⅜	1⅛	1⅛	
10	3⅜	KaneMill wt		11	6⅛	6⅜	6⅛	
38½	23⅞	Kaneb Svc 1	11	6	34⅞	34⅛	34⅜	
34⅞	2⅛	Kaul Brd wt		144	4⅛	2⅞	2⅞—	1⅛
5¼	1⅜	Kavanau	6	14	1⅞	1⅛	1⅛—	⅛
14⅝	4½	KeyCorp .20	8	17	4⅝	4½	4½—	⅛
10½	3⅝	KenwinS .32	3	5	4⅛	3⅞	3⅞—	⅛
8⅞	2⅛	Ketchm .16t	4	3	2⅞	2⅞	2⅞—	⅛
23⅞	11½	Kewanee .48	10	98	20⅛	18¼	18⅞—	2
2 15-16	1⅛	Kilemb .15e	4	12	2⅛	2	2⅛	
10⅞	2⅛	Killearn Pr		18	2⅞	2⅞	2⅞—	¼
1⅝	⅜	Kin Ark Crp		21	1	⅞	⅞+	⅛
25⅞	8	KingRd .15e	6	35	10	9½	9⅞	
37½	26	KingLaf 1.60	9	11	27½	27	27½+	1¼
14⅞	4½	Kingstp .23e	4	2	5½	5⅝	5⅝+	⅛
27½	16	Kirbyind .50	6	7	20	19⅞	20 —	⅝
10⅛	1⅞	Klt Mfg	16	4	2⅛	2	2⅛—	⅛
5⅛	9½	KleerVu Ind		8	14⅞	14⅞	14⅞—	⅛
18¼	3¼	Kleinerts		57	4⅛	3⅞	4⅛+	⅛
10⅛	6	Klikiok .50	5	7	6¼	6⅛	6⅛+	½
27⅞	10	Knicker Toy	4	47	13⅝	12⅛	13 —	⅝
10⅞	5⅛	Knott H .15p		8	5⅝	5⅛	5⅛	
27⅞	11⅞	Kolmorg .40	11	4	20⅛	20⅛	20⅛—	⅛
21⅞	5⅞	KuhnStr .10	3	50	6⅞	6	6⅛—	⅛

L

—1973— High	Low	Stocks and Div in $	P/E	Sls. 100s	High	Low	Last	Net Ch'ge
3⅞	1¼	LaBarge		18	1⅜	1⅛	1⅛—	⅛
30⅛	7	Lafay Radio	4	42	8	7¼	7⅞—	⅛
4⅛	1⅛	LAiglon App	2	5	1⅛	1⅛	1⅛	
4⅜	2⅛	Lake Shore	34	6	2⅛	2⅛	2⅛	
12⅛	3	LaMaur .35	4	15	4⅛	3⅞	4	
8⅛	3¼	Lane W .24t	4	22	3½	3⅜	3⅜—	⅛
6⅞	3⅛	LaPointe .20	5	10	4	3¾	3⅞—	⅛
1⅛	⅛	LaTour Bck		20	⅜	9-16	9-16—	3-16
6	2⅛	Laneco Inc	22	15	2⅜	2⅛	2⅛—	⅛
16⅛	8	LarwR 1.27e	6	35	9⅛	8⅞	8⅞—	⅛
1⅞	⅛	LarwinR wt		12	⅛	⅛	⅛—	1-16
38	8¼	LCA Cp .45	4	37	9⅛	9⅛	9⅛+	¼
11½	1½	LCA Cp wt		10	2	2	2	
14	5	LeGran .16	9	5	8¼	8⅛	8⅛	
20⅝	9⅛	Les Ronl .24	9	31	12⅛	11⅞	12⅛+	1⅛
8⅛	3⅞	Leadr Hous	7	63	5⅛	5⅛	5⅛—	
9⅞	1¾	Leasc Cp wt		84	1¾	1⅝	1⅞—	⅛
17¾	6⅞	Leath Co .50	4	13	7⅛	6⅞	6⅞+	⅛
25	9⅞	Lee Entr .30	7	27	11	10⅛	10⅝—	⅛
7⅛	3⅛	Lee Natl	6	15	3⅞	3⅛	3⅛—	⅛
23⅞	14⅞	Lee Pharm	28	18	17⅛	16⅛	16⅛—	⅝
7⅞	3⅛	Lehigh Pres	4	13	3⅜	3⅛	3⅛—	⅛
20⅞	5	Leigh Pr .40	3	9	5⅝	5⅛	5⅛+	⅛
10⅞	3⅞	Leisure Tec	2	59	4⅛	3⅞	3⅞—	⅛
38⅞	4½	LesFay .32b	3	25	5	4⅞	4⅞—	⅛
16⅛	6	LewisBF .20	4	2	6⅛	6⅛	6⅛+	⅛
4⅞	⅜	Libco Corp		18	⅜	⅜	⅜	
3⅞	1⅞	Liberty Fab		35	1⅝	1⅞	1⅞—	⅛
9⅛	4	LilliAnn .20e	4	2	4	4	4	
4⅛	2	LilyLynn A	2	9	2⅛	2⅛	2⅛	
4⅞	1⅞	Lincoln Am	7	20	1⅞	1⅞	1⅞—	⅛
22	8¼	Lloyds Elec	3	11	9	8⅛	8⅛—	⅛
2⅞	1⅜	Lodge S .05a	16	4	1⅜	1⅜	1⅜—	⅛
13⅞	6⅛	Lohmn .33a	4	263	6⅛	6	6 —	⅛
19⅞	3⅛	LoewThe wt		220	4⅛	4⅛	4⅛—	⅛
4⅛	1⅛	Logisllc Ind	5	33	1⅜	1⅛	1⅛—	⅛
12⅛	7⅛	LaGenSv .62	6	2	7⅛	7⅛	7⅛—	⅛
5¼	3½	LSB Ind .23t	5	5	3⅞	3	3¼—	⅛
4⅞	2⅜	LTVCorp wt		36	3	2⅞	2⅞—	⅛
10⅝	1	Luby Corp		24	1⅝	1⅜	1½	
3⅜	1⅜	Lynch Corp		35	1⅜	1⅜	1⅜	

M - N - O

—1973— High	Low	Stocks and Div in $	P/E	Sls. 100s	High	Low	Last	Net Ch'ge
2⅞	⅞	Macro Chef		57	1⅛	1	1	
16⅞	13⅛	Mo PbS 1.28	7	4	13⅛	13⅛	13⅛	
1¾	⅛	Mallry Ran		64	⅛	⅛	⅛+	⅛
8	1⅛	MamMrt .22		51	1⅞	1⅜	1⅞+	⅛
6⅜	1⅜	Mangel Strs		8	1⅞	1⅞	1⅞	
10⅛	7⅛	Mangood .60	5	4	7⅛	7	7 —	⅛
11	4⅜	Mansf T .50	5	6	5	4⅞	4⅞	
6⅛	3⅛	Marinduq B	10	16	3⅞	3¾	3¾	
10⅛	4⅛	Mark Contrl	125	19	5⅛	5	5 —	⅛
4⅝	2⅛	Marlene Ind	5	10	2⅛	2⅛	2⅛—	⅛
9⅛	4⅛	Marshall Fd	4	3	4⅛	4⅛	4⅛+	⅛
9⅛	4⅛	Marshal Ind	5	22	6	5⅛	6 +	⅛
10⅛	4⅛	Masland .40	5	223	5	4⅞	5	
22¼	7	Masnelin .30	5	7	9	8⅞	9 —	⅛
15	8⅛	MaterR .10e	10	3	9⅛	9⅛	9⅛+	⅛
10⅞	2¼	MaulBro .10		40	3⅛	3	3⅛+	⅛
10⅛	3⅞	McCro wt n		7	4⅛	4⅛	4⅛+	⅛
16⅛	4⅛	McCull Oil		346	5⅛	4⅞	4⅞—	⅛
19⅞	10	McDonh .40	4	31	10⅛	10	10	
10	5⅛	McIntsh .32	3	25	5⅛	4⅞	5 —	⅛
8⅛	2	McKeon Cn	5	10	2⅛	2	2	
5	1⅛	MDC Corp		5	1⅜	1⅜	1⅜	
15⅛	9¼	Means FW 1	6	18	9⅞	9⅞	9⅞+	⅛
14⅛	8¼	Medallst .36	4	5	9⅛	9	9⅛+	⅛
10⅛	3⅛	Medco Jwly	3	18	3⅝	3⅜	3⅜—	⅛
14⅞	4⅞	Medenco .12	10	25	9⅞	9	9 —	⅛
43⅛	21	MediaGn .54	8	85	23	21⅛	21⅛	
7¼	1⅛	Mego Intl In		12	1⅞	1⅝	1⅝—	⅛
21	9⅛	MEM Co .64	4	7	10⅛	10	10 —	⅛
18⅛	5¼	Mercant Ind	6	5	5⅛	4⅞	4⅞—	⅛
5⅛	1	Meridian In	17	4	1⅛	1⅛	1⅛—	⅛
14⅛	7¼	MerleN .20a	5	15	7⅛	7⅛	7⅛—	⅛
8⅞	2⅝	Metrocare	4	37	3⅛	3⅛	3⅛+	⅛
10⅛	2	Metro Grig	4	4	1⅞	1⅞	1⅞—	⅛
5¼	2⅛	Mich Genl	3	32	2⅛	2⅛	2⅛—	⅛
4⅛	2⅛	MichSug .10	20	11	3	2⅞	3 +	⅛
17¾	6¼	MidldCo .30	3	6	6⅛	6⅛	6⅛—	⅛
11⅛	4⅛	Midld Glass	3	1	4¼	4¼	4¼—	⅛
15¼	9	Midw Ru .48	6	8	10	9⅛	9⅛—	⅛
19	7½	MidFinl .36b		21	10⅛	10¼	10¼—	⅛
27⅜	15⅛	Milgo Elect	8	107	17	15⅞	15⅛—	1⅛
14⅞	5⅛	Miller H	2	8	5⅛	5	5 —	⅛
12¼	5¼	MillOnx .38t	4	19	6⅛	6¼	6¼—	⅛
37⅞	18	Mill Roy .20e	11	11	18⅞	18¼	18¼+	⅛
19⅞	9⅞	MoBeef Pkr	3	13	11⅛	10⅞	10⅞—	⅛
7⅛	3⅛	MoKanTx ct		1	5⅜	5⅛	5⅛+	⅛
41⅞	16⅛	Mitchell En	15	24	25⅛	23⅝	23⅞—	1⅛
5⅞	2⅝	Mite Cp .16	6	18	3⅛	3⅛	3⅛	
10⅞	1⅞	MoAmCo Cp	4	2	2⅛	2⅛	2⅛—	⅛
11	5¼	Modern Md	5	3	5⅛	5⅛	5⅛+	⅛
15⅞	4¼	Mlybden wt		45	10⅛	9⅛	9⅛—	⅛
60	54	MonP pf4.40		z100	55	55	55 +	1
12	6¼	Moog In .40	5	x9	9	8⅛	9 +	⅛
16⅛	9	MigGr 1.30e	7	1	9⅛	9⅛	9⅛	
6⅛	3⅜	Morton S .32	7	7	3¼	3⅛	3⅛	
6⅞	3¼	MottsSup M	5	2	3¼	3⅛	3¼	
3¼	1⅛	Mouldings		32	1⅛	1⅛	1⅛—	⅛
18	10⅛	MtVMll 1.20	5	8	10⅛	10¼	10¼+	⅛
9½	3⅛	Mov Star .40	4	17	4⅛	4⅛	4⅛	
1⅞	⅛	Movielab		51	⅛	½	⅛	
10½	7¼	MPB Cp .40	4	13	7⅞	7⅛	7⅞—	⅛
4⅞	2	MPO Video		7	2	2	2 —	⅛
5⅛	1	MPS Intl Cp		772	1⅛	1⅛	1⅛	
15⅛	7⅛	MultiAm .20	10	8	9⅛	9⅛	9⅛—	⅛
7¼	5¼	MWA .40r	6	4	5¼	5¼	5¼	
5	2⅜	Napco Ind	5	10	2⅜	2⅜	2⅜	
7⅛	3¼	NardaM .14t	4	3	4⅛	4⅛	4⅛+	⅜
2⅛	⅜	NatBellas H		16	⅜	9-16	9-16—	3-16
16⅛	4	N Distr .10e	4	15	4⅛	4⅛	4⅛—	⅛
4⅛	1⅛	NatHlth Ent	8	34	1⅛	1⅛	1⅛—	⅛
1⅛	⅛	Natind wt		5	⅛	9-16	⅛—	1-16
15⅛	3⅛	NKinney Cp	3	11	3⅛	3⅛	3⅛	
22⅞	7¼	NMedEn .10	5	23	9⅛	8⅞	8⅞	
24⅛	9	Nat Paragn	6	67	15	13⅞	13⅞+	⅛
8⅛	4	Nat Silv .20e	3	5	4	4	4	
11	4¼	NatSpln .10e	4	7	5	5	5	
4	1	Nat System		55	1⅛	1	1 —	⅛
10	4	NatinwH .20	4	6	4⅛	4⅛	4⅛+	⅛
11⅞	6⅞	Nelsnor .10p	5	2	6⅞	6⅞	6⅞—	
6⅛	2	Nelly Don	10	4	2⅛	2	2	
10⅛	3⅛	NelsonL .20t		4	3⅛	3⅛	3⅛	—
2⅛	1⅛	Nestle LeM	10	89	1⅛	1⅛	1⅛	
12⅞	9⅛	Newcor .60	13	1	10⅛	10⅛	10⅛—	⅛
65	25⅞	NE Nuc .07e	25	44	47	44⅛	45⅛+	2
6⅛	4⅛	NHamp .12e	6	4	5	4⅞	5 +	⅛
1⅛	⅛	Newidria M	12	50	13-16	⅛	⅛	
24⅛	13⅛	NMex Ariz	43	3	16	15⅝	15⅝—	⅛
4	1⅜	Newpark Rs	14	56	2⅛	2⅛	2⅛	
18⅛	7¼	N Proc .35e	10	28	8⅞	8⅛	8⅛+	⅛
15	10⅛	NYTimes .60	6	43	11	10⅛	10⅞+	⅛
8⅞	5	NiagFSv .26	4	1	5⅛	5⅛	5⅛+	⅛
6⅞	1⅛	Nichols SE	3	25	2⅛	2⅛	2⅛+	⅛
22⅛	10⅛	NJBPI 2.35e	5	8	14⅛	14⅛	14⅛	
12¼	3	Noel Indust	3	3	3¼	3⅛	3⅛—	⅛
31	22⅛	Norf So Ry		1	30⅛	30⅛	30⅛+	⅛
6⅞	2	Nortek Inc	14	53	2⅞	2⅛	2⅛+	⅛
5⅛	1	NorAm Dev		1	2⅛	2⅛	2⅛+	⅛
5⅛	1⅛	NoAmMt wt		28	2⅛	2⅛	2⅛+	⅛
22⅞	7⅛	NorAm Roy	48	53	17⅛	16⅛	16⅛—	⅛
8⅞	5⅛	NorCdn Oils	16	29	6⅛	5 13-16	5 13-16—	5-16
29⅞	11	NNGMob wt		109	15⅛	13⅛	13⅛—	⅛
7⅛	3⅛	Novo Corp	3	2	3⅛	3⅛	3⅛	
9⅞	4	Nuclear Dat		16	5⅛	5⅛	5⅛—	⅛
26⅞	10½	NumacO Gs	25	16	17⅛	15⅛	15⅛—	1⅛
42⅛	17	Offshore Co	13	59	30⅛	29⅛	29⅛+	⅛
5⅞	2⅛	Ohio Art .20	8	16	2⅛	2⅛	2⅛—	⅛
23⅞	13⅞	OhioBrass 1	8	1	14	14	14	
20	9	Oh Sealy .24	8	5	9⅛	9⅛	9⅛	
29	16⅛	OKC Cp .80a	8	18	25⅛	25	25 —	⅛
7⅛	2½	Olla Ind	3	23	3	2⅞	2⅞—	⅛
42⅛	9⅛	OnanCp .20e	3	17	11⅛	10⅛	10⅛+	⅛
99⅛	55⅛	OOkep 8.29e	6	2750	80⅛	78⅛	78⅛—	1⅛
28⅞	2⅛	OpenRd Ind	1	97	3	2⅛	2⅛—	⅛
19⅞	7⅛	OriolHo .53h	3	9	8⅛	7⅛	7⅛—	⅛
2⅞	⅛	Ormand Ind	30	8	1	13-16	13-16—	3-16
10⅛	6	OSu'lvn .50b	5	2	7	7	7 +	⅛
21	6	Outdr Sprt I	4	37	6⅛	5⅞	6 —	⅛
20⅞	11⅞	OverhDr .32	7	5	11⅛	11⅛	11⅛	
6⅛	4⅛	Overs Secur		1	4⅛	4⅛	4⅛—	⅛
9⅛	5	OxfdFst .5e	7	22	5⅛	5⅛	5⅛	
6⅞	3	Ozark Airlin		47	3⅛	3	3⅛+	⅛

P - Q

—1973— High	Low	Stocks and Div in $	P/E	Sls. 100s	High	Low	Last	Net Ch'ge
3⅜	¾	P&F Indust		12	⅞	¾	¾	
3⅛	1	Pac Cst Prp		8	1⅛	1⅛	1⅛	
22⅛	10⅛	PGEpf 1.63		16	16⅛	16⅛	16⅛+	⅛
17⅛	16	PGEpf 1.25		1	16⅛	16⅛	16⅛+	⅛
17⅛	15⅛	PGRd pf.25		5	15⅛	15⅛	15⅛+	⅛
17⅛	15	PG pfA 1.25		z30	16	16⅛	15⅛—	⅛
17	15⅛	PG 4.8pf1.20		2	15⅛	15⅛	15⅛	
37⅛	27⅛	PG 9.2pf2.32		1	27⅛	27⅛	27⅛+	⅛
28⅛	25⅛	PG 8.1pf2.04		3	25⅛	25⅛	25⅛—	⅛
30⅛	26⅛	PGE 9pf2.25		8	27	26⅛	27 +	⅛
27⅛	23⅛	PG 7.8pf1.95		5	24	24	24 +	⅛
27⅛	24⅛	PGE 8pf 2		1	25	25	25 +	⅛
103⅛	95⅛	PacLt pf7.64		z200	95⅛	95⅛	95⅛—	3⅛
87⅛	55	PacLt pf4.40		z30	56⅛	55⅛	55⅛—	3⅛
18⅛	10⅛	PNwTel 1.00	9	7	10⅛	10⅛	10⅛	
20⅛	9⅛	Pall Corp	10	17	15⅛	15⅛	15⅛	
9	1⅛	PaloFnl .05p	8	20	2⅛	2	2⅛+	⅛
12⅛	6⅛	PaloM 1.76e	4	26	8⅛	7⅛	7⅛—	⅛
2⅛	9-16	PalmrMl wt		1	⅛	⅛	⅛+	⅛
10⅛	3⅛	Pandl Bradf	4	20	4⅛	4	4	
3⅛	2	Pantasote	6	3	2⅛	2⅛	2⅛	
7⅛	2⅛	ParaPkg .10	4	10	2⅛	2⅛	2⅛+	⅛
8	3⅛	Park El .26t	5	11	4⅛	4⅛	4⅛+	⅛
6⅛	2⅛	Parklan Hos	5	4	2⅛	2⅛	2⅛—	⅛
10	2⅛	Parkwy Dis	4	5	4	3⅛	3⅛—	⅛
35	19⅛	Parsons .35e	18	28	27⅛	26⅛	27 +	⅛
6⅛	1⅛	Pat Fash .24	6	8	2	1⅛	1⅛	
21⅛	9⅛	Patgonia .20	6	4	10	10	10 —	⅛
5⅛	1⅛	PatPar Pap		20	1⅛	1⅛	1⅛+	⅛
10⅛	6	PatoCG .20e	8	25	9	8⅛	9	
[illegible]	9½	Patrick Pet	10	55	10¼	9¼	9½—	⅝
16⅛	11⅛	PeasE 1.20e		9	10¾	10¼	10¼—	
2	¾	PeaseEll wt		8	⅞	⅞	⅞—	⅛
10⅛	9	Peel Elder	20	3	9¼	9¼	9¼	
4⅛	2⅛	Pemcor Inc	4	6	2⅛	2⅛	2⅛—	⅛
3⅜	1⅜	Penn Dix wt		7	2	2	2 —	⅛
10⅞	8⅛	PenEng .60b	5	2	9½	9¼	9½	
10¼	11⅛	PenRIE 1.10	9	7	12	12	12	
23	16	PennTr .80a	5	1	16⅝	16⅝	16⅝+	⅜
1⅜	½	Pentron Ind		18	⅝	⅝	⅝	
20⅛	12	PepBoys 1	4	14	18	18	18 —	⅜
10⅛	5⅜	PepCom .40	4	6	5¾	5⅝	5⅝—	⅛
7⅛	4⅜	Perini .30e	3	16	5⅜	5	5 —	⅛
9⅛	2⅞	Permaner	12	93	4⅛	4	4⅛+	⅛
8¼	3⅝	Pertec Corp	9	24	4⅛	4⅛	4⅛—	⅛
9	3¼	Phil LD .23r	5	15	6¼	6⅛	6¼	
4¼	2	Phoenix Stl		38	2¼	2	2⅛—	⅛
9⅛	3	Piedind .24	3	18	3⅛	3	3	
9⅛	4⅜	Ploner Plas	4	1	4⅞	4⅞	4⅞	
8⅛	1⅜	Pioneer Sys	5	18	1⅞	1⅜	1⅞+	⅛
7⅜	4⅛	Pioneer Tex	4	24	4¼	4	4⅛	
74	25	PitDMo 1.20	20	55	74⅛	71⅛	72⅛—	1⅛
7⅜	5⅞	PitWVT .57e	8	30	6⅛	5⅞	5⅞—	⅛
45⅛	30⅛	Pittway .6Cb	32	5	30⅛	30⅛	30⅛	
20⅞	7½	PizzaCp Am	18	10	9⅜	9⅛	9⅛+	⅛
34⅛	20⅛	PlacD 1.00a	6	2	20⅛	20⅛	20⅛—	⅛
10⅛	3¼	Plant Ind	18	32	4⅛	4⅛	4⅛—	⅛
35⅛	15⅛	Plantmics	8	113	16⅛	15⅛	15⅛—	⅛
3¼	7-16	Plaza Group	6	18	½	½	½—	⅛
8⅛	3¼	PlyGem .08t	3	1	3⅛	3⅛	3⅛	
3⅛	2⅛	Plym Rub A		4	2	2	2 —	⅛
6⅛	1	PNB MR wt		40	1⅛	1⅛	1⅛	
9⅛	7¼	PneuSc .60a	5	1	7⅛	7⅛	7⅛—	⅛
6⅛	2⅛	Pneumo Dy		10	3⅛	3⅛	3⅛	
5⅛	1⅛	Poloron Pd		219	1⅛	1⅛	1⅛	
85	8¼	Polychr .25t	6	13	9	8⅛	8⅛—	⅛
9½	6	Polymr .45t	7	z600	7½	7	7½+	⅛
8⅛	3	Potter Inst		18	3⅛	3	3	
13⅛	6⅛	Prairie Oil	22	4	7⅛	7⅛	7⅛+	⅛
16⅛	10½	Pratt Lmb 1	6	16	10⅛	10	10⅛+	⅛
5⅛	3	Pratt Rd .26	6	3	3⅛	3⅛	3⅛	
9⅛	7⅛	PrattR pf.66		1	8⅛	8⅛	8⅛+	⅛
10⅛	2	Prel Corp	2	40	2⅛	2⅛	2⅛—	⅛
33⅛	18⅛	PrenHall .84	10	58	18⅛	18⅛	19 +	⅛
10⅛	9⅛	PresRIA .88	30	1	9⅛	9⅛	9⅛—	⅛
10⅛	9⅛	PresRIB .88	30	1	9⅛	9⅛	9⅛—	⅛
10⅛	2⅛	Presley Cos	1	91	3	2⅛	2⅛—	⅛
19⅛	8⅛	Preston .70	7	7	16⅛	15⅛	16⅛	
16⅛	4⅛	PrimMt .05e	5	9	4⅛	4⅛	4⅛	
24⅛	10⅛	Proler Intl 1	5	11	18	17⅛	17⅛+	⅛
25⅛	9⅛	PrpCT 1.60e	7	57	11⅛	11	11⅛+	1
17⅛	9⅛	ProvGas .80	5	5	9⅛	9⅛	9⅛—	
5⅛	2¼	PrdRlE .06e	22	89	2⅛	2⅛	2⅛+	⅛
28	4⅛	PrudBdg .04	4	48	5⅛	5	5⅛+	⅛
10⅛	2⅛	PSA Inc wt		11	2⅛	2⅛	2⅛+	⅛
7¼	1⅛	Pulte Hmes	2	12	2⅛	2	2 —	⅛
10⅛	4	PuntaGrd Is	3	26	4⅛	4	4⅛+	⅛
19⅛	9⅛	PutnamG .44	5	21	9⅛	9⅛	9⅛—	⅛

R - S - T

—1973— High	Low	Stocks and Div in $	P/E	Sls. 100s	High	Low	Last	Net Ch'ge
18⅛	11	Ranchrs Ex	23	5	17⅛	17	17 —	⅛
39¼	23¾	RangrO Can	93	56	35⅛	33⅛	33⅛—	2⅛
37⅛	18⅛	Ransbrg .80	7	10	20	19⅛	20	
6¾	3	JapdAm wt		265	3⅛	3	3 —	¼
7	4	Rath Pack	45	27	4⅛	4⅛	4⅛—	⅛
7	3⅛	Ray Resrcs	9	11	4⅛	4⅛	4⅛+	⅛
10⅛	6¼	RaymPr .40	7	8	7⅛	7⅛	7⅛—	⅛
10⅛	4	RB Indusl	6	19	4⅛	4⅛	4⅛—	⅛
5½	3	Reading Ind	9	68	3⅛	3¼	3¼—	¼
19⅛	15¼	RealEst 1.40	[illegible]	13	15⅛	15⅛	15⅛	
16	10⅛	RitinT 1.65e	8	6	13⅛	16½	16⅛	
20½	16	Rlt RT 2.26e	6	16	16⅛	16	16⅛—	¼
25⅛	16⅛	Recrion .1e	5	29	22⅛	22	22 —	¼
3¼	1¼	Reeves Telc	8	17	1⅞	1¾	1⅞	
18⅛	4½	RefrigTr .12	4	6	5⅛	5⅛	5⅛—	⅛
10⅛	6	ReltfFd .8'e		49	7⅛	6⅞	7 —	¼
61⅛	48	ReltF pf4.38		18	43⅛	43⅛	43⅛	
12	9⅛	RemAr .80a	7	7	10⅛	10⅛	10⅛+	⅛
5⅛	2	RepHous .36	4	21	2⅛	2⅛	2⅛—	⅛
2	9-16	RepMtln wt		10	⅝	⅝	⅝—	⅛
[illegible]	23	RepNat NY	6	46	28	27	27 —	½
69⅛	32⅛	ReschCH .08	27	95	39⅛	37	37 —	1⅛
19⅛	5½	Reserve OG	14	70	7⅛	7¼	7⅛—	⅛
9⅛	5¼	Resistflx .30	8	2	7⅛	7⅛	7⅛+	⅛
4⅛	1⅛	Resr Assoc		59	2⅛	1⅛	1⅛—	⅛
8¼	1⅛	Rex Nor .24t		72	2⅛	2	2 —	⅛
9⅛	3⅛	RH Med Svc	8	19	3⅛	3⅛	3⅛—	⅛
32⅛	3	Ribler Prod	3	26	3¼	3	3 —	⅛
5⅛	2	Richford In		2	2⅛	2⅛	2⅛—	⅛
6⅛	1½	Richton .30e		36	1⅝	1⅝	1⅝—	⅛
10⅛	6¼	RicoArg Mn	200	17	10⅛	9⅛	10	
2⅛	⅛	Riker Maxx		29	15-16	⅜	15-16	
5⅛	7-16	Riker Mx pf		30	½	½	½+	1-16
20⅛	7⅛	Riley Co	7	4	16	14⅛	14⅛—	⅛
36⅛	20⅛	RioAlgm I	9	1	38⅛	38⅛	38⅛	
18⅛	5⅛	RisdonM .86	4	27	7⅛	7¼	7⅛+	⅛
13⅛	6¼	RiltFinB .24	12	6	9⅛	9⅛	9⅛	
20⅛	4⅛	Robino Lad	2	8	4⅛	4⅛	4⅛—	⅛
35⅛	15⅛	Robintech	10	89	26⅛	25⅛	25⅛—	⅛
6⅛	2⅛	Roblin Ind		7	2⅛	1⅛	2⅛+	⅛
14⅛	8⅛	Rockwy .83a	4	8	9	8⅛	8⅛—	⅛
3	½	Rockw Nat		37	⅜	⅜	⅜+	⅛
25	15⅛	Rogers Corp	14	5	16⅛	16⅛	16⅛	
8⅛	3	Roland Intl	2	6	3⅛	3⅛	3⅛	
10⅛	3⅛	Rollins Intl	15	20	5	4⅛	4⅛—	¼
6⅛	1⅛	Ronco Telep		14	1⅛	1⅛	1⅛—	⅛
4	15-16	Rosenau Br		71	⅜	15-16	15-16—	⅛
10⅛	4	Rossmor Cp	2	18	4⅛	4⅛	4⅛—	⅛
4⅛	1	Rossmor wt		2	1⅛	1⅛	1⅛+	⅛
41	34⅛	Rowan .14	20	32	36	35⅛	35⅛+	⅛
12⅛	3⅛	Rowind Inc		4	5	4⅛	5 +	½
9⅛	6⅛	Royal Amer	[illegible]	5	9	9	9	
3⅛	1⅛	RoyBus .30e	4	16	2	2	2	
6	2	RoyBch Col	4	21	2⅛	2	2 —	¼
8⅛	2⅛	RPS Prod		5	2⅛	2⅛	2⅛—	⅛
2⅛	1⅛	RSC Indust	7	20	1⅛	1⅛	1⅛—	⅛
4⅛	1⅛	Rudddick Cp		28	1⅛	1⅛	1⅛	
7	3½	Rudik pf.54p		9	3⅛	3⅛	3½	
3⅛	1	Rusco Ind	9	30	1⅛	1	1 —	⅛
5⅛	2¼	Russcks Inc	3	2	3¼	3⅛	3⅛—	⅛
15⅛	6⅛	Russell .40a	3	1	7⅛	7⅛	7⅛	
33⅛	7⅛	Rust Cft .40	4	27	8⅛	8	8	
29⅛	10⅛	RyanHo .30	9	200	10⅛	10⅛	10⅛—	⅛
7⅛	2⅛	Ryersn Hav		6	2⅛	2⅛	2⅛	
46⅛	27⅛	SabRoy .44b	24	17	42	41	41⅛+	1
6⅛	2⅛	SaffranSy A	4	5	4⅛	4	4 —	⅛
23⅛	7⅛	StJohnsT .62	3	12	8⅛	8	8⅛	
8⅛	4⅛	Salem Corp	12	9	6⅛	6⅛	6⅛—	⅛
14⅛	12	Sambos Rst	20	78	14⅛	13⅛	13⅛—	⅛
14⅛	13⅛	SDieG pf 1		3	13⅛	13	13⅛+	⅛
13⅛	10⅛	SDie G pf.90		3	10⅛	10⅛	10⅛	
48	32⅛	San JW 2.06	7	1	35⅛	35⅛	35⅛+	⅛
7⅛	1⅛	Sanitas .12		73	1⅛	1⅛	1⅛—	⅛
5⅛	2	Sargent Ind		17	2⅛	2⅛	2⅛+	⅛
7⅛	3⅛	Saturn Airw	3	2	3⅛	3⅛	3⅛—	⅛
17⅛	6⅛	Saundr L .20	3	25	6⅛	6⅛	6⅛—	⅛
7	3⅛	Savoy Ind		17	3⅛	3⅛	3⅛	
9⅛	3⅛	Schick Inc	2	6	4	3⅛	4	
3⅛	1⅛	Schiller Ind	6	4	2⅛	2⅛	2⅛—	⅛
4⅛	2⅛	Sci Mgt .09e	5	x10	2⅛	2⅛	2⅛	
15⅛	6⅛	Scient Atlan	8	18	7⅛	7	7	
10	8	Scope Ind	14	2	8⅛	8⅛	8⅛+	⅛
8⅛	1⅛	Scottex Cp		6	1⅛	1⅛	1⅛	
35⅛	11⅛	Scottys .05	13	22	10⅛	10⅛	10⅛—	⅛
10⅛	6⅛	ScrivBog .32	5	6	7⅛	7⅛	7⅛	
24⅛	14⅛	Scurry Rain	100	18	20⅛	20⅛	20⅛—	1
22	10⅛	Sea Contain	5	20	11⅛	10⅛	10⅛—	⅛
5⅛	2⅛	Sealectr Cp	6	1	3	3	3 +	¼
2⅛	⅛	Seaport Cp		2	⅛	⅛	⅛	
7⅛	4⅛	Seaprt pf.56		z100	4⅛	4⅛	4⅛	
9⅛	5	SearsInd .44	5	2	5⅛	5⅛	5⅛+	⅛
10	4⅛	Season All	4	13	5⅛	5	5 —	½
15⅛	5⅛	SecMt 1.22e	6	110	7¼	6½	6½—	⅝
2⅛	½	SecMt In wt		31	11-16	9-16	9-16—	1-16
15⅛	3⅛	Sec Plastics	4	8	4⅛	4	4 —	½
10⅛	5⅛	Selas Cp .27	6	48	6⅛	5⅛	5⅛—	½
7⅛	1⅛	Seligm Asso	4	19	1⅛	1⅛	1⅛	
14⅛	7⅛	SelgLat .40b	3	2	7⅛	7⅛	7⅛	
23⅛	8¼	Semtec .48t	7	7	10⅛	10	10 —	⅛
14⅛	4⅛	SvcCp I .05e	4	77	4⅛	4½	4½—	⅛
11⅛	4⅛	Servisco .30	4	7	5⅛	5⅛	5⅛	
6⅛	3	Servo Corp	6	10	3⅛	3⅛	3⅛—	⅛
14⅛	4⅛	Servotr .10r	4	2	6⅛	5⅛	6⅛—	⅛
10⅛	7⅛	Seton Co .45	9	1	7⅛	7⅛	7⅛+	⅛
8⅛	4⅛	SGL In .10b	4	9	4⅛	4½	4½	
18⅛	6¼	SG Sec .51e		50	9	7⅛	8⅛—	¼
16⅛	14⅛	SG Se pf.86e		20	16	15⅛	16	
3⅛	1¾	Shaer Shoe	46	7	1⅛	1⅛	1⅛+	⅛
24⅛	7⅛	Shawind .40	5	9	9⅛	9⅛	9⅛+	⅛
13⅛	2⅛	ShellRes .06	4	38	3	2⅛	2⅛	
10⅛	3⅛	ShndCp .71t	2	6	4⅛	4⅛	4⅛—	⅛
21⅛	8	Shnandh Oil	37	32	14⅛	13⅛	13⅛+	⅛
23⅛	18⅛	Shn O pf1.25		13	20⅛	19⅛	20 +	⅛
15	12⅛	Sherwd Med	8	6	15⅛	15	15 —	⅛
6⅛	2⅛	Shopwll .26e		19	3⅛	3	3 —	⅛
15⅛	8	Showbot .60	3	29	8⅛	8	8 —	⅛
13	2⅛	ShulmTr En	17	4	2⅛	2⅛	2⅛—	⅛
14⅛	8⅛	SierrPac .72	2	7	9⅛	9	9 —	⅛
19⅛	7	Sierracin Cp	13	4	8⅛	8⅛	8⅛	
10⅛	7⅛	Sitco In .23a	5	4	8⅛	8⅛	8⅛—	⅛
9⅛	4⅛	Sigma .37t	4	8	5⅛	5⅛	5⅛—	⅛
16⅛	4⅛	SikesCp .20	8	32	4⅛	4⅛	4⅛—	⅛
8⅛	6	Simkins .50	5	1	6⅛	6⅛	6⅛	
4⅛	2⅛	Sim Sch .10e	6	1	2⅛	2⅛	2⅛	
9	4⅛	Simpbkl .37t	5	27	4⅛	4	4⅛—	⅛
16⅛	10⅛	Simplex Wir	11	22	14⅛	14⅛	14⅛—	⅛
3⅛	1⅛	Silkin SmRf	5	2	1⅛	1⅛	1⅛—	⅛
27⅛	6	Sky City .48t	5	4	6⅛	6⅛	6⅛+	⅛
4⅛	1⅛	SMD Ind	3	7	1⅛	1⅛	1⅛+	⅛
15⅛	3	Solitron .06	193	73	4⅛	3⅛	3⅛—	⅛
16⅛	6⅛	Sonder Brdc	4	9	7⅛	7⅛	7⅛—	⅛
11⅛	6⅛	Sorg Pa .05e	4	2	7⅛	7⅛	7⅛—	⅛
38⅛	10⅛	Soundsn .40	5	77	12⅛	12⅛	12⅛—	⅛
10⅛	7⅛	SoestCa .80a	9	5	8⅛	8⅛	8⅛+	⅛
25⅛	16⅛	SCEO pf1.55		z300	19⅛	19⅛	19⅛	
105¾	105	SCE pf8.70		1	105	105	105 —	1
20⅛	16	SC 5.2pf 1.30		43	16⅛	16⅛	16⅛—	⅛
17	16	SC 4.7pf 1.19		2	16⅛	16⅛	16⅛	
15¾	10¼	SC 4.3pf 1.08		3	10¾	10¼	10¾+	¼
15⅛	10⅛	SC 4.2pf 1.05		3	10⅛	10⅛	10⅛—	⅛
14⅛	12⅛	SC 4.0pf 1.02		2	13⅛	13⅛	13⅛+	⅛
5⅛	3⅛	Sou Real Ut	16	3	4⅛	4⅛	4⅛—	⅛
46	35¼	Sou Roy .40	41	146	47⅛	44⅛	45⅛+	⅛
24⅛	4	Specity Rest	3	14	4⅛	4	4 —	⅛
7⅛	4	Spector Ind	9	14	4⅛	4	4⅛+	⅛
7⅛	3	Spectro .16	4	2	3	2⅞	2⅞—	⅛
7	2⅛	SpedOP .21t	20	3	3⅛	3	3 —	⅛
8⅛	2	Speizmn Ind	3	38	2	2	2 —	⅛
9⅛	3⅛	Spencer .32t	3	7	4	3⅞	3⅞—	⅛
12⅛	6⅛	Splenlex .72	3	6	7	7	7 +	⅛
14⅛	6⅛	SSP In .20e	4	4	7	6⅞	7	
14⅛	10	StdAllian .80	3	1	10	10	10 —	¼
4⅛	1⅛	Std Containr	3	20	1⅞	1⅝	1⅝—	⅛
17⅛	14	StdCoosaT 1	4	3	14	14	14	
5	⅞	Std Dredge		8	⅞	⅞	⅞—	⅛
4⅛	2⅛	Std Metals	4	3	2⅛	2⅛	2⅛	
25⅛	5⅛	StdMotA .42	4	401	6⅛	5⅛	5⅛—	⅛
3⅛	1⅛	StdPac Corp	3	25	2	1⅞	1⅞	
23⅛	12⅛	Std Prod 1	3	16	13⅛	13⅛	13⅛	
28⅛	16⅛	Std Shrs .64t		5	16⅛	16⅛	16⅛+	⅛
23⅛	9⅛	Stange .20	16	4	13⅛	13⅛	13⅛+	⅛
72	4⅛	Stanly Avla	50	2	4⅛	4⅛	4⅛	
4⅛	2	Stardust Inc	5	1	2	2	2 —	⅛
10⅛	8	StarSmk .60	5	6	8⅛	8⅛	8⅛	
15⅛	5⅛	StarrtHg .20	4	6	6⅛	6⅛	6⅛+	⅛
10⅛	6	StateSL .30h	3	4	6⅛	6	6 —	⅛
24⅛	10⅛	Statham Ins	9	19	12⅛	11⅛	11⅛—	⅛
5⅛	3	Stelmet Inc	6	1	3⅛	3⅛	3⅛—	⅛
12⅛	4⅛	Stelber Ind	6	32	5⅛	5	5⅛+	⅛
1⅛	⅛	Stellar Ind		9	7-16	7-16	7-16—	1-16
31⅛	13⅛	Stepn Ch .36	8	107	14	13⅛	13⅛—	⅛
2⅛	1	Sterl Electr	5	16	1	1	1	
5⅛	2⅛	SterlPre .28t	5	25	3	2⅞	3	
15⅛	7	Sterndent	6	18	8⅛	8⅛	8⅛—	⅛
7⅛	2⅛	Stevcoknit	3	11	2⅛	2⅛	2⅛—	⅛
20⅛	13	StopShop .90	5	11	14⅛	14⅛	14⅛+	⅛
18⅛	4	STP Cp .55e	4	71	4⅛	4	4⅛—	⅛
7⅛	3⅛	Struth Wells	18	34	6	6⅛	6⅛+	⅛
2⅛	⅛	Summit Org	14	9	⅞	⅞	⅞	
8⅛	4¼	SunCityl .25	5	4	5⅛	5	5 —	⅛
25	13¼	Sun Elec .40	10	19	14⅛	14	14	
9¼	3¼	Sunair .16e	3	16	3⅛	3½	3½—	¾
8⅞	4⅜	SupFdSv .30	4	4	5	4⅞	4⅞—	⅛
3 5-16	2	Suporcr .10e	5	2	2⅛	2¼	2¼—	¼
10⅛	2⅛	Sup Ind .05e	3	8	3⅛	3⅛	3⅛—	⅛
17½	6⅛	Sup Surg Mf	6	15	7⅛	7⅛	7⅛—	⅛
9	2¼	Susquhana		71	2⅛	2¼	2¼—	⅛
18⅞	4⅞	Susqu pf.75k		9	4⅞	4⅞	4⅞	
2⅜	⅜	SuirMtg wt		3	⅜	⅜	⅜+	1-16
8⅛	2¼	Synalloy	4	45	2⅜	2⅜	2⅜—	½
168⅛	46⅛	Syntex .40	36	433	124⅛	116	118⅛—	5
62⅛	59⅛	SyntexCp wt		40	63	60	60 —	2
32⅛	16	Sysco Cp .20	13	4	22⅛	20⅛	20⅛—	⅜
6⅛	1⅜	System Eng		57	1⅛	1⅛	1⅛	
17⅛	11	TastyB .92r	7	1	11⅛	11⅛	11⅛	
1⅛	1⅛	Tech Sym		26	1⅛	1⅛	1⅛	
10⅛	3	Techcl Oper	5	25	5⅛	5⅛	5⅛+	⅛
3	⅜	Techcl Tape	7	162	1	⅞	⅞	
10⅛	6⅛	Tchnicolor	5	68	7	6⅛	6⅛—	⅛
3⅛	1⅛	Technitrol	10	2	2⅛	2⅛	2⅛+	⅛
30	18⅛	Tejon R .20a	18	3	19⅛	19⅛	19⅛—	⅛
27⅛	12⅛	Teleflx 1.20t	4	3	13⅛	13	13 —	⅛
5⅛	1⅛	Telex Cp wt		5	1⅛	1⅛	1⅛	
3⅛	1⅛	Tenna Corp		22	2⅛	2	2⅛+	⅛
8	3⅛	Tenneco wt		58	4⅛	4⅛	4⅛—	⅛
3⅛	1	Tenney Eng	2	2	1⅛	1⅛	1⅛	
27⅛	10⅛	Teradyn Inc	15	28	17	16⅛	16⅛—	1½
29⅛	11⅛	TesoroPt wt		139	25⅛	25⅛	25⅛—	1⅛
16⅛	3⅛	Texasint Co	18	136	8⅛	8⅛	8⅛—	⅛
7⅛	2⅛	Texstar	3	27	3⅛	2⅛	2⅛—	⅛
25⅛	10⅛	Textron wt		1	13⅛	13⅛	13⅛—	⅛
5⅛	2⅛	TFI Co Inc	6	11	3⅛	3⅛	3⅛	
7⅛	3⅛	ThorMk .32t		9	3⅛	3⅛	3⅛—	⅛
11⅛	6⅛	Thrizml .05a	5	7	7⅛	7⅛	7⅛+	⅛
14⅛	1⅛	Tidwell .22p	8	12	2	1⅛	2 +	⅛
7⅛	4⅛	Ziffany .20	4	12	4⅛	4⅛	4⅛—	⅛
16⅛	7⅛	Tumple .20e	7	135	15⅛	14⅛	14⅛—	⅛
9⅛	2⅛	Titmus Opt		36	4⅛	4⅛	4⅛+	⅛
28⅛	17⅛	TMCM 1.69e		9	20	19⅛	19⅛+	⅛
25⅛	6⅛	Tokheim .35	10	81	8	6⅛	6⅛—	1⅛
15⅛	2⅛	Tolchin Inst	4	17	3⅛	3⅛	3⅛+	⅛
53	5	TolEd pf4.25		z50	53⅛	53⅛	53⅛	
24⅛	6⅛	ToppsG .20e	7	12	7⅛	6⅛	6⅛—	⅛
18⅛	11⅛	Torin Cp .50	6	4	12⅛	12⅛	12⅛	
10	5⅛	TotalPet NA	7	135	6 9-16	6	6	
20⅛	13⅛	Total pf.70		6	14⅛	14⅛	14⅛+	⅛
8	2⅛	TownCnl .20	4	7	2⅛	2⅛	2⅛—	⅛
8⅛	3⅛	Tracor Inc	4	21	4⅛	4	4	
10⅛	2⅛	TranLux .35	17	22	3	2⅛	3 —	⅛
9⅛	3⅛	Treadw .23t	4	1	3⅛	3⅛	3⅛—	⅛
9⅛	4⅛	TriStMtr .30	5	34	5	4⅛	5	
3⅛	2	TubosM .22e	7	x8	2⅛	2⅛	2⅛+	⅛
9⅛	1⅛	Tultco Corp	5	26	2	1⅛	2	
12⅛	4⅛	Turbodyne	24	6	6⅛	6⅛	6⅛+	⅛
28⅛	16⅛	Turnr C 1.20	5	1	16⅛	16⅛	16⅛	
13⅛	4	TwinFair In	4	30	5⅛	5⅛	5⅛+	⅛
14⅛	5⅛	Tyco Labs	8	41	10⅛	9⅛	9⅛—	⅛

U - V - W - Y - Z

—1973— High	Low	Stocks and Div in $	P/E	Sls. 100s	High	Low	Last	Net Ch'ge
2⅛	1⅛	UIP Cp .04e	6	35	1⅛	1⅛	1⅛	
12⅛	6⅛	UnFinl .74t	3	12	6⅛	6⅛	6⅛	
25⅛	9⅛	Uninvest .60	5	3	10	9⅛	9⅛—	⅛
27⅛	16	UnaTr 2.38e	7	14	17⅛	17	17⅛+	⅛
7⅛	2	Unam Tr wt		15	3⅛	3⅛	3⅛	
4 3-16	2 3-16	Un Asb Inc	4	16	2⅛	2⅛	2⅛—	⅛
2⅛	1	UnBrond wt		102	1⅛	1⅛	1⅛	
13⅛	13⅛	UnCosF .37t	7	4	14	13⅛	13⅛—	⅛
13⅛	2⅛	Un Dollar Sr	2	1	3	3	3	
3	1½	Unit Foods	4	22	1⅛	1⅛	1⅛	
6⅛	3⅛	UnNat Corp		5	3⅛	3⅛	3⅛—	⅛
1⅛	⅛	UnNatCp wt		7	⅛	5-16	⅛	
1⅛	½	Un Nat wt n		14	⅝	9-16	⅝	
11	9⅛	Un Nat pf.70		24	9⅛	9⅛	9⅛	
19⅛	4⅛	UnPDye .63	4	x10	5	4⅛	4⅛—	⅛
32⅛	20⅛	USBnT 2.37e	12	7	24⅛	24	24⅛—	⅛
7⅛	4⅛	US Cer .15e	5	30	4⅛	4⅛	4⅛—	⅛
19⅛	6⅛	US Flit .10e	8	31	8⅛	8	8 —	⅛
21⅛	13⅛	USLsR 1.78e	10	8	14⅛	14⅛	14⅛—	⅛
2⅛	⅛	UsLsg R wt		8	⅛	⅛	⅛	
4⅛	2	USNat Rsrc	3	15	3	2⅛	2⅛	
10⅛	3⅛	US Radium	5	8	3⅛	3⅛	3⅛—	⅛
14⅛	6⅛	US Reducin	4	22	12⅛	11⅛	11⅛—	⅛
14⅛	7⅛	US Rub .54a	6	6	7⅛	7⅛	7⅛—	⅛
29⅛	10⅛	Unitek Corp	11	1	16	16	16 +	⅛
31	10⅛	Unity Buy S	9	47	14⅛	12⅛	13⅛—	1⅛
2⅛	1	Un Cont .04t		17	1⅛	1	1	
13	7⅛	Univ Mar 9c	26	2	10⅛	10⅛	10⅛—	⅛
11⅛	4⅛	Univ Resrcs		70	6	5⅛	5⅛—	⅛
13⅛	5⅛	Univ Sav .26	3	18	6	5⅛	6 +	⅛
24⅛	10⅛	UrisBldg w t		1	11⅛	11⅛	11⅛	
8⅛	2⅛	URS Systms	5	20	3⅛	3	3⅛+	⅛
8⅛	4	UVind wt		106	6⅛	5⅛	5⅛—	⅛
7⅛	3	Val DOr Ind	5	2	3⅛	3⅛	3⅛	
20⅛	5⅛	VallesSt .45t	5	10	5⅛	5⅛	5⅛	
6⅛	3⅛	Valley Mlal	10	9	4⅛	4⅛	4⅛	
25⅛	9½	Valmac .30	8	35	10⅛	14	14⅛—	1⅛
6⅛	3	Valspar .24	6	4	3⅛	3⅛	3⅛—	⅛
5½	2	ValueLin D		13	2⅛	2⅛	2⅛	
15⅛	5⅛	VanDorn .28	5	24	6⅛	6⅛	6⅛—	⅛
5	2	Varo Inc	4	16	3	2⅛	2⅛	
8	7¼	Veecolnst n	4	58	8⅛	8⅛	8⅛+	⅛
3⅛	1	Verit Indust	4	3	1	1	1 —	⅛
5⅛	2⅛	Vernitron	7	67	3	2⅛	2⅛+	⅛
5⅛	1	Vertipli Inc	37	4	1⅛	1⅛	1⅛	
8⅛	2⅛	Vesely Co	9	8	3⅛	3⅛	3⅛+	⅛
3⅛	1	Viewlex		75	1⅛	1	1	
14⅛	4⅛	Viking Genl	2	11	5⅛	5⅛	5⅛	
9⅛	1⅛	Vikoa Inc		32	2⅛	2	2 —	⅛
1⅛	⅛	Vintage Ent	3	11	⅛	⅛	⅛—	⅛
8⅛	4⅛	VLN Corp	4	62	4⅛	4⅛	4⅛	
17⅛	7⅛	Voplex .68	4	3	8⅛	8⅛	8⅛	
7⅛	2	Vulc Cp .u/p	10	4	2⅛	2⅛	2⅛+	⅛
5⅛	3⅛	VulcInc .50	6	18	4	3⅛	3⅛—	⅛
8⅛	4⅛	WabMag .10	8	36	5⅛	5	5⅛	
17⅛	5⅛	Wacknht .28	5	8	6	5⅛	5⅛—	⅛
5⅛	2⅛	Wadllcq .1ue	8	18	2⅛	2⅛	2⅛+	⅛
18⅛	6⅛	Wagnrel .48	4	6	8⅛	8⅛	8⅛—	⅛
10⅛	5⅛	Wainoco Oil	13	14	5⅛	5⅛	5⅛—	⅛
2⅛	⅛	WardFds wt		8	9-16	½	½—	⅛
6⅛	2⅛	Wards .10p	3	00	2⅛	2⅛	2⅛	
14	2⅛	WarC pf C.05		545	2⅛	2⅛	2⅛—	⅛
37	16	WasPstB .40	6	19	17⅛	16⅛	16⅛—	1⅛
16	12	WashRI 1.30	12	22	13	12⅛	13 +	⅛
9	4⅛	Watsco Inc	7	2	4	4	4 —	⅛
5⅛	2⅛	Welman Co	4	17	3	3	3 +	⅛
6⅛	2	WeldTu Am	8	6	2⅛	2⅛	2⅛	
8	3⅛	Wellco .10e	3	16	3⅛	3⅛	3⅛—	⅛
22¼	8⅛	WeslChP .72	10	1	9⅛	9⅛	9⅛—	⅛
3⅛	1⅛	Westats Ptl		193	2⅛	2⅛	2⅛—	⅛
2⅛	½	Westby Fsh		42	⅝	9-16	9-16	
8⅛	4	Wesin Decal	22	8	6⅛	6⅛13-16	13-16	
20⅛	8⅛	Wstn Fin .10	3	12	10⅛	10⅛	10⅛+	⅛
5⅛	1	WstPac I wt		29	1⅛	1⅛	1⅛—	⅛
15⅛	4⅛	Westran Ind	20	31	8⅛	8	8⅛+	⅛
11	8	Whippny .60	11	1	8⅛	8⅛	8⅛	
11⅛	5⅛	Whittaker .34	4	1	6⅛	6⅛	6⅛—	⅛
4⅛	2	Whitehal Cp	4	33	2⅛	2	2 —	⅛
2⅛	⅛	Whittakr wt		33	⅛	⅛	⅛—	⅛
2⅛	1	Wichita Ind		18	1⅛	1⅛	1⅛+	⅛
4⅛	2½	Willcx Gibb	4	13	2⅛	2⅛	2⅛+	⅛
16⅛	7	Wmhous .24	4	2	7⅛	7	7⅛—	⅛
7¼	3⅛	WilshrO .05e	15	64	6⅛	6⅛	6⅛—	⅛
12⅛	7⅛	WilsonCo .80	6	110	12⅛	11⅛	12 +	⅛
5⅛	3	WilsonBr .30	5	3	3⅛	3⅛	3⅛	
10⅛	5⅛	Winkimn .40	3	36	6	5⅛	5⅛—	⅛
7⅛	2⅛	Winston Mil	3	15	3	2⅛	2⅛—	⅛
63	53⅛	WisP pf4.50		z60	55	55	55 +	⅛
16	3	WolfHB .24	4	28	3⅛	2⅛	2⅛—	⅛
9⅛	5	Wolv Ind .32	4	11	5⅛	5	5⅛+	⅛
22	7½	Woodin .72t	7	9	8	7⅛	7⅛—	⅛
12⅛	6⅛	Worces Cont	5	3	8⅛	8⅛	8⅛—	⅛
12⅛	6⅛	WorkWr .60	4	17	8⅛	7⅛	7⅛—	⅛
16⅛	4⅛	Wrather Cp		6	4⅛	4⅛	4⅛+	⅛
10⅛	1⅛	WTC Air .10	5	32	2⅛	2⅛	2⅛—	⅛
40⅛	13	WUI In .20e	7	40	14⅛	14⅛	14⅛—	⅛
4⅛	2⅛	Wyle Labs	5	14	3	2⅛	3 —	⅛
29⅛	6¼	Wynn Intl	3	26	8½	7⅛	7⅛—	⅛
14⅛	9⅛	WymBan .44	8	11	10⅛	10⅛	10⅛—	⅛
5⅛	1⅛	Wyomising	14	1	2⅛	2⅛	2⅛+	⅛
25	11¾	Yates Ind	8	403	17¼	15	15⅛—	1⅛
5½	3½	Zero Mfg	6	1	3⅛	3⅛	3⅛	
8½	3⅛	ZimHom .24	8	12	3⅛	3⅛	3⅛	
2⅞	1	Zion Foods		1	1	1	1 —	⅛

INTERNATIONAL FUNDS

ADVERTISEMENT

Dec. 11, 1973

The net asset value quotations shown below are supplied by the Funds listed. The International Herald Tribune cannot accept responsibility for them. The following marginal symbols indicate frequency of quotations supplied for the IHT. (d)—daily; (w)—weekly; (r)—regularly; (i)—irregularly

(i) Alexander Fund........ $8.81
(i) Am. Express Int'l Fd........ $8.26
(i) Amitalia Fund........ $7.45

MINCOR BANQUE S.A.:
(d) Globvalor........ SF69.50
(r) Andreae Equity........ Can.$5.97
(r) Apollo (Tempus) in.pr........ SF91.27
(r) Apollo Fund S.A........ $30.76
(r) Aries Fund........ $31.42
(r) Asca Corporation........ DM11.08
(r) Austral. Trust S.A........ $8.85
(r) Austral'n Selection Fd........ $5.50

AUSTRALIAN INV. MGT. CORP.:
(w) Prop. Bonds Aust........ Aus.$1.30
(w) — Int'l Ltd........ Aus.$8.85

BAER, Julius & Co.:
(d) Baerbond........ SF934.60
(d) Conbar........ SF356.00
(d) Grobar........ SF665.00
(d) Stockbar........ SF915.00

BARCLAYTRUST FRONTIER:
(w) BtF Growth Fund........ $5.56
(w) BtF Japan Fund........ $10.02
(w) BtF Trust S A........ $11.52
(w) BtF Income Fund........ $9.53
(i) Broad & Wall. Fd. Int'l........ $41.71
(i) Browninvest........ $15.64
(i) Cal. Land & Constr........ $21.56
(i) Can. Gas & Energy Fd........ Can.$14.65
(i) Can Secur. Growth Fd........ Can.$4.89

CAPITAL INTERNATIONAL S.A.:
(w) Capital Int'l........ $12.10
(w) Capital Italia S.A........ $10.21
(r) Capital Reaninvest........ BF984
(r) Caribico N.V. "C" Sh........ $116.65
Cleveland Offshore Fed........ $663.40
(i) Convert.Fd.Int.A Certs........ $8.34
(i) Convert.Fd.Int.B Certs........ $19.83
(i) Convert. Bond Fd. N.V........ $8.38
Convert. Sec.N.V........ $802.57

CREDIT SUISSE:
(d) C.S. Fonds-Bonds........ SF88.75
(d) C.S. Fonds-Int'l........ SF83.00

CREDIT SUISSE:
SWISS BANK CORP.:
(d) Europa-Valor........ SF135.50
(d) Intervalor........ SF67.00
(d) Swissvalor New Ser........ SF239.75
Crosby Fund S.A........ $6.30
(i) D.G.C........ $49.73
(i) Delta Invest. Fund........ $9.01
(i) Delta Multifund........ $8.89
(i) Daiwa Int'l Fund........ Yen 5,335

DREYFUS GROUP:
(d) Dreyfus Fund Int'l........ $10.88
(w) Dr.Interct.Inv.Fd........ $11.53
(w) Dr. Offsh. Com. Sh........ $8.85
(w) Dr.Offsh.Deb.Prem........ —
(i) Europa Obligations........ LF1,027
Eurunion........ $41.28
Executive Fd of Canada........ $6.30

FIDELITY:
(w) Fidelity Equitalia........ $10.14
(w) Fidelity Int'l Fund........ $18.27
(w) Fidelity Pacific Fd........ $22.00
(d) Fidelity World Fd........ $10.80
Fidecom........ BF1,008
Finance-Union........ $8.86
(i) First/Fund........ $13.45

FIRST INVESTORS:
(w) American Trust........ $4.01
(w) Int'l Min. Petr. Fd........ $8.33
(d) Dollar Fund........ $2.17*
(d) Fund of N.Y........ $1.12*
First Nat'l City Fund........ $30.26
First Security Cap. Fd........ $66.46
Fleming Fund S.A........ $71.51
Fleming Japan Fund........ $19.21
Fonselex Issue Pr........ SF2,178
Formula Selection Fd........ SF103.64
Fonditalia........ $10.85
Fund of Nations........ $6.90
Future Australia Fd........ Aus.$7.37

G. (BERMUDA) LIMITED:
(w) Berry Pac. Fd. Ltd........ Berm.$21.51
(w) G T Dollar Fund........ Berm.$5.12
Guardian Gr.Fd.Int'l........ $7.42
Hausmann Holdgs. NV........ $5.076
Hedged Investors........ $10.383
H.O.I.T./Robet........ $26.03
ICOFUND........ $18.53
INGROW........ $22.25
Interfix........ SF384.60
Interfund S.A........ $10.72
Interitalia........ Lire 8,287
Intermarket Fund........ $107.54
Int'l Income Fund........ $22.05
Int'l Invest. Network........ $10.37
Int'l Privilege Ltd........ Can.$4.98
Invest. Atlantiques........ $46.61
Italfortune Int'l Fd.S.A........ $10.20

(d) Italamerica S.A. Fund........ $9.92
(r) Japan Growth Fund........ $13.74
(d) Japan Selection Fund........ $45.30
(w) Japan Pacific Fund........ $12.42

JARDINE FLEMING:
— (r) Jardine East. Trust........ $63.38
— (r) Jardine Japan Fund........ $37.79
— (r) Jardine Selection NV........ $19.03
(d) KB Income Fund........ LF1,899
(w) Keyfund........ $7.39
(w) Kleinwort Benson IntF........ $10.10
(w) Kleinwort Bens.Jap.F........ $15.81
(w) Leverage Cap Hold........ $22.29

LLOYDS & BOLSA-TYNDALL:
++(w) L&B-T Multi-wayFd........ SF456.00
++(w) L&B-T Income Fund........ SF485.00
(w) Luxfund........ $21.05
(d) Mediolanum Sel. Fund........ $11.53
(d) Neuwirth Int'l Fund........ $2.32
(d) Neuwirth Inv. Fund........ $6.02
(d) N.A.M.F........ $78.55
(w) Nippon Fund........ $29.54
(w) Nor. Amer. Inv. Fund........ $8.42
(w) Nor. Amer. Bank Fd........ $11.82
(r) Olympic Cap. Fd Inc........ $1.65
(r) Pegasus Intern'l........ $7.54
(d) Putman Intern'l Fd........ $19.89
(d) Renta Fund........ LF2,026
(d) Renta Capital Fund........ LF3,533
(d) Rentinvest........ LF924

SAFE GROUP:
— (d) Safe Fund........ $7.06
— (d) Safe Trust Fund........ $11.75
— (d) Global Fund........ $5.63
(w) Samurai Portfolio........ SF59.90
(r) Senator Portfolio N.V........ $4.26

SEPRO:
— (w) Sepro (N.A.V.)........ $11.54

SHARE GROUP:
— (d) Share Int'l Fund........ $6.54
— (d) Share Realty........ $14.12
— (w) Shareholders Excal........ $3.97
— (d) Enterprise Fund........ $5.51
— (d) Harbor Fund........ $7.42

S.M.C. FUNDS:
— (d) Chase Selection Fd........ $9.11
— (d) Crossbow Fund........ SF6.20
— (d) I.T.F........ $8.17
(w) SMH Special Fund........ DM90.80

SOFID GROUPE GENEVA:
— (r) Parfon Sw. R. Est........ SF1,438.00*
— (r) Securswiss........ SF1,260.00
(w) Stand & Poor Int. Fd........ $167.42
(w) Star Fund........ $7.08
(r) Suez Int'l Ventures Inc........ $6.79

SWISS BANK CORP.:
— (d) Japan Portfolio........ SF343.25
— (d) Univ Bond Select........ SF92.00
— (d) Universal Fund........ SF105.06
(r) Talent Global Fund........ $12.74
(w) Tokyo Pac. Hold. (Sea.)........ $24.52
(w) Tokyo Pac. Hold. NV........ $33.60
(w) Tokyo Valor........ $13.87
(w) Transpacific Fund........ $14.13

TYNDALL GROUP:
‡ (r) Overseas Fund........ $1.33
‡ (r) Do. Accumulation........ $1.55

UNION BANK OF SWITZERLAND:
— (d) Amca U.S. Sh........ SF51.50
— (d) Bond Invest........ SF68.75
— (d) Convert-Invest........ SF97.75
— (d) Eurit Europ. Sh........ SF127.50
— (d) Fonsa Swiss Sh........ SF100.50
— (d) Globinvest........ SF79.00
— (d) Pacific-Invest........ SF78.00
— (d) Rometac-Invest........ SF442.50
— (d) Safit South Afr. Sh........ SF259.00
— (d) Sima Swiss R. Est........ SF172.50

UNION-INVESTMENT, Frankfurt:
— (d) Atlanticfonds........ DM16.35
— (d) Europafonds........ DM30.35
— (d) Unifonds........ DM18.10
— (d) Unirenta........ DM38.80
— (d) Unispecial I........ DM33.40
(w) United Cap. Inv Fd........ $2.04
(d) U.S Trust Invst. Fd........ $15.87
(w) Universal Sav. Equity........ Can.$7.51
(w) Western Growth Fd........ $5.40
(w) Western Hedge Fund........ $1,295.55
(w) West Proprietary N.V........ $1,463.38
(d) World Equity Grth Fd........ $459.08
(w) Worldwide Securities........ $34.08
(w) Worldwide Special........ $3,324.20

DM — Deutsche Mark; * — Ex-dividend; + — New; NA — Not available; BF — Belgian francs; LF — Luxembourg francs; SF — Swiss francs; + — Offer prices; a — asked

International Bonds Traded in Europe

Midday Indicated Prices

Dollar Bonds

Anglo-Am 7½-87..	87½	88½
Amax 8-76........	98	99
Amax 8¾-86........	99¾	100¾
ASEA 8½-86........	96	97
Ashland 8-87........	94½	95½
Aust-Swiss 8-87....	93¾	94¾
Bk Tokyo 7¾-76....	97	98
Barclay 8¼-86........	99¾	100¼
Beecham 8¼-86........	95¾	96¾
BICC 7¾-87........	90½	91½
Borregaard 8¾-86	97½	98½
CN PTT 8-86........	97¼	98¼
Carlsberg 8¾-86.	100	101
Carrier 8-87........	94½	95½
C. Lafarge 8¾-86..	98½	99½
Com Union........	98	99
Cons. Food 7½-91..	90	91
Cont Oil 7-80........	94	95
Conoco 8-86........	96½	97½
Cont Tel 8¼-86........	98¼	99¼
Copen Coun 7¾-87	91½	92½
Copen Tel 8½-86..	99	100
Corning 8½-86....	100	101
Cut Ham 8-87........	95	96
Denmark 9-82........	103¾	104¾
Denmark 7½-90....	88½	90
Dow Cor 8½-86....	100	101
Dupont 7½-78........	97¾	98¾
E.D.F. 8¼-86........	99¾	100¾
E.I.B. 7½-90........	89	91
Esso 7½-76........	96½	97½
Esso 8-86 Nov........	98½	99½
Escom 8½-86........	94½	95½
FinMtgBk 8½-86....	97½	93½
First Chic 7-80........	91	92
Ford 8-81........	96¾	97¾
Gen Cable 8¼-87....	96¼	97¼
GenMills 8-86........	98	99
GenMot 8¼-76........	99¾	100¾
GenMot 8¾-86........	102½	103½
G.H.H. 7¾-88........	92¾	93¾
Granges 8½-89........	95½	96½
GTE 8¼-86........	98½	99½
Guar Roy 8-87........	92½	93½
Haas 8-78........	98	99
Haas 8¾-86........	100	101
Hambros 7¾-86....	91¾	92¾
Helsinki 8¾-86........	98¾	99¾
Hill Samuel 8½-86.	98	99
Iceland 8-87........	92½	93½
I.C.I. 7½-92........	89	90
I.N.I. 8-87........	90	91
Ireland 8¼-89........	93½	95

I.S.E. 8¼-86........	97½	98½
Intl Util 8¼-82........	96½	97¼
Kimberley 8½-86..	100	101
Klein Ben 8¼-87..	95	96
Lyons 8¾-86........	98	99
Mafina 4½-88........	92½	94
Metro Est 8¾-86..	94¾	95¾
Monsanto 8¾-85..	102½	103½
Mount Isa 8¾-86..	95½	96½
Newfoundld 8½-86	100½	101½
Nickel (Le) 9-86..	100	101
NorsKomBk 7½-8.	89½	90½
Oslo 8¼-86........	99¼	100¼
Ontario 8¼-86........	96½	97½
Oils-Elv 8½-85........	100¼	101¼
OwensCorn 9-86..	102¼	103¼
Pac. Light 8-86........	94¾	95¾
Pekema 8¾-86........	97¼	98¼
Pennwalt 8-86........	94¼	95¼
Petronor 8½-86....	95½	96½
PhilMorris 8-78....	99	100
PhilMorris 8½-86..	102	103
Plessy 8½-86........	96¼	97¼
QuebecHyd 8½-86	100¾	101¾
Queb. Prov. 7½-88	93	94
Queensld 8½-86....	96	97
Ralston 7½-87........	89¾	90¾
Rank 8¾-86........	98½	99½
Richardson 8¾-85.	100½	101½
S.A.S. 8.88........	93¾	94¾
Scott 8¾-86........	99¾	100¾
Shell 8-86........	96	97
Shell 7½-87........	90	91
St. Ind. 8½-88........	100	101
Sth Africa 8-87........	89¾	90¾
Sybron 8-87........	94¾	95¾
Tenneco 7¾-87........	93	94
Textron 7¾-87........	93	94
Transamer 8½-86.	97¼	98¼
Transocean 8-86....	97¼	98¼
Transocean 8-86....	97½	98½
Transocean 7½-87	91¼	92¼
T.R.W. 8¼-86........	98½	99½
Union Oil 7-79........	92	93
Union Oil 7½-87....	92¼	93¼
Utah 8-87........	94½	95½
Volvo 8-87........	93¾	94¾
Wellcome 8¼-87..	95	96
Will Glyn 8¼-87..	95½	96½

Am Tob 5¼-88........	94½	96
Ashland 5-88........	91½	93
Beatrice 4½-92........	90½	92
Borden 5-92........	80	81½
BroadHale 4¼-87..	76	77½
Carnation 4-88........	71½	73½
Chevron 5-88........	95½	97
Chrysler 4¾-88........	59	60½
Chrysler 5-88........	61½	63
Con Tel 5½-88........	87½	89
Cummins In 6¼-86	89½	91
Dart Ind 4¾-87........	98	99½
EastKodak 4½-88..	120	122
Econ Lab 4¾-87........	97	98½
Fodders 5-92........	62½	64½
Firestone 5-88........	74½	76
Ford 6-86........	82½	84
Ford 5-88........	74½	76
GenElec 4¼-85........	99½	101
GenElec 4¼-87........	92	93½
Gen Foods 4¾-82....	81	82½
Gillette 4¾-87........	78	79½
Halliburt 4½-87........	135	137
Honeywell 6-86........	90½	92
ITT 4¾-87........	74	75½
I.S.E. 6¼-89........	88	90½
Masco 4½-88........	78	80
Mass Mut 5¾-87........	77½	79½
McDerm 4¾-87........	152	154
Miles 4¾-93........	75½	77
Morgan JP 4¼-87..	121	122½
Motorola 4½-83........	127	129
Murphy Oil 5-89........	161	163
Nabisco 5¼-88........	94½	96
Owens Ill 4½-87........	93½	95
PanAm 5¼-88........	56½	53
Penney JC 4½-87........	87	89½
Phil Lamp 4¾-83........	91½	93
Rank 4¼-93........	70½	72½
R.C.A. 5-88........	74½	76
Revlon 4¾-87........	84½	86
Sperry 4¼-88........	95½	97
Squibb Intl 4¾-87	93	94½
Texaco 4½-88........	75½	77
UnCarb 4¾-82........	86½	88
WarnLam 4½-87........	93	94½
WarnLam 4¼-88........	84	85½

Convertible Bonds

Addressog 4¾-88..	80½	82
Amexco 4¼-87........	92½	94
Amoco 5½-84........	128	129½

Boundtrade—Index

(Basis Dec. 31, 1966=100)

	Med.	Long	Conv.
Yesterday.	97.35	91.48	114.65
Previous ..	97.34	91.51	114.34

European Markets

(Yesterday's closing prices in local currencies)

Amsterdam

AKZO........	49.50
Albert Heijn.	80
Algembank..	262
Amrobank........	53.50
A'dam........	145.50
Fokker........	23
Heineken........	233.50
H.V.A........	73.60
Holland-Am..	131
Hoogovens........	54.90
K.L.M........	67.90
Philips new.	33.10
Robico........	197
Rolinco........	134.50
Royal Dutch.	84.70
Unilever........	109.80
Van Ommer..	309
Ver.Mach........	125

Brussels

Arbed........	4,200
Brux.Lamb........	2,300
Cock-Ougree.	1,630
Electrobel........	6,430
GB Enteror........	2,760
Hoboken........	4,900
Pétrofina........	6,450
Ph.Gevaert........	1,320
Soc.Générale	2,400
Solvay........	2,290
Un.Minière........	1,310

Frankfurt

AEG........	103.40
BASF........	114.30
Bayer........	104
Commerzbk........	153
Cont.Gummi........	65.50
Daimler-Benz	281
Demag........	123.50
DeutBank........	230
DresdeBank........	175.50
Gels Aktien........	83.50
Hoesch........	47
Karstadt........	303
Kaufhof........	190
KHD........	76.50
Lufthansa........	47.10
Mannesmann	147
Metallgesell........	254
Neckermann........	97
Rheinstahl........	108.50
RWE new........	142.20
Schering........	364
Siemens........	207.50
Thyssen........	56.50
Veba........	115.50
Volkswagen........	106.25

London

Anglo-Am Cp	2.90
Anglo-Am'n........	22.50
BarclayBk........	3.10
BeechamGr........	2.55
BICC........	1.25
Boots........	2.06
Bowater........	1.53
Brit.AmTob........	2.27
Brit.Oxyg........	0.43
Brit.Pet........	5.77
BLMC........	0.18¾
Burmah........	3.70
Cadbury Sch........	0.50
Chartered........	1.27
Courtaulds........	1.03
Daggafont........	0.28
DaBeerD........	2.46
Decca Rec........	3.16
Distillers........	1.37
Dun'op........	0.53
El Mus'Ind........	1.37
FreeStGod........	9.95
GEC........	1.21
GKN........	1.70
GlaxoGr........	3.78
Gt.Uni.St.(A)	2.07
Guinness........	1.10
Hawker-Sidd.	2.38
Hudson Bay........	9.20
ImpChem........	1.17
Imps........	0.76
Mar&Spon........	2.08
MetalBox........	2.33
Nichols........	0.61
Plessey........	1.60
RandMines........	1.85
Rank Org (A)	3.50
RoyalDutch........	16.50
R.T.Z........	1.75
Shell........	2.08
Thorn (A)........	3.24
Tube Invest........	3.02
Union Cor........	2.18
Vickers........	0.96
War L3½........	£27⅞
West Deep........	9.25
West Drief........	£20⅛
West Hold........	17.50
West Min........	0.93½
Woolworth........	0.47½
ZCI........	0.49

Milan

Bastogi........	1,706
Erba........	14,970
Ercole Marell	760
Fiat........	1,706
Finsider........	337
Generali........	63,790
IFI........	4,800
Italgas........	892
Italsider........	468
LaRinas........	281
Montedis........	786
Olivetti........	1,439
Pirelli........	1,720
SnlaVisco........	1,659
Terni........	160

*Ex Rights.

Paris

AirLiquide........	240.20
Alimentaire........	128
BSN........	1,040
Carrefour........	2,453
Cim.Lafarge.	182.50
Citroën........	54
Cie.Bancaire.	506
CFP........	190
CGE........	395
CCF........	139.10
Ferodo........	326
L'Oréal........	2,230
Mach.Bull........	49.50
Michelin........	1,205
Moet Henn........	1,070
Moulinex........	3,515
Nickel........	78
Paribas........	185
PUK........	122.50
Penarroya........	53.70
Perrier........	323.80
Peugeot........	276
Rh.Poulenc........	137
Saclior........	87.50
St.Gobain........	147.10
Suez........	277.60
Télémécaniqu	837
Thomson........	208
Usinor........	104

Zurich

Alusuisse........	1,940
B. Boveri........	925
Ciba-Geigy........	1,640
Cr.Suisse........	3,070
Fischer........	890
HoffRocheb........	116,250
Nestlé........	3,550
Sandoz........	2,750
Sté B.Suisse........	3,150
Sulzer........	3,050
U.B. Suisses.	3,595

International Stock Indexes

	Yest.	Prev.	1973 High	1973 Low
Amsterdam..	100.6	98.1	144.8	98.1
Brussels........	134.61	132.01	166.86	132.01
Frankfurt........	107.4	106.00	156.21	106.00
London 30..	330.9	335.4	509.8	338.4
London 500	145.78	147.87	217.35	143.72
Milan........	108.71	108.38	147.26	95.49
Paris........	88.4	85.7	118.3	85.7
Sydney........	485.64	438.27	669.27	433.55
Tokyo (n)..	298.58	302.46	422.48	299.68
Tokyo (o)..	4135.95	4165.13	5359.74	4135.95
Zurich........	308.8	305.6	418.8	305.6

(n) New. (o) Old. N.A.: Not available.

Forward Contract Exchange Co. Ltd.

Dec. 12, 1973 Close	Dec. '73	Mar. '74	Jun. '74	Sep. '74	Déc. '74
DJIA 834.93					
Bid........	820	815	820	830	830
Offer........	833	835	840	855	860
FTI 330.90					
Bid........	326	328	330	332	398
Offer........	331	335	339	341	365
TKDJ 4135.95					
Bid........	3950	3900	3960	4000	4100
Offer........	4050	4100	4250	4253	4400

Amsterdam telex: 14962 nl.



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December 5, 1973

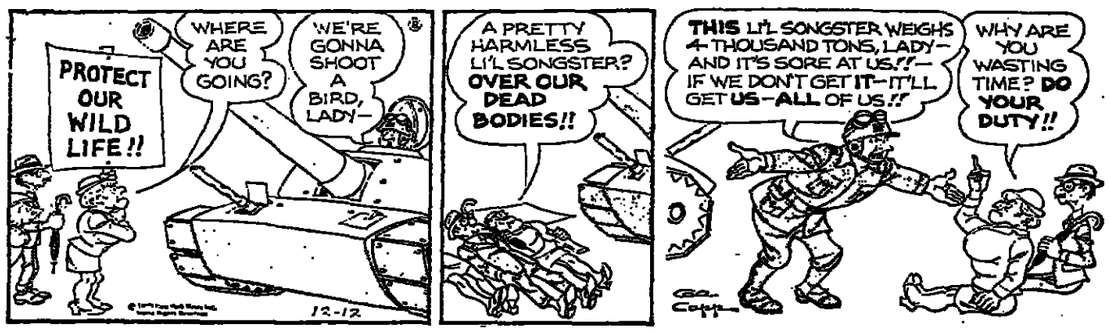
PEANUTS



B.C.



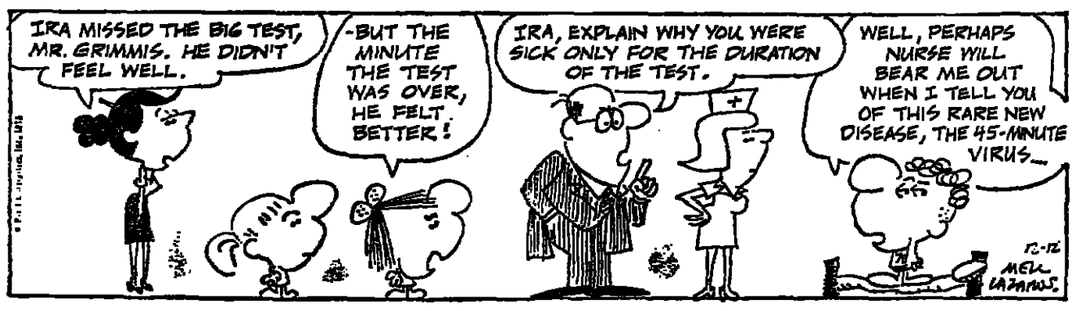
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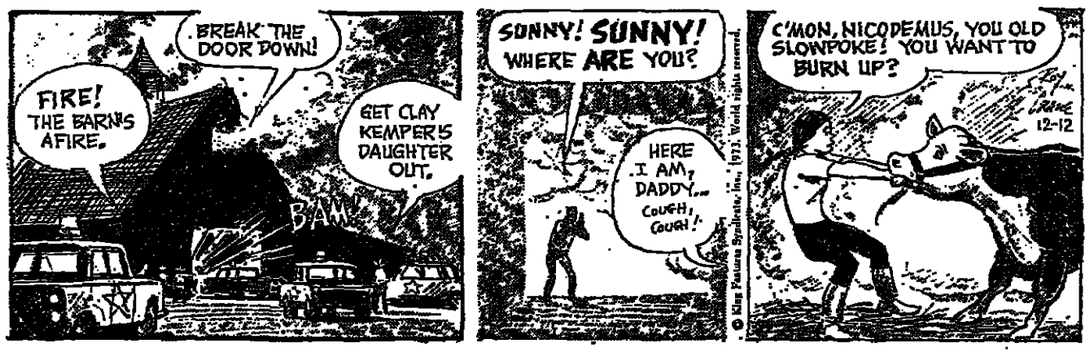
BEETLE BAILEY



MISS PEACH



BUZ SAWYER



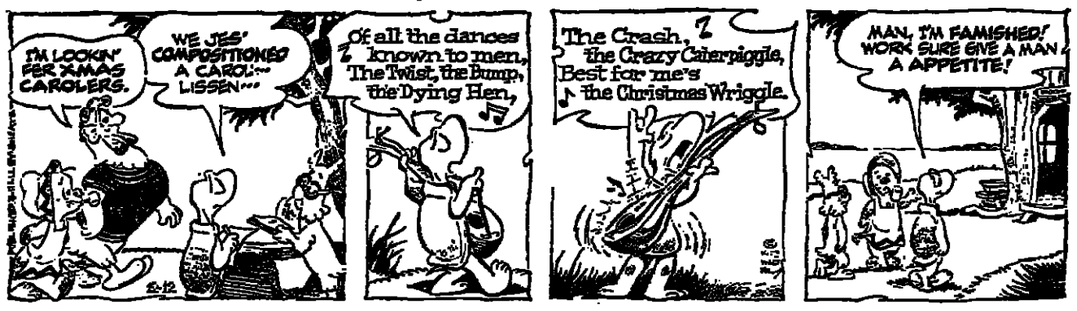
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POCO



RIP KIRBY



BLONDIE



BRIDGE — By Alan Truscott

A major problem at all levels of tournament play is the slow player whose snail-like thinking holds up everyone else.

The best cure for such snails would no doubt be a course in commuter bridge. Each deal takes about three minutes, and a player who thinks for more than 10 seconds may not be invited to play the next day. In spite of this slight handicap, some of the play is of a high standard. On the diagramed deal from a commuter game, East seemed to have a trump trick but was disillusioned.

Commuter bridge is played goulash-style, with the cards dealt in bunches, so nine-card suits are more common than they would be in more orthodox circumstances. West was not astonished to find himself with nine clubs. Even so, he did not buy the contract.

After his opponents had bid the major suits, he jumped to five clubs. His partner eventually pushed North-South to six spades by trying six clubs. East felt confident that he could defeat this, but did not double.

The opening lead was the club king, and South ruffed. He led a spade to the king in dummy, revealing the bad trump break, and ran the heart jack successfully. He repeated the heart finesse and let a diamond to the king. East won with the ace and forced South to ruff by leading his remaining club. The declarer cashed his heart ace and diamond queen, leaving this position:

NORTH
♠ A 7 4
♡ 10 9
◇ —
♣ —

WEST
♠ —
♡ —
◇ —
♣ A Q 10 9 8

EAST
♠ J 9 8
♡ —
◇ 10 9
♣ —

SOUTH
♠ Q 10
♡ —
◇ 6 5 3
♣ —

South quickly demonstrated that East's hopes of making a trump trick to defeat the slam were an illusion. He ruffed a diamond in the dummy and led a heart winner. It did not matter what East did, but he chose to ruff.

South overruffed with the ten and ruffed another diamond. When he led the last heart from dummy, East had to surrender. Making the slam had taken *under three minutes.*

NORTH (D)
♠ A K 7 4
♡ J 10 9 5 3
◇ K 8
♣ J 5

WEST
♠ —
♡ 7 6
◇ J 7
♣ A K Q 10 9 8 4 3 2

EAST
♠ J 9 8 3
♡ K 4 2
◇ A 10 9 4
♣ 7 6

SOUTH
♠ Q 10 6 5 2
♡ A Q 8
◇ Q 6 5 3 2
♣ —

Neither side was vulnerable. The bidding:

North	East	South	West
1 ♡	Pass	1 ♠	5 ♣
Pass	Pass	5 ♡	Pass
5 ♠	6 ♣	6 ♠	Pass
Pass	Pass		

West led the club king.

Solution to Previous Puzzle

		D	I	E	L	E		B	R	E	E	D	E	R
S	A	U	R	E	L		R	O	M	A	I	N	E	
E	U	C	L	I	D		T	I	M	I	T	A	T	E
A	S	K		B	E	N	G	A	L	S		I	V	Y
L	A	S	S		R	O	A	N	S		B	R	E	N
A	B	O	M	A		I	N	S		G	E	E	S	E
B	L	U	E	B	I	R	D		E	R	A			
S	E	P	T	I	L	E		T	E	A	R	G	A	S
		A	D	E		S	O	L	I	C	A	R	T	
S	C	E	N	E		S	I	S		T	A	M	E	R
C	O	D	A		P	U	N	T	A		T	E	N	E
A	H	I		C	A	T	N	I	P	S		F	O	E
B	O	B	W	H	I	T	E		P	U	R	I	S	T
	S	L	O	G	G	E	R		L	E	N	S	E	S
	T	E	N	D	E	R	S		E	T	A	H		

DENNIS THE MENACE



JUMBLE® — *that scrambled word game*
BY HENRI ARNOLD and BOB LEE

Unscramble these four Jumbles, one letter to each square, to form four ordinary words.

ALGOT
HAADE
ENPOTT
MOBERY



Now arrange the circled letters to form the surprise answer, as suggested by the above cartoon.

Print the SURPRISE ANSWER here: A _____

(Answers tomorrow)

Yesterday's Jumbles: LOATH STOKE DONKEY AWHILE
Answer: *What you might see at a bar on a rainy night*—AN OLD SOAK

BOOKS

MY LIFE ON THE MISSISSIPPI
Or Why I Am Not Mark Twain

By Richard Bissell. Illustrated. 240 pp. Little, Brown & Co. $7

Reviewed by John Seelye

IN the good old golden days of English Bards and Scotch Reviewers, when authors and editors stalked one another with cudgels and horsewhips, it was the leisurely and genteel fashion to lard a review with generous quotations from the book in question, a fat sandwich between thin slices of asides, laudatory and otherwise, by the reviewer. This will no longer do, but I wonder how else to do justice to Richard Bissell's latest . . . book.

"Book," because the volume at hand defies precise definition, being an apparently random collection of reminiscences and rhubarb, including letters and anecdotes, from the author's riverborn(e) past. Moreover, Bissell is blessed with an ease of style (*styles*, rather), which inspires reviewer's brackets on page after page of the following:

"It's hard to grow old, Huckleberry, and see the steamboats go down, and the one-cylinder Scheppele engines, and the trolley cars, the roller coaster, the St. George and the Page hotels, and good old Jazzbo . . . but the river is still there, and the willows, and the riprap, and the Mormon flies in June piled under the street lamps near the river on South Main Street. All the bright talents of the Urban Renewal demolition squads have been unable to quash the annual advent of the Mormon flies from the river. There they swirl in swarms around the street lamps, there they lie in drifts along the sidewalks, wiggling and squirming as they perish in wormy disarray. It must make the Urban Renewal gents mad enough to stamp their feet and cry, 'Oh prunes!'"

This may not be the finest example of Bissell in action, but it is certainly definitive. As the initial reference and the rhythms tell us, the author is by Mark Twain possessed. Bissell is perilously near the end of the line of the Great Inland Prose Pilots, a continuity that begins with Twain and progresses through Sherwood Anderson, Hemingway and Jack Conroy, the last of whom is still alive and well in Moberly, Mo.

If Bissell's most recent river drift has a terminal point, beyond the general (also Great Inland American) theme of nostalgia, it is his specific debt to Mark Twain and his general indebtedness to that great rebellious schoolroom full of boys' books which are Mark Twain's heritage. We hear echoes throughout of Tarkington's "Penrod," of Henry Shute's "The Real Diary of a Real Boy," of Clare Briggs's "When a Feller Needs a Friend."

Bissell's first novel, "A Stretch on the River," appeared in 1950, within a year of "Catcher in the Rye." It is an autobiographical account of a young man's voyage on a Mississippi tow- (actually, push-) boat, a complex and lyrical novel in the Mark Twain-inspired hardboiled proletarian manner of the thirties and forties. Though well received, it now out of print while "Catch is taught in the foremost ac emies of the land, numer scholarly articles having bor Salinger's novel like Tw marvelous twin to "Huckleb Finn."

Why? Perhaps some clue in the fact that Bissell's returns upriver to get mar thus guaranteeing a life bondage to the river, while Sa ger's ends up in the perpe care of psychiatrists. That riage theme, with its hint normality, did not go down the academy of the fifties, along with Bissell's style, have seemed at the time a dated.

But if you can get hold copy of "Stretch on the Ri you will be surprised at modernness of Bissell's with its wry, disarmingly ple style and pop-culture m while Salinger, with his imit James-Joycean stream-of-sciousness, seems like the stuffing from an art-deco Bissell might not be happy the comparison, but he is closer to such contempo lights as Vonnegut than ar has hitherto (in print) suspe

There is a method beneath apparent laddishness of books. He is, after all, a Har Man. In the present inst as he reminds us from tim time by attacking the ori with the hilariously deadly a racy of Mark Twain's list Fenimore Cooper's Literary fenses, his model is "Life on Mississippi."

It is an apparently ran ramble along the various Bissell has known as crew pilot and passenger. "Things he notes in regard to other ters, "tie together." So it is these letters (from young man Bissell to his bride), paper clippings, quotations his earlier river books, Mark Twain's and other sui ditto, recollections, anecdotes miscellaneous Iowania. Or buquesques. Like Sam Cle Richard Bissell is a master of conversation in print, that is what this book is, main subject of which, as in good conversations, is the au himself.

"Why I am not Mark T is really "Why I am Richa sell," and it is to be hoped the explanation will engende question. Given that the Be Bissell is now out of print cepting "The Monongahela," contribution to the "River America" series, and one of best of that on-going pro this is as good a place as a make his acquaintance. Ha mentioned that Bissell is o the funniest writers with America is blessed?

John Seelye, author of "Kid" and the forthcoming "Tricks," teaches English at University of Connecticut.

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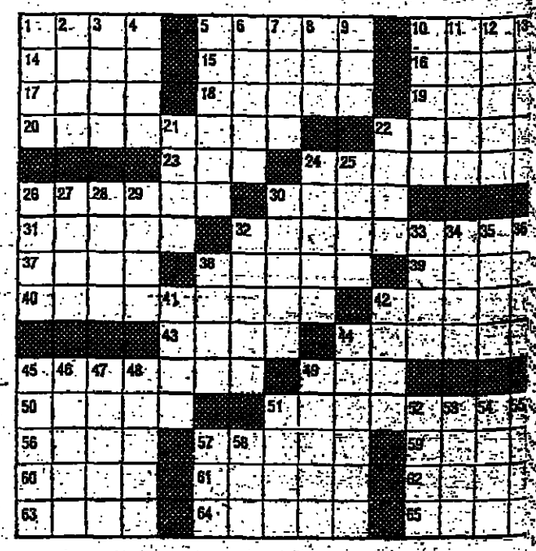
CROSSWORD — By Will W

ACROSS

1 "—— brillig..."
5 Sword
10 ——mémoire
14 Lawman Wyatt
15 Stead
16 Portico
17 Nick Charles's dog
18 Tobacco kilns
19 Trifles
20 Violinist, chemist, etc., with 26 Across
22 —— prosequi
23 Wapiti
24 Got on the bus
26 See 20 Across
30 Scotland or Harvard
31 Affair
32 Get wise
37 Slave
38 Exudes
39 Garden man
40 Title for 51 Across
42 Minos's land
43 Medley
44 Man of "elementary" learning
45 Disturbed the peace
49 Rabid
50 Strange
51 Famous criminal
56 Plant stem
57 Descendant
59 Knowledge
60 Served a winner
61 "Who's ——?"
62 Patent base
63 Girl's name
64 Ate
65 Golfer

DOWN

1 Pink and afternoon
2 Word with line or board
3 Johnson of TV
4 Box
5 Film holders
6 Partner of alas
7 Sun
8 Outside: Prefix
9 Thing, in law
10 Fur man
11 "—— you so!"
12 Creator of 20 Across
13 Relieved
21 Ogle
22 Nothing: Sp.
24 Street for 20 Across
25 Metals
26 Fastener
27 Hebrew measu
28 Parrot fish
29 Bungle
30 Mississippi tributary
32 No place —— (S.P.O.)
33 William S. or Moss
34 Roman date
35 Treaty org.
36 Feds
38 European cap
41 Irish version o John
42 Arabian judge
44 Cautioned
45 Moroccan por
46 Dodgson gir
47 Cards et al.
48 Clarinets, e.g.
49 Poet Marianne
51 Bearing
52 Dismounted
53 —— herd us
54 Corner
55 Time period
57 One of the oil companies: Abbr.
58 Greek letter



هكذا من الأصل

هكذا من الأصل

NBA Probing Charge That Seattle Supersonics 'Dumped' a Game

By Thomas Rogers

NEW YORK, Dec. 11 (NYT).—Walter Kennedy, commissioner of the National Basketball Association, said yesterday that the league's security division was investigating charges that the Seattle Supersonics purposely lost a game to the Philadelphia 76ers last season.

The Sonics allegedly did so to get rid of Tom Nissalke, their coach. The game was played at Seattle Jan. 7 and the score was 92-82. The 76ers, who won only nine games the last season, had dropped 14 in a row before the Jan. 7 contest.

Two days after the loss, Nissalke was dismissed. He had completed less than three months of a three-year contract with the team.

"We're investigating the matter and will discuss it with all related persons," Kennedy said. "We're looking for unusual patterns of play in the box score and in the running account."

Prompted by Article

Kennedy's actions were prompted by an article in the current issue of Sports Illustrated magazine, written by Bob Briner, former manager of the Dallas Chaparrals of the American Basketball Association. Briner wrote that the Seattle players had used "a dumped game against the woebegone Philadelphia 76ers to get rid of Nissalke."

"The charge comes as a complete surprise," Kennedy said. "We will get in touch with Nissalke, Briner, the game officials, everyone concerned. We're also talking with as many officials as we can reach because it is alleged in the story that the players boasted to officials that they would cost Nissalke his job."

Nissalke, reached by phone at his home in Texas, said:

"Following my attorney's advice, I don't have any comment to make on the story. Sure, I remember the game. It was the last one I coached at Seattle. Two days later Zollie Volchock, a vice-president, told me they were letting me go.

"I had a good relationship with most of the players. As on any other team, there were a few I didn't get along with. Ask Bill Russell, their present coach, if he gets along with them all and see what he says.

"I don't think I got a fair chance at Seattle. It takes a coach at least two years to make his presence felt.

"As far as the game itself, I don't want to comment. I do remember it got a lot of publicity in the Philadelphia papers."

Jack Kaiser, a reporter who covered the game for the Philadelphia Daily News, said yesterday that he had called it "a dump" the next day.

"I wrote that it was a dump and I was ready for an investigation," he said. "I could have backed up my story.

"The Seattle players were whispering before the game, 'Nissalke is going.' They said the coach had been given a two-week probation period and that 'when we lose to Philadelphia, he's gone.' I went to Roy Rubin, the [76ers] coach, and told him, 'If you've got five guys who can stand up in the court, you'll win.' Rubin told me he couldn't believe it."

Stood by Story

Briner, now president of the American Gallery of Sports Art in Dallas, said by phone that he stood by the article and did not expect legal action against him.

"I plan to visit with NBA people," he said. "John Joyce, the director of security, spoke with me today and said he'd be getting back to me.

"I can't comment on my source or on who was implicated in the dump. I haven't spoken to Tom since he left the Chaparrals to go to Seattle, but I still have respect for his coaching ability and I think he has respect for me professionally."

Nissalke was the ABA coach of the year with the Chaps in 1972. He broke his three-year contract to go to Seattle. The Chaps' franchise was moved to San Antonio as the Spurs, and Nissalke is now the coach there.

McCutcheon Goes Over 1,000 Yards

NFL Rams Humiliate Giants

By Leonard Koppett

LOS ANGELES, Dec. 11 (NYT).—A match between a divisional champion sharpening up for the playoffs and a last-place team that has won only one game in nine only three months turned out to be just what one would expect: Los Angeles Rams 40, New York Giants 6.

The Giants, suffering their eighth loss in their last 11 games after starting the season with a victory and a tie, were simply walked over after taking a 3-0 lead near the end of a soporific first quarter.

A 15-yard field goal by Pete Gogolak seemed to awaken the Rams, who put 30 points on the board in the next 22 minutes of play, and added 10 more in the fourth period. The Rams have an 11-2 won-lost record and will visit either Dallas or Washington in a first-round playoff game.

There was pain as well as humiliation for the Giants. Walter Love and Pat Hughes had to be taken off the field on stretchers, and Jack Gregory limped out of action early in the second period. Love suffered a dislocated hip running back the opening kickoff. Hughes went out in the fourth with a possibly broken ankle, and Gregory's injury was reported to be a badly sprained ankle. In the final minute, Ron Hornsby, who played middle linebacker, had to be helped off.

No Sustained Drive

But the humiliation was bad, too. The Giants didn't succeed in making a first down by rushing until the last three minutes. Neither Randy Johnson, in the first half, nor Norm Snead, in the second, could get any sustained offense going. And the defense, which seemed respectable earlier in the season, simply couldn't stop anything. It has given up 245 points in the last eight games (including a victory over St. Louis), which averages out to 30.6 points a game.

For the Rams, the high point was Larry McCutcheon's attainment of the 1,000-yard mark in rushing. He passed it with a 20-yard run to the Giant 11 on the sixth play of the second half, and the game was stopped to give him the ball. He took it to the sidelines, accepted congratulations, and promptly squirmed through the remaining 11 yards to a touchdown on the next play.

That one made the score 21-3, after a 65-yard march from the second-half kickoff. After the Rams kicked off, Snead took over and passed for a first down, but three plays later Isiah Robertson picked off one of his passes and ran 49 yards for the touchdown that made it 28-3. Neither McCutcheon nor John Hadl, the quarterback, had to play again as Jim Harris finished the game at quarterback.



United Press International

CAPITAL GAIN—Los Angeles rookie Lawrence McCutcheon picks up yardage against the Giants in game in which he became third player ever to gain 1,000 yards in season.

Probable Order of Playoffs Scheduled by Pro Football

By William N. Wallace

NEW YORK, Dec. 11 (NYT).—Four games in the first round the National Football League's offs line up in this probable er:

Dec. 22, Washington Redskins Minnesota Vikings, 1 p.m.; sburgh Steelers at Oakland ders, 4 p.m.

Dec. 23, Cincinnati Bengals Miami Dolphins, 1 p.m.; Los eles Rams at Dallas Cowboys, m.

e NFL announced the divi- pairings yesterday and, of eight teams involved, only e have been confirmed—the ins, Dolphins and Rams. The r five named are favored to ify, although there are three e remaining in contention—Broncos, Falcons and Bills.

e game this Sunday will be ive, Oakland against Denver, the winner going to the play- and the loser going home. Raiders, devastating in the of Kansas City last Satur- have an 8-4-1 won-lost-tied rd and a half-game lead over Broncos, 7-4-2, in the Ameri- Conference's Western Divi-

he chances of Buffalo and ins are skinny. The Bills, for example, would have to the Jets here Sunday by points to take the AFC wild- berth away from Pittsburgh, which would also have to to the 49ers. The points ld be needed to break a tie een those teams at the fourth an of the NFL tie-breaking ula.

Falcons Can Do It

e Falcons, 8-5, can take the onal Conference wild-card as the division second-place with the best record, after gh point victory over New ans, provided that the Red- s, 9-4, lose to the Eagles. The ons have no feasible chance ake the wild-card berth from as, 9-4, should the Cowboys in St. Louis.

the fourth plateau of break- conference ties, each team is ed from first to 18th on the basis of points scored and points allowed in 11 intraconference games. If a club is first in scoring and fifth in defense, its rating is 6 points. The team with the lowest total breaks the tie.

In the Dallas-Washington-Atlanta situation, the points now are Cowboys 6, Falcons 10 and Redskins 11.

Cincinnati, impressive in routing Cleveland on Sunday, plays Houston, the league's weakest team, while Pittsburgh is at San Francisco. Should the Bengals and Steelers tie atop the AFC Central Division with 10-4 records, the deadlock would break in Cincinnati's favor because its conference record would be one game better than Pittsburgh's, 8-3 to 7-4.

Cambridge Tops Oxford

LONDON, Dec. 11 (Reuters).—Cambridge beat Oxford, 14-12, in annual University Rugby on match at Twickenham y.

Brazilian Likely Next Soccer Czar

By Brian Glanville

LONDON, Dec. 11 (IHT).—The news that Juan Havelange, president of the Brazilian Sports Confederation, has been officially adopted by the South American football associations as candidate for the presidency of FIFA was no surprise.

Nor, I suppose, was the fact that the Russians, who have been viciously attacking Sir Stanley Rous, the reigning president, should announce their allegiance to Havelange. But the two facts, coupled with the adherence of the African and CONCACAF (Central and North American) groups to Havelange mean that he has a very strong hand indeed.

It was expected that when the elections took place next summer in Munich, during the World Cup, the European bloc would come in firm and strong behind Rous. The Russians, smarting over the Chilean affair, which has led to their elimination from the World Cup, may well bring along the votes of all the other European Communist countries.

The change of presidency, in its turn, could easily ignite a rebellion by UEFA, the European association, which long has been fretting over its circumscribed position in FIFA, the international body. The major European countries — Russia previously among them—contend that it is they who put the power, the money and the muscle into FIFA, and that they should therefore have a greater say in running things and a larger representation in the World Cup.

Havelange is a man who made his fortune out of transport, and his athletic reputation as a swimmer. He has done nothing to check the paranoia of the South American countries, which reached a peak of hatred last year when they tried unsuccessfully to cut Britain's representation in FIFA. Rous is now in his mid-70s, but we have never seen a jot of evidence to support the spiteful allegations made against him, to the extent that he has favored English interests.

Quite the reverse, indeed. That Russia, after refusing to play in Chile, should be excluded automatically from the World Cup is, as Rous says, clearly laid down in FIFA regulations.

Last year, on a visit to FIFA headquarters, we were able to nail another lie. It has long been alleged that Rous caused the 1966 England vs. Portugal World Cup semifinal to be played at Wembley, where England had played all its games, rather than at Liverpool, where the Portuguese were more at home. FIFA's minutes disclosed that Rous had, in fact, tried to have the game played at Liverpool, but had been overruled.

The Argentinians, meanwhile, have the consolation, for what it's worth, of having regained the Intercontinental trophy, which Havelange, like Rous, now wants to extend to Africa, Asia and CONCACAF.

Independiente beat Juventus, European Cup runner-up in 1973, 1-0, in a match in Rome. Juventus looked so totally unconcerned about it all that it was hard to understand why they had bothered. Still, Independiente did use a splendid 19-year-old forward, Riccardo Bocchini. He scored their goal, has already played for Argentina, and should be worth watching in the 1974 World Cup.

Cedeno Involved In Fatal Shooting

SANTO DOMINGO, Dominican Republic, Dec. 11 (UPI).—Houston Astros star center-fielder Cesar Cedeno was charged today of voluntary manslaughter in the fatal shooting of a 19-year-old girl in a local motel room.

District Attorney Henriques Saladin said the charge, along with several other unnamed infractions of the criminal code, was filed in court.

Police said earlier that the shooting of Altagracia de la Cruz, with whom Cedeno had checked into a bungalow at the motel about 10 minutes earlier, apparently was accidental.

Thompson & Co. Prepares for the Walton Gang

By Sam Goldaper

NEW YORK, Dec. 11 (NYT).—The message in Raleigh is "Beat Walton Gang." Few of the cars in that North Carolina city are without that red-and-white bumper sticker as North Carolina State prepares to meet UCLA Saturday in St. Louis.

The meeting between last season's only two unbeaten teams brings together the top two college players in the nation, Bill Walton and David Thompson.

The Walton Gang is another name for the University of California, Los Angeles, basketball team. William F. (Bill) Walton, the 6-foot-11, red-haired Huckleberry Finn on stilts, is the gang leader of the Bruins, winners of 78 straight games and seven successive national championships. Walton, a senior, has played in 143 straight winning games in high school and college.

In Los Angeles, there are no bumper stickers ballyhooing the game, only concern for Walton's counterpart, Thompson, the chief threat to the UCLA streak.

Thompson, a 6-foot-11 forward who grew up in a ramshackle house at the end of a dirt road, the son of a janitor, and one of 11 children from the little mill town of Shelby, N.C., is the leader of the Wolfpack, which has a 29-game winning streak.

Thompson, one of the hottest basketball commodities, has been called by pro scouts "a player who comes along maybe once every 10 or 20 years."

"Everybody says I'm so good now," the 19-year-old junior said on a recent visit to New York. "I can remember how sad I was when the kids used my basketball and my net but wouldn't let me play. They said I wasn't good enough."

A group of pro basketball scouts recently exchanged views on the available senior talent this year.

"The coach who gets Walton will become a winner," said Dick McGuire, chief scout for the New York Knicks, "and the coach who gets the second draft pick will remain a loser unless Thompson comes out this year. The drop-off will be that sharp. Walton and Thompson are the only players capable of turning a team around."

There were reports that Walton was worth a $2-million contract if he had left UCLA last year. Thompson carries a similar price tag.

According to Norman Sloan, the North Carolina State coach, Thompson has become so besieged by agents, talent scouts and pro operatives it has become necessary to have an intermediary handle the telephone calls.

"He is such a basically nice guy that he won't brush anybody off," Sloan said. "Because he listens politely and answers, 'Yes, sir,' 'No, sir,' everybody gets the idea he is amenable to their propositions. So we've had to isolate him at school so that he can attend to his studies."

School authorities have said that Thompson has assured them he wants to complete his education. He is a sociology major.

Thompson's size and weight (6-11, 195 pounds) make him appear to be just another basketball player until the game starts. Then the inspiring superlatives show. His exceptional quickness, leaping ability, long arms and huge hands all contribute to his total game. It has been reported that he can jump 42 inches straight up from a standstill.

Fred Schaus, the Purdue coach, joined the bandwagon before Thompson's first varsity game. It was while Schaus was still general manager of the Los Angeles Lakers and Thompson was the nation's leading freshman scorer, with a 38.6 average.

"Thompson is better right now than Jerry West when he was a senior," Schaus said. "He is one of the best players in the country today, pros included." Schaus was West's coach at West Virginia and with the Los Angeles Lakers.

K.C. Jones, coach of the Capital Bullets and former Celtics' player, said:

"Players today are so much quicker, with more ability. Each year the athlete gets a little better. Take this Thompson kid —to be that complete, that young."

UCLA Leading Basketball Poll

NEW YORK, Dec. 11 (UPI).—The United Press International's board of coaches major college basketball ratings, with number of first place votes and won-lost records in parentheses, follows:

	Pts
1. UCLA (33) 3-0	339
2. N. Carolina St. (1) (2-0)	303
3. Indiana (3-0)	243
4. North Carolina (3-0)	193
5. Maryland (1-1)	182
6. Marquette (4-0)	152
7. Notre Dame (4-0)	147
8. Providence (1-0)	79
9. Memphis State (4-0)	26
10. Louisville (2-1)	25
11. Alabama (2-0)	20
12. Long Beach State (3-1)	18
13. South Carolina (3-0)	17
14. Kansas State (2-1)	16
15. Cincinnati (3-0)	14
16. New Mexico (4-0)	13
17. Arizona (2-1)	11
Pennsylvania (3-0)	11
19. Vanderbilt (4-0)	10
Southern Cal. (2-1)	10

Energy Crisis Affecting Teams Bound for Bowls

By Gordon S. White Jr.

NEW YORK, Dec. 11 (NYT).—Notre Dame's football team may find it easier to defeat Alabama in the Sugar Bowl on Dec. 31 than to get a ride home from New Orleans after the game. The Irish do not have transportation for the return trip to South Bend, Ill., yet.

Ohio State has been forced to charter a bigger and more expensive plane than its football team requires to get to and from the Rose Bowl Jan. 1. The United Air Lines jumbo jet, the only available plane, will cost Ohio State $31,000 for the round trip, $7,000 more than the Buckeyes paid for the same trip a year ago.

The fuel shortage has affected most teams involved in the 11 major bowl games. Colleges are unable to sell their allotments of bowl tickets because fans are finding it difficult to reach the bowl sites and return. Bands, which normally accompany their football teams to bowl games, also are having problems.

Bob Cahill, Notre Dame's business manager, said that he had an agreement with United Air Lines for a charter flight to take the football team to New Orleans.

Frantic and Panicky

"But I don't have a written contract yet," Cahill said. "And there's no assurance on coming back. We don't have a return flight, we're scrambling and actually we're frantic. I'm a little bit panicky."

As for Notre Dame's famous marching band, Cahill said he had no idea how it was going to work out its Sugar Bowl plans.

Alabama is not having as much trouble as Notre Dame because Tuscaloosa, Ala., site of the Alabama campus, is only 300 miles from New Orleans. However, the Crimson Tide usually charters two planes so the team has one and the university's party of officials has another. This time, Southern Airlines is giving Alabama just one charter, which will take the official party Saturday morning, Dec. 29, and then go back to take the team to New Orleans that afternoon. The return will be made the same way.

Alabama's band will make the round trip by charter bus.

Auburn and Missouri have arranged charter flights for their meeting in the Sun Bowl in El Paso, Texas, on Dec. 29. But the Auburn band has canceled its part of the Sun Bowl show because the musicians did not want to make a three-day trip by bus from Auburn, Ala., to El Paso and another three-day return trip.

Missouri's band is going by bus and will travel for 30 hours from Columbia, Mo., to El Paso to play for 4 1/2 minutes at the Sun Bowl intermission program.

Louisiana State University was unable to get a charter flight for its team as of yesterday. The Tigers have been booked on regularly scheduled flights to get the players to Miami by Dec. 26 for the Orange Bowl game on Jan. 1. LSU had to return 6,000 of its 12,000 Orange Bowl tickets because Baton Rouge followers can't get convenient transportation. Normally, LSU sells all of its bowl tickets and asks for more.

Christmas Flight

Penn State, the other team in the Orange Bowl, has chartered a flight from Harrisburg, Pa., for 8 p.m. Christmas night. Originally, Coach Joe Paterno wanted to give his players all day Christmas at home and fly to Miami the next day.

The Nittany Lions' band has a charter flight, also, but at the odd hour of 2:30 a.m. on Dec. 29.

Alou Is Managing Dominican Team

SANTO DOMINGO, Dominican Republic, Dec. 11 (UPI).—Felipe Alou, who was traded last week from the Montreal Expos to the Milwaukee Brewers, has signed as the manager of the Escogido Lions in the Dominican Baseball League.

Alou, 37, who retired from winter league play two seasons ago, replaced Jim Williams, who was released yesterday by the Lions.

Escogido president Felix Mario Aguiar also announced the team had signed San Francisco Giants second baseman Tito Fuentes and minor league outfielder Cliff Johnson to reinforce its lineup.

NFL Film Features Redskins vs. Giants

PARIS, Dec. 11 (IHT).—This week's National Football League film of the week, to be shown here Thursday and in London Monday, will feature the Washington Redskins vs. the New York Giants.

In Paris, the film will be shown at 1 p.m. in the Cinema Le Triomphe, 92 Champs Elysées. In London, it will be at noon and 12:30 p.m. in the Portman Hotel.

Top Tennis Player in U.S. Is Smith, or Connors, or Both

By Neil Amdur

NEW YORK, Dec. 11 (NYT).—A tennis player may be considered the best in the world even if he shares the No. 1 ranking in his country, or so the U.S. Lawn Tennis Association insists, having conferred the top singles rankings for 1973 yesterday on both Stan Smith and Jimmy Connors.

It is the first time that two men have shared the No. 1 position since association rankings were started in 1885. Mrs. Billie Jean King and Mrs. Nancy Richey Gunter were co-ranked No. 1 in women's singles for 1965, after intense political bickering in behalf of both players had threatened to split the association.

Politics Denied

J. Howard Frazer of Cincinnati, co-chairman of the Men's Ranking Committee, denied that politics had produced the deadlock for the top spot, dominated by Smith the last two years.

"We simply felt that we had to agree for 1973 that the United States had two champions," Frazer said.

The 28-year-old Smith was acknowledged as the world's No. 1 player in 1972. He dominated the world's championship tennis prize-money circuit for the first months of this year, winning 41 of 46 singles matches and six of 11 tournaments, including the rich WCT final.

Connors Won Six

Connors, the 21-year-old left-hander from Belleville, Ill., beat Smith in two of their three meetings during the year. He also won six of the eight events on the USLTA's winter circuit, plus the Pro Championship.

"A number of members felt that, on the overall basis, Smith's record might give him the edge," Frazer said of the 10-member committee, nine of whom participated in the final rankings. "But there were others who felt equally as strong about Connors."

A key consideration concerned the relative merits of the USLTA and WCT tours. Connors did not play the WCT tour in 1972 and decided to skip it again in 1973, even though almost all the world's top players had signed up.

"Comparing Connors with Smith now, based on the caliber of people they have to play regularly, is like comparing the American Football League to the NFL in its early years," one tennis official said. "It's just not as tough down the line. People forget how well Smith played in the first half of this year."

"We don't look so much at the quality of tournaments," Frazer said in trying to explain the priorities of the ranking committee. "We look far more at who the player defeated."

Meanwhile, Smith and Connors seem none the worse financially. Smith earned over $200,000 for the second straight year, and Connors collected in excess of $150,000, the best effort ever by a young American pro.





Is Stan Smith America's No. 1 player, or . . . Is Jimmy Connors the best in U.S.?

College Basketball

EAST

Pittsburgh 90, Cornell 85.
Juniata 79, Pitt-Johnstown 62.
New Hampshire 106, Curry 71.

SOUTH

Alabama 75, Virginia Tech. 64.
Florida St. 93, E. Kentucky 68.
Virginia St. 83, Howard 80.
North Carolina 101, Kentucky 84.
W. Kentucky 89, Providence 84.
Baylor 86, Murray St. 64.
Duke 83, Appalachian St. 53.
Tennessee 117, South Florida 90.

MIDWEST

St. Louis 76, Colorado 68.
Michigan St. 91, E. Michigan 69.
Michigan 77, Xavier (Ohio) 61.

SOUTHWEST

Oklahoma St. 83, Texas 73.
Arkansas Tech. 77, Missouri Southern 74.
Texas Southern 111, Texas Coll. 90.
Texas A&M 87, S.F. Austin 62.
Lamar 83, Wayland Baptist 76.
Texas Tech. 75, Houston 73.

WEST

Utah St. 81, Nevada-Reno 75.
Colorado Coll. 76, Bellevue 85.
Washington St. 87, Gonzaga 83.
UC Santa Barbara 68, S. Methodist 66.

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(Continued from Back Page)

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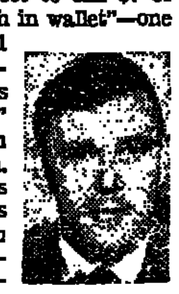
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Observer

Full Disclosure

By Russell Baker

WASHINGTON.—Cash in hand amounts to $8.73. (Actually, the goal here being utter and absolute candor, it is more nearly correct to call $7 of this amount "cash in wallet"—one $5 bill, two $1 bills. The balance, $1.73 is "cash in pocket," all of this sum being in coin. Large quantities of diverse coins are kept as "cash in pocket" to satisfy the bus company's insistence upon exact fare [40 cents] for each ride.)


Baker

Assets include 23 percent of a 50-year-old frame house which needs a paint job, extensive tree pruning on three sides, new sod on the front lawn, a new kitchen sink, and an ingenious idea for eliminating a musty odor that comes out of the cellar every August. (77 percent of this property still belongs to a mortgage holder.

Other assets include a 1969 Buick (8 miles to the gallon in town), the complete works (paperback) of Ian Fleming: two suits (one blue, one gray) with used-suit resale value: one six-pack of beer marked "imported", one-third of a cured Smithfield ham shoulder left from Thanksgiving; one television set with no sound-control knob: an Army Corps of Engineers relief map of the Mason-Dixon Line (framed), and a bumper sticker that says "Democrats for Nixon."

Income—actually, there doesn't seem to be any income. There is a pay statement once a month, which indicates that most of the pay has been deducted at the source.

Taxes—On the average, the amount of taxes paid over the past three years was 10 times more than a President of the United States with a family of four would pay on a salary of $200,000 a year.

Gift to the state—It is the intention of the maker of this full disclosure to grant to the United States of America for posterity the title to the above-mentioned 50-year-old frame house, said gift to the state to become effective in the year 2025 provided (A) that the Secret Service agree to effect at once the necessary repairs aforesaid (painting, pruning, sodding, kitchen sink, elimination of musty odor) and (B) that the Internal Revenue Service agree not to subject the present tenant to what is known in the White House as "screwing"; to wit, harassment for failure to pay 20 times more income tax than a President with a family of four would pay on a salary of $200,000 a year.

Debt in hand, while staggering, is not entirely unsupportable, so there is really no need for the steady stream of letters from department store credit managers threatening legal action. Open space on the north side of the above-mentioned 50-year-old frame house covers an area 80 feet long by 12 feet wide. This is nearly 1,000 square feet of excellent land that would make an ideal site for any millionaires who wanted to build an unusually large compost pile. Accordingly, this area is already being offered to interested millionaires for $500,000.

* * *

Valuable personal papers abound in the property at hand and promise to become a small source of income next year if Congress will listen to reason. These papers, long stored in an attic, include a complete set of third-grade spelling test papers, a fifth-grade report on the beaver written in longhand, and several hundred pounds of long-forgotten documents capable of occupying scholars for years. A typical document, a piece of cardboard backing from a commercially laundered shirt, contains the handwritten notes and computations about the price of 17 bundles of cedar shingles in the year 1969. Maker of this disclosure states that it was his intention to give these documents to the government in 1967 and claim a tax reduction on his appraisal of their value ($47.50). The papers (weight: 632 pounds) will be mailed to Internal Revenue with tax returns next April 15. If there is any question about the legality of the deduction, we are willing to submit the question to a committee of department store credit managers and promise to abide by their decision.

How Margareta Sylwan, one of Stockholm's leading editorial cartoonists, sees Theodore Kallifatides.



Greek Success Story In Far, Far North

By Jan Sjöby

STOCKHOLM (IHT).—The arrival of young Kallifatides was an unceremonious affair: There he was, unannounced, one June morning in 1964, an immigrant Greek in baggy pants lugging his cardboard suitcase through Stockholm's Central Station.

He landed a job as a restaurant dishwasher and being, as it seemed, reasonably bright, he was soon promoted to the coffee kitchen to operate the espresso machine.

Eight years later, in June '72, Theodore Kallifatides, then 34, settled down behind the editor's desk at Bonniers Litterära Magasin—perhaps Scandinavia's most prestigious literary journal, known as the BLM. He proceeded to write a novel which may have earned him a permanent spot in Swedish literary history.

Those years in between were busy ones for Mr. Kallifatides. From the restaurant he moved on to jobs as newspaper boy, mailman and night porter. He had a smattering of Linguaphone Swedish when he arrived and he rapidly improved his vocabulary, grammar and syntax by reading authors like Strindberg, Dagerman and Delblanc. He published a couple of Swedish-language collections of poetry and a more or less autobiographical prose volume entitled "Utlänningar" (Foreigners), which was well received despite a few oblique jabs at Swedish narcissism.

He picked up a Swedish university degree and a lecturership in philosophy. His "Utlänningar" was made into a film, "Jag heter Stelios," (in English as "Foreigners") directed by Johan Bergenstrahle, which netted a critics' prize in Venice last year.

He was working on a doctoral dissertation, in philosophy, when BLM offered him the editor's chair. The magazine had not been doing too well and there were rumors that the publication might have to fold.

"I accepted just the same," said Mr. Kallifatides, "deciding to go literary for a few years. I think we are sailing before a better breeze now since we made some changes in style and *contents*."

This fall, Mr. Kallifatides definitely climbed to the summit of the Swedish Parnassus. His novel "Bönder och Herrar" (roughly "Minions and Masters") was a literary crash-through rather than a mere breakthrough. It is a burlesque recollection of vague childhood memories from his native village near Sparta and a recounting of tall tales told by villagers and visitors, a social document rather than a conventional novel.

His books are in Swedish only, at present, but there are plans to translate the prose volumes.

Mr. Kallifatides grew up in a village much like the fictitious Jalós in his last book. He experienced the brutalities of the wartime German occupation and the ambivalence of the village fathers—clerical and secular—bootlicking upward and kicking downward. He listened to the stories told in the village square, some sad, some hilarious, most of them rustically coarse-grained.

After the war, the Kallifatides family moved to Athens where young Theodore got his primary education. He learned Latin and French in secondary school, intending to become a philologist. He switched to drama, studied at an Athens academy and acted in minor parts. He published a few novels in Greek magazines.

Mr. Kallifatides is less than enthusiastic about present-day Greece, a country which, he maintains, has not been a democracy in his time. The heroes and anti-heroes in his latest book are Communists, or at least Socialists. The villains are the masters, the representatives of the establishment in the mini-universe of Jalós. Mr. Kallifatides considers himself a humanistic Socialist, "of the Alexander Dubcek type."

Asked if his choice of Sweden, when he decided to emigrate, was politically motivated—Sweden has been called "the easternmost of Western democracies"—Mr. Kallifatides said "not really." A main reason, he admitted, was the money which, as Mediterranean rumors had it, could be picked off the trees.

"How was I to know at the time that it was mere hearsay?

"The real reason, I believe, was the *beauty of the Swedish* language," Mr. Kallifatides continued. "Soft vowels, double accents and constellations of consonants . . ."

Mr. Kallifatides's writing seems slightly tinged by Strindberg's turn-of-the-century prose, not archaic but perhaps dated.

"That is not *important*," he *said*. "I am not out for *linguistic purity*. I *write* because I believe that I have something to say. When I have no more to say I may go back to dishwashing or perhaps to that dissertation."

Mr. Kallifatides retains his Greek nationality but this year he became a nationalized Swede as well. He lives a suburban life with his Swedish-born wife and son.

That does not mean, though, that he has accepted the Swedes and the Swedish way of life without reservations. He finds a lot of superstition, social and sexual, among his new countrymen.

"The Swedes believe that they are liberated in every way, freed of the prejudices and preconceptions that plague the rest of mankind," Mr. Kallifatides said. "That is not correct; they are as blind and hung-up as the rest of us."

PEOPLE: *Just Desserts To Delivery Boy*

A teen-age supermarket delivery boy has discovered that it pays to be nice to everyone. John Bianchi, 19, of New York, is sole heir to the estate of Ethel Field, who died at 81 in February. At first Bianchi thought the objects she left to him were "junk." But the tray he put on the washing machine at home turned out to be 17th-century and silver at that. He also collected a bunch of pawn tickets—for such items as a $7,500 diamond ring and cases of silver.

When he was 14 and making $40 a week, Bianchi used to fight with other delivery boys so he could deliver Mrs. Field's groceries to her Fifth Avenue apartment—she was a $1 tipper. When Mrs. Field became crippled Bianchi began visiting her daily, running errands and doing chores. When she died, it was disclosed that she was the widow of investor Thomas Field, who died in the 1930s. In addition to the objects, pawn tickets and miscellaneous items, Bianchi gets $500 a month from the Field estate. So far, auction of some of his inherited objects have earned him $36,000. "The reason that I was helping her all the time," said Bianchi, "was that she never complained about anything. Doing things for someone like that is more or less a pleasure. That's why I kept it up."

* * *

Katharine Graham, publisher of The Washington Post, has been named the 20th winner of the John Peter Zenger Award for the Post's coverage of the Watergate affair. The award is presented annually by the University of Arizona for distinguished service to freedom of the press and the people's right to know. Mrs. Graham is the first woman to have received the award since it was first given 19 years ago.

* * *


AP
Col. Mary E. Bane
. . . the fi[rst]

Col. Mary E. Bane, 44, is to be the first woman unit commander in the U.S. Marines. A spokesman said Monday that it was the first time in the 198-year history of the Marine Corps that a woman had been given direct command over men—her company includes more than 2,000. Col. Bane, who is single and a native of Normal, Ill., said she "was just overwhelmed when I learned I was to be the first to get a command like this. I'll do my best to perform as any professional Marine would." The unit serves as administrative center for Camp Pendleton, a sprawl[ing] base in California with 30[...] civilian employees and Marin[es]. Her command is effective on J[an.] 15.

* * *

Accepting the gift of an [...] foot fir tree that will go in [the] Blue Room at the White Hou[se], Pat Nixon said that the tree [will] have some lights on it—but r[eit]erated that the first family [will] do its bit in the energy crisis [by] spending the holidays at [the] White House instead of flying [out] of town.

* * *

Soviet poet Yevgeny Yevtush[en]ko was honored by the Toro[nto] Poets' League and the Toro[nto] Writers' Union the other night [at] a BYOB party. Author Grae[me] Gibson, a founder of the Writ[ers'] Union, explained that the Ca[na]dian Department of External [Af]fairs asked the two organizati[ons] to organize a reception but "t[hey] didn't give us any money to [pay] for it." Yevtushenko, on his f[irst] Russian-Canadian cultural [ex]change visit, drank red wine.

* * *

June Mead, 45, of East Gi[n]stead, England, pleaded gu[ilty] Monday to ramming her car [...] times into her husband's [car] when she caught him driving [a] 29-year-old secretary to lu[nch]. The incident, said her husb[and], made him realize that he "m[ay] have neglected my marri[age]." Mrs. Mead was fined £50 [and] paid an additional £10 in c[ourt] costs.

—SAMUEL JUSTIC[E]

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